GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

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(2) Folder title/number: (5)
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(3) Date: Aug. 1947 - Oct. 1947

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
032, 340	d, e

(5) Item description and comment: 032

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

Name of the Ex-Imperial princes falling under the Memorandum.

Oct. 31, 1947.

Name	Category	Reason for which to fall under the Memorandum	Date of designation
(RI, Ken) MOMOYAMA, Kenichi	B	Regular Army officer	Oct.31,1947. Prop'd
RI, Gin	B	ditto	ditto

T. Ota

Rec'd PD on 7 Nov. 47 - Hinata
12 Nov.

Rec'd - HINATA
3 Nov. 47

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31 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT: Conference between Lt. Col. Homan, CIS and Major Napier, GS, regarding furnishing GS with information from CIS files.

1. 16 October 1947 Major Napier called on Lt. Col. Homan, Chief, Operations Branch, CIS, to discuss services for which Government Section called upon CIS. Also present at the conference was Lt. Col. Brown, CIS, special activities. Lt. Col. Homan stated that what he said was the official position of CIS.

2. First discussed was recent CIS Memorandum which provides that information from CIS files will be furnished only upon Check Note thru channels. Question was asked as to effect this ruling would have on inquiries by Government Section when time was the essence and when it was necessary in order to make a complete report on a personality that CIS files be checked. Col. Homan stated that no exceptions could be made to the Memorandum but that, however, in the case CIS files contained no information concerning an individual, such statement could be informally made. Upon query as to how long he thought it would take to get information thru channels, Col. Homan stated that he had no idea, but realized it would be a matter of "several days". Col. Homan was asked what CIS would do to furnish information more speedily in an emergency situation, and his answer was that when such a situation arose to "call him personally and he would try to fix it up". He added that G-2 information must be "evaluated" before release and that this necessity made above policy essential. This means that it will no longer be possible to furnish Chief, Government Section, with complete report concerning personalities unless a considerable time is allowed for the check of CIS files; and, therefore, presents a situation which will result in minor crises upon the next occasion that the Chief, Government Section, immediately needs a detailed report concerning some personality when there is information in the CIS files essential to the report.

3. Next discussed was CIS report dated 6 May 1947 concerning Shinei-Taishu-To (Elite Masses Party). This report furnished by CIS upon Check Note request by Government Section recommended that subject organization "not be dissolved at the present time". Query was as to whether G-2 had any further recommendation at this time . To this Col. Homan replied that he did not have any further recommendations at this time, but that if subject Check Note were returned to him thru channels requesting recommendations, he would make a recommendation; however, he said he did not believe he would be able to further investigate the organization as such investigation was, in his opinion, no longer in the province of CIS since Government Section has responsibility for administration of SCAPIN 548.

4. This led to a discussion of the functions of CIS under Staff Memorandum 13. Col. Homan stated that he did not consider investigations of organizations under SCAPIN 548 to be part of his mission, and that he would make such investigations only when directed by higher authority.

JACK P. NAPIER
Major AGD
P.S.Q.D.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

31 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Public Service Qualifications Division.

SUBJECT : 1st Demobilization Bureau

1. Reference is made to Check Note, G-2 to GS, dated 23 October 1947, subject: Retention of Former Career Army Officers in First Demobilization Bureau. In subject Check Note G-2 requested prompt approval of request for retention of all former regular Army officers in the 1st Demobilization Bureau. Reference is also made to Memorandum for the Record, dated 4 October, subject: Demobilization Bureau.

2. On this date Mr. Schneider, G-2 Japanese Liaison, called on PSQD with reference to approval of requests for retention. Despite decisions outlined in Memorandum for Record referred to above, and in view of the repatriation problem having been presented in the Allied Council, it was thought advisable to acquaint G-2 with the action contemplated by GS in removing from the 1st Demobilization Bureau those purgeable under categories other than SCAPIN 550, Category B. Mr. Schneider stated that G-2 would have to study the matter and requested that a Check Note be sent to G-2. He was of the opinion that some of the undesirable persons could be dispensed with, but that G-2 could not sanction any move which would impair the operation of the Bureau. He later presented the matter to Lt Col Bethune, G-2, who stated he desired to discuss the matter further.

3. At 1400 hours this date the undersigned met with Lt Col Bethune, G-2, and submitted to him a list of those undesirables. Lt Col Bethune stated that the action contemplated by GS was at variance with decisions reached with Comdr. Hussey. He added that at this time the removal of these persons would have an adverse psychological effect on the Japanese people in view of recent discussions on repatriation in the Allied Council. When presented with the list of persons in question (action previously approved by Chief, PSQD), Lt Col Bethune stated he had not been aware of the past record of these persons, and did not know that former Kempei Tai officers were in the Bureau. He was somewhat surprised to see that former private secretaries to Hideki Tojo were occupying high positions.

4. Lt Col Bethune recommended that GS approve retention of all these persons until such time as their services are no longer required, and that in the meantime G-2 would study the functions performed by the undesirables and would determine which persons could be released. GS representative said that this recommendation would be considered.

5. It is believed that the stand taken by G-2 with regard to the impairment of operating efficiency of the Bureau, and the significance

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of discussions on repatriation in the Allied Council, is untenable in view of the fact that the delay in repatriating Japanese from Soviet Russia and Soviet-held areas has been due to shipping difficulties and to other reasons with which the Soviets may be more familiar, and not to a shortage of personnel at the receiving end. Furthermore, the ships plying between Japanese and Russian ports are manned, not by 1st Demobilization Bureau personnel, but by merchant seamen and personnel in the 2d Demobilization Bureau. If G-2 believes it necessary to increase personnel in Japan to facilitate speedy repatriation and demobilization in case the rate of repatriation is increased, it is suggested that such can be done by utilizing personnel not subject to the provisions of SCAPIN 550 who may be briefed and supervised by personnel already in the 1st Demobilization Bureau.

6. The fact that G-2 has not been aware of the past records and war-time activities of some of the personnel in the 1st Demobilization Bureau indicates that these persons were employed and have been under the supervision of G-2 with no thought given to the undesirable facts brought to light by the arrest of a number of ex-officers as war crimes suspects and by the inspection of their questionnaires. Informal conversations with representatives of Legal Section have indicated an overwhelming amount of evidence to show that the 1st and 2d Demobilization Bureaus are guilty of laxity, inefficiency, and calculated obstruction in making investigations for that Section, and that there prevails an attitude which frequently retards successful prosecution of war crime suspects.

JOHN BRADY
PSQD

1st Demobilization Bureau

1. Purgeable under provisions of SCAPIN 550 other than Category "B":

Name	Rank	Category
YOSHIZUMI, Masao	Ex-Lt Gen	G (Director of 2d Division Information Bureau)
ENDO, Takekatsu	Ex-Maj Gen	G (Director of Ex-Servicemen's Association) G (Director of Kaiko Sha)
SUGAI, Takemaro	Ex-Maj Gen	D (Director of Great Japan Women's Association)
TAMURA, Jihei .	Ex-Capt	G (Chief, Village Branch of Ex-Servicemen's Association)

2. Undesirable as Kempeitai personnel:

SHIMEMURA, Tamotsu	Ex-Lt Col	KATORI, Fujio	Ex-Capt
HORINOUCHI, Tosuke	" Lt Col	KOJIMA, Mitsugi	" Lt
SHIGA, Gosuku	" Maj	IWAMOTO, Toshio	" Lt
TANAKA, Taizo	" Maj	OGA, Takeshi	" Lt
YAMANOI, Takeshi	" Capt	ARAI, Sadanari	" 2d Lt
KOBAYAKAWA, Saizo	" Capt	HANAI, Masaru	" Sgt Maj
UCHIDA, Rokuro	" Sgt Maj	YANO, Takao	" Sgt
AKEBOSHI, Ichiro	" Sgt	SHIDARA, Nobuji	" Maj
INOUYE, Hideo	" Lt Col	KINOSHITA, Kiyoshi	" Maj
TSUCHIYA, Uichi	" Maj	ISOBE, Isao	" Capt
TAMURA, Meikazu	" Maj	YAMASHITA, Yaichi	" Capt
MORITA, Ginji	" Capt	NODA, Masaru	" Capt
AKIBA, Toshizuki	" Capt		

3. Private Secretaries to Class "A" War Crimes Suspects:

TANAKA, Tadakatsu	Ex-Col	Secretary to Tojo, Mar 41 - Mar 43
MATSUTANI, Sei	Ex-Col	Secretary to Koiso, Apr 45 -
IMOTO, Kumao	Ex-Col	Secretary to Tojo, Nov 43 - Aug 44
OKABAYASHI, Junkichi	Ex-Col	Secretary to Tojo, Mar 43 - Aug 44
HATTORI, Takashiro	Ex-Col	Secretary to Tojo, Dec 42 - Oct 43

Purge Misc

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

31 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Approval of Officials Appointed within the Executive Branch of the Japanese Government

Conferences were held in Government Section on 24, 28, and 30 October 1947 with Mr. Hinata, Secretary of the Office of the Prime Minister. Present for National Government Division was Mr. Kent.

Mr. Hinata was advised that the recent reorganization and dissolution of various ministries and other agencies of the executive branch of the government has resulted in a major problem of reassignment or transfer of senior officials. The issue has arisen, in particular, within the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, and the Central Liaison Office, several of whose personnel are now seeking new positions with other agencies of the government. Mr. Hinata was informed that Government Section (National Government Division) desires to review, and approve or disapprove, the reappointment of officials assigned to agencies currently facing reorganization or dissolution. Such review will apply only to personnel now holding, or slated for appointment to, a position of the grade of section chief or higher.

The following procedure is now operative. A ministry or other executive agency which desires to reappoint an individual of the category previously described submits to Government Section a questionnaire specifying the following information: a) name and age of the proposed appointee, b) position for which the applicant is desired, c) previous experience in government service, d) private employment, e) organizations to which the applicant belongs or to which he has belonged, f) books or publications of the applicant.

A copy of this questionnaire is attached. Each ministry or other executive agency of the government is responsible for submitting the form on all positions within its jurisdiction. It is to be prepared in the English language, and signed by a Vice Minister or other competent official of the agency submitting it. Mr. Hinata explained this procedure to the section chiefs of all Japanese executive agencies on 29 October 1947. It has been in effect since that date. Three copies of the form are furnished to National Government Division.

National Government Division forwards one copy to the GHQ staff section directly concerned with the work of the position in question, e.g., an official of the Transportation Ministry is reviewed by the Civil Transportation Section of SCAP; a police officer is reviewed by the Public Safety Division. The appraisals of the various staff sections are concerned with the technical and professional qualifications of the prospective appointees. Approval by a staff section should eliminate any further question as to the

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technical proficiency of the individual. The views of the SCAP sections are forwarded to Government Section (National Government Division) on a check sheet.

The second copy of the questionnaire is forwarded to the Public Service Qualifications Division of Government Section. By informal memorandum, that Division informs National Government Division of the individual's acceptability or unacceptability from the purge standpoint. A simple yes or no should suffice for this Division's statement.

National Government Division has assumed final responsibility for notifying the Japanese government of the GHQ decision. Notification of the interested staff sections also is accomplished by that Division.

GUY J. SWOPE
Chief, National Government Division

Prepared by

P. J. Kent

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

30 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Public Service Qualification Division.

SUBJECT: Weekly Liaison Meeting with the Investigation Bureau, Home Ministry.

DATE: 28 October 1947.

Persons Attending: Mr. Nishimura, Home Ministry/ Investigation
Mr. Honda, Home Ministry/Investigation
Mr. Kawano, Government Section/Public Service Qualification Division

1. Investigation Bureau brought in the following reports as requested:

a. Latest activities of Shin-ei Taisyuu Too.

b. A copy of Kinoshita, Hanzi's book on ultra-nationalism (in Japanese).

c. Report on Chyuwa-To (Moderate Peace Party).

d. Further report on Yuuhi Kai (Air Cadet's Society).

2. The report on Shinei Taisyuu Too shows no additional evidences to indicate the terroristic nature of the party. It reveals, however, that the party is coordinating their activities with other Anti-Communist groups throughout the country and is planning a national Anti-Communist Organizations Unity Conference and hold All Japan Anti-Communist Mass Meetings, together with National meetings to overthrow Katayama Cabinet. The temporary office of this conference is the"Liberal Party Club".

Otsuka and Sakuma, defendents on the Kikunami case are at liberty pending their appeal which had been indefinitely postponed. Sakuma is still a member of the party whereas Otsuka was expelled.

3. Home Ministry will submit a list of all nationalistic organizations, parties and societies not listed in SCAPIN 548 existing prior to and during the war. Most of these organizations have been dissolved prior to and during the war or have voluntarily dissolved themselves after the war and prior to the promulgation of SCAPIN 548.

4. Home Ministry will also submit a list of new organizations together with the names of their officers, which were denied official recognition by the Japanese Government because they fell in the category of undesirable organizations per SCAPIN 548.

5. Home Ministry was requested to submit the following information:

a. WhyRikken Yosei Kai cannot be classified as an ultra-nationalistic party.

b. All available information on Tanaka, Takuji, reported President of Rikken Yosei Kai.

c. Present activities of Obata (or Kobata or Shinuma) Coro and Tachibana, Kosaburo, both connected with Ketsumeidan (Blood Brotherhood Society) the group mainly responsible for 5-15 incident.

d. Information on Takeo, Yamada of Nippon Menshu Somei (Japan Democratic League) and Sakura Kai, a listed undesirable organization.

e. Check on alleged membership of Ozu with an ultra-nationalistic organization Sumera Juku.

Investigate also the "Starvation Prevention League" whose Chairman is Matsutani Tenkoko, House of Representative member, Social Democratic Party and alleged member of Sumera Juku. (Rumor has stated that she was one of Ozu's ex-mistresses).

f. Investigate the present activities of purgee, Yamaaka Mannosuke formerly with Japan University, teacher of Seko.

6. Home Ministry was told to bring Tanaka, Takuji to PSOD, Thursday, 30 October 1947, for an interview.

YOSHITERU KAWANO

Purge

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091.112 (30 Oct 47)GS

APO 500
30 October 1947

SUBJECT: Military Government Participation in the Enforcement of SCAPINS 548 and 550.

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.

1. Reference letter GHQ, SCAP, to Commanding General, Eighth Army, AG 091.112 (13 Feb 47) GS, subject: Administration of the Purge.

2. It is requested that attention of Military Government teams be directed to paragraph 9, above reference. The provisions of subject reference will be extended to include matters relating to SCAPIN 548, subject: Abolition of Certain Political Parties, Associations, Societies and other Organizations; and implementing ordinances thereto.

3. Communication between Government Section and Military Government units in the field on technical matters pertaining to SCAPINS 548 and 550 will continue to be carried on by the most direct means available.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

A. J. REHE
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

G-S Cmdr Hussey 4th

MAILED 15 20 Oct 1947 AS FTD

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

24 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Military Government Participation in the Enforcement of SCAPINS 548 and 550.

1. In carrying out its staff responsibility for the administration of SCAPINS 548 and 550 (Tabs A and B) it is essential that Government Section maintain close contact with Military Government teams. The problem is summarized as follows:

a. Although the bulk of the purge program directed by SCAPIN 550 will be completed before 1 January 1948, enforcement of the injunctions against continued exercise of power and influence by purgees will continue to be a major program. Inasmuch as violations of these injunctions are observed at local levels, it is considered imperative to reemphasize the provision contained in paragraph 9, Letter to Commanding General, Eighth Army, 13 February 1947, subject: "Administration of the Purge" (Tab C) directing Military Government teams to report immediately to SCAP by the most direct means available all suspected evasions or violations of the Purge Ordinances regarding which they have received allegations or other knowledge.

b. In order to enforce the provisions of SCAPIN 548 abolishing certain political parties, societies, etc., Government Section must have access to information regarding local organizations which is available to Military Government units operating in the field. Letter to Commanding General, Eighth Army, 13 February 1947, (Tab C) instructs Military Government teams to report direct to SCAP on certain matters relating to SCAPIN 550. Extension of this principle to SCAPIN 548 is considered authorized and logical in view of the similarity of staff responsibility for administration of these two SCAPINS.

2. Paragraph 3 x (3) of Occupation Instruction No. 4 (Tab D) authorizes direct communications between SCAP staff sections and subordinate headquarters on technical matters not involving employment of troops or command relations. Such direct communication has in the past been maintained between Government Section and Military Government teams for SCAPIN 550, and in the future should be authorized for SCAPIN 548 as well. G-2/CIS does not consider investigations of violations of these SCAPINS to be within its normal mission (Tab E).

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

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Transmittal of Questionnaires

Govt. Section G-2/CIS

29 Oct. '47

1. Forwarded herewith are copies of the questionnaires together with the master cards for the following named persons:

ABE, Takeo
ABENO, Seizo
AKAMATSU, Takeo
ANRAKU, Okitoshi
ARAKI, Eikichi
ARITA, Hideaki
AYUKAWA, Tsugio
BABA, Minoru
BEPPU, Tadashi
EBISUI, Katsutoshi
ENDO, Ken
ETO, An
ETO, Utagoro
FUJII, Asato
FUJIMOTO, Genji
FUJISAKA, Katsuichi
FUJITA, Taizo
FUKAZAWA, Mitsuru
FUKUI, Susumu
FUKUSHIMA, Toshio
FUNAGOSHI, Susumu
FURUKAWA, Hatsuo
FURUYA, Kunizo
FUSE, Hatsuho
GONDA, Tokiji
GOTO, Masanao
GOTO, Niichi
GOTO, Toshima
HADA, Kyuichiro
HAGIWARA, Chuzo
HANDA, Hiroshi
HANDAI, Tadashi
HAMASAKI, Kenji
HARADA, Hiroshi
HARAGUCHI, Hisato
HARIMA, Geki
HASHIKURA, Hisashi
HASHIMOTO, Masao
HATA, Hisashi
HATANAKA, Suetake
HATTORI, Yukichi
HAYAMA, Sakizo
HAYASHI, Izumi
HIDAKA, Yaichi
HIGUCHI, Chogoro
HINO, Wakasaburo
HIRAI, Kinjiro
HIRANO, Mankichi
HITOMI, Seiji
HIYOSHI, Orikichi
HORI, Kosaku
HOWASHI, Kaizo
IHARA, Kenichi
IKEDA, Masanobu
IKEDA, Nobuji
IKEDA, Ryozo
IKENAGA, Kaheiji
IMAITO, Kinezo
INABA, Takashi
ISAKA, Jokichi
ISHIBASHI, Kohachi
ISHIBASHI, Sakutaro
ISHIGA, Tsuneichi
ISHIMARU, Shigeyoshi
ISHIZAKI, Seisaku
ITAYAMA, Kenichi
ITO, Masaki
ITOKAWA, Shigetoshi
IWASHITA, Kishi
IWAKI, Uhei
IWAKIRI, Sakuya
IWAKIRI, Satoshi
IWAMOTO, Kiyoshi
IWATA, Juzo
IZUMI, Toyoji
KADOWAKI, Makoto
KADOWAKI, Toshikatsu
KAGEYAMA, Minoru
KAI, Gonzaburo
KAI, Kichizo
KAI, Narahide
KAI, Shuhei
KAJINO, Seijiro
KAJIWARA, Ichiji

KAMAKURA, Tomohe
KANDA, Kazuo
KANEMARU, Juhei
KASHIMURA, Minoru
KATAGIRI, Hiroichi
KAWAGOE, Yozo
KAWAKAMI, Kanichi
KAWANO, Yoshio
KAWASAKI, Kaneichi
KAWASHIMA, Isao
KIBAYASHI, Fumio
KIHARA, Arata
KINOSHITA, Hitoshi
KINOSHITA, Mamoru
KISHI, Suekichi
KODAMA, Seigo
KODAMA, Tatsuo
KOGA, Hiroshi
KOGA, Toshinobu
KOIZUMI, Hisashi
KOJIMA, Saburo
KOJIMA, Sakichi
KONDO, Tokunosuke
KONOMI, Asao
KORA, Takehisa
KOROGI, Teiichi
KOUNO, Wataru
KOYAMA, Nobuo
KOYAMA, Shizu
KUBOTA, Hatsumi
KUDO, Shohei
KUDO, Tsutae
KURIBAYASHI, Rikizo
KURIBAYASHI, Tamio
KURINO, Gosuke
KURODA, Tokio
KUROKI, Saichi
KUWABARA, Masuzo
MACHIDA, Takeo
MARUYAMA, Masaki
MASUDA, Akira
MATSUDA, Eizaburo
MATSUDA, Hatsuji
MATSUI, Rinsuke
MATSUNO, Ikutaro
MATSUNAMI, Isamu
MATSUO, Sakae
MATSUSHIMA, Yasuji
MERA, Seiichi
MIHARA, Teruo
MITA, Takumi
MITOMA, Kinnei
MITSUTANI, Kazuo
MIURA, Yasutoshi
MIYAKE, Chikanori
MIYATA, Takayoshi
MIZUE, Taichi
MIZUMA, Aya
MORIMOTO, Tameru
MOTOIKE, Atsuo
MURAYAMA, Kanjiro
MURASE, Mitsujiro
MOTOSHIMA, Saijiro
MUROI, Niichi
NAGAE, Ryuzo
NAGAKAWA, Shigeyuki
NAGAKURA, Konosuke
NAGATA, Hachiya
NAGATO, Fukutaro
NAGAYOSHI, Sanemitsu
NAKAHARA, Atsushi
NAKAHARA, Rensho
NAKAHARA, Rokuro
NAKAMURA, Hiroyuki
NAKAMURA, Hichihei
NAKAMURA, Masyoshi
NAKANO, Keishi
NAKASHIMA, Kuniyoshi
NAKAYAMA, Torahei
NAMIOKA, Hatsutaro
NAOMI, Zenzo
NISHIKAWA, Hiromi
NISHIKAWA, Isuke
NITAWAKI, Giichi
NODA, Sueki
NOMI, Hiraku
NOMURA, Kikutaro
NOMURA, Masazo
NOSAKA, Yasuhisa
OCHIAI, Morihei
OCHIAI, Sueyoshi
ODA, Tsugunobu
OHTAHARA, Tomoichi
OKABE, Shimezo
OKADA, Toru
OKAMOTO, Eisaburo
OKUNO, Benkichi
ONO, Manjuro
ONO, Sakae
ONO, Shigeyoshi
OOKA, Kenzo
OTA, Kajita
OTANI, Torazo
OTSUKA, Masamoto
OTSU, Tatsuo
OYAMA, Masanori
OYAMA, Sutee
OYAMADA, Tokunoshin
SAKAI, Shin
SAKAMOTO, Iwao

From: Govt. Section To: G-2/CIS (Continued) 29 Oct. '47

SATO, Eizaburo
SATO, Kumashiro
SATO, Uhei
SAWAMOTO, Masaru
SEGAWA, Akira
SETOGUCHI, Kiyoshi
SHIBA, Seitaro
SHIBATA, Genzo
SHIBUYA, Minoru
SHIIHARA, Hidekichi
SHIIYA, Fujiyoshi
SHIMADA, Kametaro
SHIMIZU, Torao
SHIMOGORI, Fujio
SHIMOTSU, Zennosuke
SHIN, Masanao
SHIN, Mutsuo
SHINGU, Daizaburo
SHINGU, Takeji
SHINSHO, Tomoro
SHIOGAI, Junji
SHIRAGAKI, Kazuo
SHIRAKI, Yasujiro
SHIRASAKA, Shuzo
SHONO, Shizuo
SOKI, Shigetada
SUGITA, Sutezo
SUNADA, Shigeru
TAGAMI, Bunjiro
TAGUCHI, Harumi
TAJIMA, Minoru
TAKAHASHI, Kazuichiro
TAKAHASHI, Yahachi
TAKAHATA, Kyozaburo
TAKAOKA, Minoru
TAKASAGO, Hiromichi
TAKATA, Seimei
TAKEBAYASHI, Tamaki
TAKEDA, Kaito
TAKEI, Masatsugu
TAKITA, Kiyoshi
TAOKA, Shozo
TAMURA, Asataro
TANAKA, Johei
TANAKA, Miyajiro
TANAKA, Shoji
TANAKA, Tomekichi
TANI, Kokichi
TASAKI, Kurachi
TASHIMADA, Takio
TATSUMOTO, Azuma
TERASHI, Soichi
TOKUNAGA, Kenzaburo
TOKUNAGA, Norie
TOMINAGA, Masayashi
TOMOMITSU, Masaaki
TOMOSUGI, Jisaburo
TOSHIMITSU, Zenichi
TOSHIMORI, Sakae
TOYA, Yoshinori
TSUCHIYA, Eiichi
TSUKANO, Kenichi
TSUMAGARI, Takeharu
TSUNEYOSHI, Masao
TSURUOKA, Eijiro
UCHIDA, Yasuhide
UCHIMURA, Masao
UEKI, Shigeru
UENO, Chokichi
UETA, Jisaburo
UETA, Tetsuo
WATANABE, Haruo
WATANABE, Matsumasa
WATANABE, Susumu
WATANABE, Takeo
YAKURA, Nitto
YAMAGUCHI, Takanaru
YAMAHISA, Tou
YAMAMOTO, Kiyotsugu
YAMAMOTO, Yosaburo
YAMANAKA, Shunkichi
YAMASAKI, Hideo
YAMASAKI, Kenji
YAMASAKI, Sadakuni
YAMASHITA, Shingo
YAMAUCHI, Masayuki
YANO, Kazuichi
YANO, Yoshihiko
YASUMASU, Takeo
YAWATA, Masataro
YOKOSE, Kiyoshi
YOROZU, Naoji
YOSHII, Taiji
YOSHIKAWA, Choe
YUI, Toshio
YURA, Eichi
YURA, Kimi

Inclosures:
291 Questionnaires
291 Master Cards

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CW/CLK/JPN/wk

Transmittal of Questionnaires

Govt. Section G-2/CIS

29 October '47

1. Forwarded herewith are copies of the questionnaires together with the master cards for the following named persons:

ABE, Isao
ADACHI, Kiitsu
AOYAMA, Shigeru
ARINO, Yoichiro
ASAKURA, Shido
ASAI, Jiro
AWAJI, Masaichi
BABA, Jinkichi
BABA, Tsunego
BENSUI, Noburu
CHINO, Usuke
DAITO, Toshihide
DOI, Masayoshi
DORO, Sotaro
EIHA, Teizo
FUJII, Hidesaburo
FUJII, Kanzo
FUJII, Yoshii
FUJIMOTO, Zenkichi
FUJINO, Takejiro
FUJIOKA, Yasaburo
FUJITA, Kanichi
FUJIWARA, Mojuro
FUKUDA, Ichiro
FUKUOKA, Shuji
FUKUSHIMA, Takeshiro
FUNABASHI, Kazuo
FUNABIKI, Seiichi
GOTO, Motoharu
HAGI, Kiichiro
HASEGAWA, Hiroichi
HATA, Mitsusaburo
HATA, Teiichi
HATANAKA, Juji
HATANO, Kanji
HATANO, Kenzo
HATTORI, Ikusaburo
HATTORI, Rinpei
HAYASHI, Ichitaro
HAYASHI, Taketoshi
HIGUCHI, Seitaro
HINO, Yasaburo
HIRADE, Mitsugu
HIRATA, Shoji
HIRATA, Tei
HIRATA, Yahee
HIRAYAMA, Hideji
HISADA, Kenshi
HONMA, Kinji
HORAI, Ryoji
HORI, Yoshikazu
HORIE, Yoshie
HORIGUCHI, Choshichi
HORITA, Mitsuo
HORIUCHI, Ikushiro
HOSHIJIMA, Kishiro
HOSOMI, Ikuichi
HOSOMI, Shuzo
HOTTA, Bunemon
IGA, Sadamori
IKEJIMA, Shinpei
IKUCHI, Hikoji
IKUSHIMA, Ko
IKUSHIMA, Yasushi
IMAMURA, Kiyoshi
INOUE, Shingo
INOUE, Torazo
INOUYE, Enzo
INOUYE, Tozo
ISHII, Kennosuke
ISHIWARA, Sukeji
ISHIZUKA, Yasutaro
ITO, Chihiro
ITO, Kinjiro
ITO, Toshitaka
IWAMI, Motohide
IWATSU, Masauemon
JOKO, Tsutae
KADOWAKI, Masao
KAMAE, Torakichi
KAMEYAMA, Sadao
KANATANI, Shojiro
KANAYAMA, Hanaji
KANECHIKA, Yasushi

GS

From: Govt. Section To: G-2/CIS (Continued) 29 Oct. '47

KATAYANAGI, Tadao
KATO, Tadayoshi
KATSUHARA, Moriyasu
KAWADA, Shiro
KAWAGUCHI, Haruyoshi
KAWAGUCHI, Toshio
KAWAI, Jiu
KAWAI, Yoshitoshi
KAWAMURA, Seizo
KIKUCHI, Kichijiro
KITAHARA, Masao
KITAHARA, Yoshio
KODOMOTO, Muneyoshi
KOJIMA, Fumio
KONDO, Misao
KOYAMA, Yasukata
MAEDA, Yoshiaki
MAEKAWA, Shizuo
MATSUYAMA, Hiroshi
MIHARA, Ryokichi
MINAGAWA, Masaharu
MIYAKI, Kenzo
MIYASHITA, Kyosuke
MORITA, Sanju
MORIYAMA, Akio
MURAKAMI, Tetsuo
MUTO, Tokuro
NAKAMURA, Nobuyasu
NAKANO, Setsuro
NAKAYAMA, Teru
NARISAWA, Takeshi
NINOMIYA, Aiji
NISHIMURA, Kazuichi
NOZAKI, Ryushichi
OHASHI, Masako
OHASHI, Tsuneo
OKAMOTO, Nobukazu
OYANAGI, Makoto
OKAZAKI, Kazue
OKUBO, Seiichi
OYADOMARI, Masamitsu
SAITO, Chujiro
SAJIKI, Kojiro
SAKAMOTO, Morimasa
SHIGA, Kazuo
SHIKIBA, Ryuzaburo
SHIMANAKA, Shinya
SHIMOJO, Yuzo
SHIMOKITA, Kazuo
SHINOHARA, Hidekichi
SHINOHARA, Zenjiro
SHINOMIYA, Kyoji
TAKAGI, Shoichi
TAKAHASHI, Katsumi
TAKAHASHI, Nobuji
TAKAMATSU, Teiichi
TAKASUGI, Kojiro
TAKIGUCHI, Tomosaburo
TAMAI, Ryonosuke
TANAKA, Hisashi
TANAKA, Kanji
TANAKA, Sumiichi
TANAKA, Takeo
TATEYAMA, Hiroshi
TERAMOTO, Kozo
TOMINOMORI, Shigeki
TOMITA, Isamu
TOMIYA, Goro
TOMOI, Takehiko
TONE, Takeo
TSUNASHIMA, Kiyoko
UCHIDA, Ichiro
UCHIYAMA, Isamu
UEDA, Ayunosuke
UENO, Banji
UENO, Nobuo
UENO, Tadao
USHIJIMA, Shigeki
UTSUNOMIYA, Minoru
WADA, Yoshihiro
WASHIO, Yozo
WATANABE, Yoshinobu
YABU, Tsutomu
YAMADA, Kunio
YAMAGUCHI, Satsujo
YAMAMUTO, Keizo
YAMAMOTO, Seiichi
YAMANAKA, Katsue
YAMANE, Shinjiro
YAMAOKA, Misao
YASUI, Gengo
YASUTAKE, Daisuke
YOMOTA, Yoshishige
YONEYA, Yuzo
YOSHIKAWA, Wataru

Inclosures:
179 Questionnaires
179 Master Cards

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

CW/CLK/JPN/wk

Transmittal of Questionnaires

Govt. Section G-2/CIS 27 October '47

1. Forwarded herewith are copies of the questionnaires together with the master cards for the following named persons:

ABE, Heiji
ABE, Takeshi
AGUNE, Noboru
AIKAWA, Hideo
AKASHI, Kiyohiko
AKITA, Kiyotaro
AMANO, Shizuo
ARAMAKI, Hisao
ARIMA, Yamaji
ARIMATSU, Shinzo
ASAI, Katsuhiko
ASAMI, Goro
BETSUMIA, Ikutaro
ENDO, Tomiyoshi
ETO, Yoshitake
FUJIE, Shunichi
FUJII, Kazuo
FUJIKI, Shigeto
FUJITA, Ichiro
FUJITSU, Kiyoshi
FUKUI, Fumio
FUKUNAGA, Kesaguma
FUKUNAGA, Seitaro
FURUI, Tamotsu
FURUNAGA, Ichiro
FURUNO, Kaoru
GIMA, Sukeshiro
HAGA, Tomoyoshi
HAGIWARA, Misao
HAMANO, Kunio
HANADA, Hiroshi
HANADA, Seitaro
HANADA, Taketo
HARADA, Dansaku
HARADA, Masakatsu
HARADA, Norihiko
HARADA, Sakutaro
HARADA, Shikazo
HARADA, Susumu
HARADA, Yoshinori
HASHIMOTO, Yoshimi
HASUO, Sojiro
HAYASHI, Ryozo
HAYASHI, Shigeharu
HAYASHIDA, Masanari
HAYATA, Masaharu
HEI, Osamu
HIASA, Kazuma
HIGASHIYAMA, Iwao
HIGUCHI, Isamu
HIGUCHI, Taneki
HINO, Eiichi
HIRANO, Shigeyuki
HIRATSUKA, Kako
HIRAYAMA, Kiju
HIRAYAMA, Sakuzo
HIROMI, Isaku
HISA, Tomoka
HISATSUGU, Chikata
HOJO, Susumu
HONGO, Gaichi
HORI, Enjiro
HORI, Hiroshi
HOSOISHI, Bannai
ICHIBA, Shigemitsu
IMAI, Kiyoshi
IMAJO, Akijiro
INOMATA, Ichiro
INOUE, Eiji
INOUE, Kunizo
INOUE, Minezo
INOUE, Tadashi
INOUE, Yaichi
INOUYE, Sadaaki
IORI, Hyoichi
ISHIDA, Hazime
ISHIMODA, Toshio
ITO, Masashichi
ITO, Masayuki
ITO, Michiwo
IWAKAME, Seizo
IWAMITSU, Seiji

CS

From: Govt. Section To: G-2/CIS (Continued) 27 October '47

IWATA, Isamu
JODAN, Issaku
KAMBARA, Fukuichi
KAMETA, Masatake
KANEKO, Kinichi
KANEKO, Shigeki
KANEKO, Tatsuo
KANEKO, Yoshio
KASHIWAGI, Masato
KASUYA, Shigeo
KATO, Bunkai
KATO, Takashi
KAWACHI, Sadaichi
KAWAHATA, Satosumi
KAWAKAMI, Minoru
KAWAMOTO, Iwasaburo
KAWAMURA, Kaoru
KAWASAKI, Chihide
KAWATA, Ginzo
KAWATA, Takuro
KAWATA, Tomiichiro
KAYAMA, Shuichi
KITAJIMA, Masanobu
KITASHIMA, Tetsuo
KOBAYASHI, Kazue
KOBAYASHI, Yosaburo
KOGA, Buichi
KOGA, Ihachiro
KOGA, Tateki
KOMA, Fukumi
KOMATANI, Ujihiro
KONISHI, Minoru
KUBOTA, Toru
KUNUGI, Hide
KURAMATSU, Isamu
KURATOMI, Kinichi
KURIO, Yuki
KUROTSUBO, Masao
KUSUNO, Shigeru
MASUDA, Takezo
MASUNAGA, Eikichi
MATSUDA, Haruyuki
MATSUMOTO, Tomoaki
MATSUO, Masaroku
MATSUO, Takeshi
MATSUO, Yoshito
MATSUSHITA, Kaneharu
MATSUSHITA, Seisaburo
MATSUYAMA, Etsuo
MAYUMI, Morisaburo
MAYUMI, Masahisa
MIHARA, Sadaichi
MIKI, Shigeji
MINAMI, Ikuro
MISAKI, Seijiro
MITSUI, Yoichi
MIZOKAMI, Juichi
MIZOKOSHI, Ishiro
MIZOTA, Yugo
MIZUKAMI, Tanji
MIYA, Fukujiro
MIYAHARA, Otsuichi
MIYAMURA, Yoshimaru
MIYATA, Shinjiro
MURATA, Shichizo
MURATA, Takeo
MONJI, Hideo
MORI, Harumi
MORINAGA, Fujio
MOTOMATSU, Shigeru
MOTOTANI, Genji
NAGAIKE, Rengo
NAGANO, Eiji
NAGAYAMA, Ei
NAKAGAWA, Kotobuki
NAKAHARA, Eizo
NAKAHARA, Kazuichi
NAKAHARA, Takeo
NAKAI, Takao
NAKAHATA, Tadao
NAKAMURA, Kengo
NAKAMURA, Takeshi
NAKAMURA, Yoshio
NAKASHIMA, Hisashi
NAKASHIMA, Takeshi
NAKATA, Tadao
NARITA, Takeo
NIMURA, Goro
NISHIMURA, Kiyoshi
NISHIMURA, Yasuya
NISHIO, Daiemon
NISHIO, Matsutaro
NISHIYAMA, Isaku
NOBATA, Hikozo
NODA, Hachiro
NOGUCHI, Iwao
NOGUCHI, Yasumasa
NOMOTO, Keizaburo
NOMOTO, Makio
NOMOTO, Yoshio
NOMURA, Fukujiro
NUKAMIYA, Sotoyoshi
OBA, Hitoshi
ODA, Toshimi

From: Govt. Section To: G-2/CIS (Continued) 27 October '47

ODA, Yoshitaro
OGAWA, Shigekazu
OGUMA, Kogoro
OHARA, Koji
OHASHI, Sotosaburo
OIKE, Hayasuke
OISHI, Yoshio
OKA, Nobuichi
OKADA, Masami
ONIKI, Hidekichi
ONIKI, Torata
ONO, Hideo
ONO, Jozo
ONO, Shizuma
ONO, Shoji
OSHIMA, Eiji
OSHIMA, Nobuichi
OTA, Takenori
OTSUBO, Makoto
OWARI, Shinnosuke
OZO, Isamu
SADANAO, Tamaki
SAIKI, Iwao
SAKAGUCHI, Choichiro
SAKAI, Matao
SAKAI, Satoru
SAKAI, Tamotsu
SAGARA, Sakuro
SAKATA, Seizaburo
SAKODA, Yoshizumi
SARUWATARI, Takeo
SASAKI, Azuma
SASAKI, Hisashi
SATO, Eiichi
SATO, Iwato
SETO, Yasutaro
SHIBAYAMA, Etsujiro
SHIGEMATSU, Hayashi
SHIMA, Mitsuo
SHIMATANI, Sadao
SHIMIZU, Takematsu
SHINKAI, Sadao
SHIRAGAMI, Takeo
SHIRAISHI, Kosaburo
SHIRAKI, Masamoto
SONODA, Jiro
SUEMATSU, Kiichi
SUETSUGU, Tadashi
SUGIURA, Keiji
SUGISAKI, Miyao
TAKAHASHI, Kichiya
TAKAHASHI, Masao
TAKATA, Buichi
TAKAKI, Nobusaburo
TAKATO, Ichimatsu
TAKATSUJI, Fumio
TAKEUCHI, Kichijiro
TAKEUCHI, Nobuo
TAKII, Yoshitaka
TAMIYA, Masato
TAMURA, Minoru
TANAKA, Masao
TANI, Genichiro
TANI, Kenji
TERAOKA, Mitsuo
TOMOZUMI, Takeshi
TSUBONE, Fumio
TSUCHIDA, Yasuichi
TSUJIMOTO, Unosuke
TSUKIFUJI, Tomoichi
TSUNODA, Yoshiyuki
TSURU, Tsuruo
TSUSAKI, Nobuyoshi
TSUTSUMI, Itaru
UCHIDA, Kiyomi
UEDA, Hanjiro
UEDA, Hikaru
UENO, Mitsunobu
UENO, Sakujiro
UEOKA, Tsurumatsu
URATA, Kazuo
USHIJIMA, Keiji
WADA, Dengoro
WATANABE, Shinzo
YAMADA, Hiroshi
YAMAGUCHI, Shigeuchi
YAMAMOTO, Hanzo
YAMAMOTO, Kozo
YAMAMOTO, Sojiro
YAMANAKA, Suehiko
YAMASAKI, Seiichiro
YAMASHITA, Tatsusaburo
YANASE, Shigeru
YANO, Kyuhe
YASUDA, Hiroshi
YASUDA, Taneshige
YASUKATA, Hideo
YASUMOTO, Kameo

From: Govt. Section To: G-2/CIS (Continued) 27 October '47

YASUNAGA, Sadamu
YOKOI, Tokinosuke
YOKOTA, Hatujiro
YONEKURA, Yuki
YOSHIDA, Hiroki
YOSHIDA, Noboru
YOSHIKAWA, Kyomin
YOSHIMURA, Tokichi
YOSHINAGA, Fudekichi
YOURA, Uichiro
YURA, Yasuo

Inclosures:
295 Questionnaires
295 Master Cards

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

24 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Military Government Participation in the Enforcement of SCAPINS 548 and 550.

1. In carrying out its staff responsibility for the administration of SCAPINS 548 and 550 (Tabs A and B) it is essential that Government Section maintain close contact with Military Government teams. The problem is summarized as follows:

a. Although the bulk of the purge program directed by SCAPIN 550 will be completed before 1 January 1948, enforcement of the injunctions against continued exercise of power and influence by purgees will continue to be a major program. Inasmuch as violations of these injunctions are observed at local levels, it is considered imperative to reemphasize the provision contained in paragraph 9, Letter to Commanding General, Eighth Army, 13 February 1947, subject: "Administration of the Purge" (Tab C) directing Military Government teams to report immediately to SCAP by the most direct means available all suspected evasions or violations of the Purge Ordinances regarding which they have received allegations or other knowledge.

b. In order to enforce the provisions of SCAPIN 548 abolishing certain political parties, societies, etc., Government Section must have access to information regarding local organizations which is available to Military Government units operating in the field. Letter to Commanding General, Eighth Army, 13 February 1947, (Tab C) instructs Military Government teams to report direct to SCAP on certain matters relating to SCAPIN 550. Extension of this principle to SCAPIN 548 is considered authorized and logical in view of the similarity of staff responsibility for administration of these two SCAPINS.

2. Paragraph 3 x (3) of Occupation Instruction No. 4 (Tab D) authorizes direct communications between SCAP staff sections and subordinate headquarters on technical matters not involving employment of troops or command relations. Such direct communication has in the past been maintained between Government Section and Military Government teams for SCAPIN 550, and in the future should be authorized for SCAPIN 548 as well. G-2/CIS does not consider investigations of violations of these SCAPINS to be within its normal mission (Tab E).

Courtney Whitney

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

P1-HMO#1

COPY

CW/CLK/JPN/AC/ked

Subject: Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd.

From: Govt. Section

To: Legal Division Date: 12 September 1947
Attn: Mr. H. T. Straitiff

1. It is believed that the Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd. should be transferred from paragraph 12 to paragraph 11 of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

2. Your comment requested.

CW

2 From: Legal Section To: ESS Date: 6 October 1947

1. Reference is Check Note 1, above, submitted for comment, recommended action and return to Legal Section.

2. For your information, subject company was placed in Paragraph 12 of reference Ordinance upon the recommendation of Anti-Trust and Cartels Division.

A. C. C.
Chief, Legal Section

WFM/JZR/CO/FDD/CGL/jtt
23 October 1947

3 From: ESS To: Legal Section

1. Reference is Check Notes 1 & 2, above.

2. ESS has no interest in this case except as it affects the production of the company. It is believed that the aims of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 can be accomplished under Paragraph 12 without undue disruption of productive activities.

W. F. M.

6629

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.

LS GS 29 October 1947

4.

1. References are Check Notes 1, 2 and 3, above.

2. Forwarded for such action as may be deemed appropriate.

A. C. C.
- Chief, Legal Section - - - - - - -

Screening Reports

CW/CLK/JPN/DWS/wk

Transmittal of Reports

Govt. Section G-2/CIS 23 Oct. '47

1. Forwarded herewith the following reports from the Japanese Government:

a.	Weekly Report of Screening (Local)	11 Oct. '47
b.	Weekly Report of Screening (Central)	11 Oct. '47
c.	Report of Persons Barred or Removed (Local)	11 Oct. '47
d.	Report of Others Barred	11 Oct. '47
e.	Report of Others Removed	11 Oct. '47
f.	Report of Demobilization Personnel Barred or Removed (Local)	11 Oct. '47
g.	Report of Demobilization Personnel Barred or Removed (Central)	11 Oct. '47
h.	Report of Designation Dates	11 Oct. '47
i.	Monthly Report of Screening	Sept. '47

Inclosures:
9 Reports

CW

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CW/CLK/JPN/wk

Transmittal of Questionnaires

Govt. Section G-2/CIS 23 Oct. 1947

1. Forwarded herewith are copies of the questionnaires together with the master cards for the following named persons:

ABE, Arata
ABE, Hideji
ABE, Jiro
ABE, Takuo
ADACHI, Masuji
ADACHI, Rokuro
AJI, Ginzo
ARAKANE, Susumu
ARAKI, Kiichi
ARAKI, Sueyuki
ARITA, Kaname
ASHIKA, Kaku
DEHARI, Taro
ETO, Noji
FUJII, Satoshi
FURUKAWA, Yoshizo
HANEDA, Yoshiaki
HARADA, Tokiichi
HASHIMOTO, Yoshitane
HAYAKAWA, Ikuo
HAYASHIDA, Dorio
HIRANO, Kunimatsu
HIRANO, Masayuki
HIRAO, Tomiji
HIROTA, Toshio
HISAMA, Shichizo
HORI, Taijiro
HORIE, Masaharu
HOSHINO, Kazuo
IBUKI, Hichiji
IDA, Misaku
IDETA, Iichiro
IKEDA, Kazuyoshi
IKEDA, Shitomi
IMAI, Hiratoshi
INOUE, Makoto
INOUE, Tsukasa
ISHIDA, Shigeru
ISHIGURO, Matsuji
ISHII, Tatsuo
ISHIMURA, Tatsumi
ISHIURA, Toshiyuki
IWAMA, Hatsujiro
IWAO, Megumi
IWAO, Shinichi
KAGAWA, Tsuneji
KAI, Koume
KAKISAKO, Sugita
KAKUNO, Saburo
KANESAKA, Yasuji
KATAYAMA, Yorizo
KAWAGUCHI, Chizui
KAYANO, Tomoshige
KEMUYAMA, Jiro
KIBE, Jiro
KIMURA, Okuji
KIRA, Hideo
KISHIMOTO, Sakunowemon
KITA, Toshitami
KITAJIMA, Kazuo
KITAURA, Hideo
KOBAYASHI, Setsuji
KODANI, Chutaro
MAEDA, Matsuo
MAKINO, Sokichi
MASUSAKI, Tsunayuki
MATSUDA, Kyohei
MATSUHISA, Tsunezo
MATSUI, Akiyoshi
MATSUMOTO, Masao
MATSUMURA, Rikichi
MATSUNO, Tatsuo
MIKAJIRI, Yoneichi
MIKI, Nagatoshi
MINAKUCHI, Ihei
MINAMI, Hideichi
MIZUMOCHI, Yasutaro
MORI, Mitsuyoshi
NAGAHATA, Shushi
NAGAI, Tadashi
NAGANO, Sadaji
NAGATANI, Nobumichi
NAITO, Yoshio
NAKAISHI, Kamenosuke

From: Govt. Section To: G-2/CIS (Continued) 23 Oct. 1947

NAKAJIMA, Ryokichi
NAKAMURA, Kaso
NAKAMURA, Sataro
NAKASHIMA, Kotaro
NAKAYAMA, Shoichi
NISHIKAWA, Tokuya
NANAKA, Shoshin
OBATA, Yoshiharu
OGA, Tetsuo
OGASAWARA, Kunimi
OGAWA, Shirouemon
OKAZAKI, Shikae
OKURA, Naozumi
ONISHI, Sakae
ONO, Ichiro
ONO, Shoichi
ONOUE, Kanta
OSHIRO, Katsuteru
OTSUKA, Yujiro
OZAKI, Toru
SAIBARA, Kinsouke
SAIKI, Seita
SAKAMOTO, Reitaro
SASAKI, Kunigoro
SATO, Fukuji
SATO, Isamu
SATO, Morikichi
SAWADA, Haruo
SAWADA, Kazumi
SEKI, Yasuo
SHIMADA, Takeo
SHIMADA, Yoshiyuki
SHIMAMOTO, Fujiaki
SHIMAMOTO, Yuichi
SHIMASAKI, Harumi
SHIMIZU, Tadashi
SHINOHARA, Gihei
SHIOTANI, Sanzo
SHIROKI, Motoji
SO, Toraichi
SUENAGA, Hideo
SUGI, Kanji
SUZUE, Satoshi
TADOKORO, Kikun
TAKAHASHI, Jiro
TAKEMOTO, Mojiro
TAKITA, Shiro
TANIGUCHI, Seizaburo
TATSUHARA, Eikichi
TATSUMI, Hideo
TERAOKA, Iwakichi
TOKANE, Koichi
TOKUTAKE, Kazuo
TOMIMOTO, Isamu
TORIGOE, Sue
UEHARA, Jitaro
UENO, Toshio
UENO, Tsutomu
UETA, Toyotoshi
UEYAMA, Teiichi
UJIIE, Kazuo
WATANABE, Yoshifumi
YAMADA, Kenzo
YAMADA, Takeichi
YAMAKI, Denjiro
YAMAMOTO, Kanichi
YAMANAKA, Toshio
YAMASAKI, Takeshi
YAMASHITA, Asaji
YAMATO, Toraichi
YANO, Tsuruma
YOKOYAMA, Kinichi
YOKOYAMA, Toshio
YOKOYAMA, Masumi
YONEDA, Hisao
YONEYAMA, Eiji
YONEYAMA, Heiichi
YOSHIMATSU, Kiyoshi
YOSHINAGA, Kajio

Inclosures:
163 Questionnaires
163 Master Cards

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CW/CLK/JPN/wk

Transmittal of Questionnaires

Govt. Section G-2/CIS 23 Oct. '47

1. Forwarded herewith are copies of the questionnaires together with the master cards for the following named persons:

AKASAWA, Katsusaburo
AKIOKA, Seitaro
AKIZUKI, Hyoji
AKIZUKI, Umanosuke
AOKI, Ichibee
ARICHI, Toshio
ASANO, Zenichiro
DAIBO, Shozo
DAIDO, Tahito
DOI, Tsunekichi
ENDO, Makiji
ENISHI, Kikuo
FUJII, Tsugio
FUJIMOTO, Hisashi
FUJIMOTO, Masayoshi
FUJITA, Kihei
FUJITA, Saburo
FUJITA, Tadashi
FUKUSHIMA, Kiichi
FURUYA, Masajiro
FUSEYA, Yoshitaka
HACHIDA, Veru
HAKAMADA, Sakuemon
HAMAGAWA, Sajio
HANYA, Takao
HASHIMOTO, Zenji
HATAKE, Kozaburo
HATSUTA, Yoshiharu
HIGASHIYAMA, Yoshitaro
HIMURA, Sawajiro
HIRAHARA, Saburo
HIRAI, Tsunejiro
HIRAIDE, Shinzo
HIRANO, Seisuke
HIRAOKA, Ryotaro
HIROSE, Kikuko
HONDA, Reizui
HONJO, Osamu
HOSODA, Fumiaki
IKEGAMI, Sakan
IKENO, Gonji
INOUE, Keizo
INOUE, Magokichi
ISHII, Juichi
ISHIKAWA, Saburo
ISHIZAKA, Shuichi
ISOGAI, Toshiharu
ITO, Shoichi
ITSUKAICHI, Chokichi
IZUMI, Shigetaka
KAITANI, Masajiro
KAMADA, Tsunetaro
KAMIHAYASHI, Shuhei
KATABIRA, Yasuzo
KATO, Yoshio
KAWAGOE, Seiji
KAWAGUCHI, Yosuke
KAWAI, Kazuji
KAWAI, Koyota
KAWAMOTO, Tokujiro
KAWASAKI, Shotaro
KAYAMA, Masuichi
KIMURA, Shoichiro
KIMURA, Yoshitaka
KINO, Eiichi
KISHI, Shinichiro
KITA, Taro
KITADA, Kofu
KITAMURA, Hideki
KOBAYASHI, Eiji
KOBAYASHI, Shigeo
KODAKI, Haruka
KONISHI, Tomisaburo
KOTABE, Keijiro
KUBO, Seizaburo
KUSUMI, Yoshihiro
KUZUME, Kumaki
MAEDA, Shohei
MAEDA, Yoki
MAEKAWA, Shoichi
MATSUMOTO, Tadashi
MATSUMOTO, Yasuzo
MATSUMURA, Kenzo
MATSUMURA, Seijiro

GS

MATSUOKA, Koichi
MINAKUCHI, Masahiro
MINAMI, Iwao
MITSUHATA, Keijiro
MIYA, Zenjiro
MIYAKE, Gorobe
MIYAKE, Tatsusaburo
MIYAKE, Yukio
MIYAMOTO, Takejiro
MIYATA, Shigeaki
MIYAZAKI, Riichi
MIZUNO, Masaji
MIZUNO, Otohiko
MORIMOTO, Hiroshi
MORIMOTO, Saburo
MORIYA, Kuno
MOTO, Toyoji
MUNEMORI, Tokutaro
MURAKAMI, Choichiro
MURAMOTO, Nobuaki
NABESHIMA, Iyotsugu
NAGAKUNI, Hiroshi
NAKAGAWA, Akira
NAKAGAWA, Ryotaro
NAKAGAWA, Takanori
NAKAJIMA, Yasutaro
NAKAMIYA, Tatsu
NAKAMURA, Yoshimi
NAKANE, Tsutomu
NAKANO, Jirokichi
NAKASHIMA, Toyoji
NAKATANI, Kenji
NAKAWAKE, Seitaro
NAKAYAMA, Chutaro
NAKAYAMA, Esho
NANBA, Toru
NANBU, Yoshio
NISHIE, Tsunekichi
NISHIJIMA, Shotaro
NITTA, Jinsaku
NOGUCHI, Jihachi
NOGUCHI, Seikichi
NOMURA, Tokjichi
NORITAKE, Ichiji
NORITAKE, Tozaburo
OGAWA, Chikatsugu
OGIHARA, Tadaichi
OKADA, Kiyoshi
OKAJIMA, Tomesaku
OKATA, Sazo
OKAUE, Isae
OKAZUMI, Hidetsugu
OKUMURA, Etsuzo
OMOTO, Katsuji
OTA, Kaichiro
OTSUKA, Jinzaburo
OYAMA, Tokuji
SAIKA, Masurao
SAKAGUCHI, Masaya
SAKAI, Utako
SAKAO, Kono
SASAHARA, Seimatsu
SASAKI, Jisaburo
SASAKI, Jukichi
SASAKI, Nitaro
SATO, Yoshibumi
SAWAMURA, Yoshio
SEDANI, Hirobumi
SEKI, Jinshiro
SEMURA, Teiji
SHIBUYA, Jinsei
SHIMIZU, Gentaro
SHINTANI, Kiichi
SHISHIDO, Heizo
SHIZUKUISHI, Shotaro
SHO, Kaname
SUE, Takeo
SUENAGA, Fukuji
SUETO, Teisaku
SUGIURA, Yasutoshi
SUMI, Sadao
SUNAMI, Kuhachi
SUZUKI, Shigeru
TAGUCHI, Bunzo
TAKAGI, Sanzo
TAKAGI, Tashika
TAKAHASHI, Ichibei
TAKAHASHI, Kisaburo
TAKAKURA, Masao
TAKAKURA, Yosomatsu
TAKASHIBA, Takeo
TAKEMURA, Keiichiro
TAKEOKA, Rikita
TAKETANI, Heizo
TAMASAKU, Koichiro
TANAKA, Kankichi
TANAKA, Nariyuki
TANAKA, Shikaji
TANAKA, Tomekichi
TANAKA, Torajiro
TASHIRO, Saburo
TATSUMURA, Sosuke
TERAI, Matsutaro
TOGAWA, Sakyo
TOKUDA, Yokichiro
TORIBATAKE, Tokujiro
TSUJIOKA, Asakichi
TSUKAMOTO, Gonuemon
TSUMORI, Shinichi
TSUMOTO, Masuo

From: Govt. Section To: G-2/CIS (Continued) 23 Oct. '47

TSUTSUI, Teizo
UCHIMURA, Enjiro
UEDA, Kozo
UWANO, Shoichiro
WADA, Tanekichi
WAKUSHIMA, Yoshihiro
YAGI, Takaharu
YAMADA, Kozo
YAMADA, Shotaro
YAMADA, Sotokichi
YAMAGUCHI, Rokusaburo
YAMAJI, Kyusaburo
YAMAMOTO, Hiroaki
YAMAMOTO, Masao
YAMAMOTO, Toshiyuki
YAMAMOTO, Umejuro
YAMANOUCHI, Saiji
YAMAOKA, Kozui
YAMASAKI, Takeshige
YAMATO, Hideo
YAMAUCHI, Sanoichi
YAMAUCHI, Shuetsu
YANAGIDA, Masafumi
YASUDA, Taro
YASUI, Torakichi
YOKOE, Nobuhide
YOKOTA, Tsue
YOKOYAMA, Kota
YOSHIDA, Kozo
YOSHIDA, Otojiro
YOSHIDA, Sangoro
YUSA, Koichi
ZENTOKU, Nobuji

Inclosures:
227 Questionnaires
227 Master Cards

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

32011

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Retention of Former Career Army Officers in First Demobilization Bureau

JL/JWS/arc

Note No.	From: G-2	To: Govt Sect	Date: 23 Oct 1947

1

1. Reference is made to:

a. GS check note to G-2, dtd 19 July 47, subject: "Requests for retention of former career army officers in the First Demobilization Bureau".

b. G-2 note 2 to GS, dtd 4 Sep 47, recommending approval of 60 applications for retention of ex-officers.

c. G-2 check-note to GS dtd 19 Sep 47, recommending approval of 371 additional applications.

d. G-2 check note to GS dtd 8 Oct 47, recommending approval of 200 additional applications.

e. Memorandum for Japanese Government, AG 091.1 (4 Oct 47) GS, (SCAPIN 1791), subject: "Demobilization Machinery, Reorganization of."

2. In view of the concluding sentence of par 2 of ref 1-e (SCAPIN 1791), G-2 recommends that the Japanese Government be notified promptly of approval of the applications forwarded under 1-a check note, less the applications of the 69 ex-officers listed on attached roster. Regardless of such approval, G-2 will continue to press for removal of any ex-officers when their services in the First Demobilization Bureau become inessential. Prompt approval would, however, serve to eliminate some of the harmful uneasiness now apparently felt by many of the essential officials of the Bureau.

3. Attached is roster of 69 former career officers of the First Demobilization Bureau, applications for whose retention in the employment of that Bureau were contained among the 631 forwarded with reference 1-a, but who have been removed from service in the First Demobilization Bureau, either on direct verbal order of this Section, or because their services were no longer required.

1 Incl
Roster 69 ex-officers

for C. A. W.

AFPAC AGO Form No. 37

22 October 1947

Violations of Purge

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Prosecution of Violations of Purge Ordinances

1. Reference Memo for Record, dated 15 October 1947, subject: "Prosecution of Violations of Purge Ordinances".

2. On this date Mr. Kamiya and Mr. Hirakawa, Justice Ministry, Criminal Bureau, Criminal Section reported that on 14 October the Justice Ministry requested the Supreme Court Secretariat to notify all courts that violations of purge ordinances must be prosecuted with dispatch.

3. Mr. Kamiya stated that on 15 and 16 October there was a conference of all chiefs of the eight High Courts at which all were instructed to handle purge ordinance violation cases more expeditiously than at present. Similar directions have been issued to the chiefs of all District Public Procurator's Offices, and to the chiefs of all High Procurator's offices.

4. The representatives of the Justice Ministry wished to hear the opinions of P.S.Q.D. on what constituted a reasonable fine. They were advised that this should be left to the discretion of the judge concerned. Cases of omission or falsification of material not causing the person to be purged can either be dismissed, or fined a sum to cover costs. In the future the local screening committees will submit to the courts only those cases which concern material omitted or falsified which renders the person subject to the purge. Mr. Kamiya was advised that the lack of any precedent should not be permitted to delay the adjudication of any case of violation of purge ordinances.

JOHN BRADY
Public Service
Qualifications Division

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CW/CLK/JPN/wk

Transmittal of Questionnaires

Govt. Section G-2/CIS 21 October 1947

1. Forwarded herewith are copies of the questionnaires together with the master cards for the following named persons:

ABE, Ichizaemon
ABE, Yuichi
ADACHI, Tsurutaro
AHN, Jhong Ho
AITA, Eiichi
AITA, Yoshio
ANDO, Bunpei
ANDO, Yoichiro
AOJIMA, Hidenori
ARAKAWA, Toshio
ARAKI, Rikichi
ARITAKE, Shuji
ASAI, Yoshito
ASANO, Yutaka
ASARI, Suekichi
BABA, Koji
CHO, Toshihide
DENNO, Risaburo
DONJO, Heitaro
DOYA, Eijiro
EBATA, Gen
EHARA, Kosuke
EMORI, Moriya
ENDO, Eiichi
ENDO, Kiyomi
ENDO, Shigeru
FUJII, Eiji
FUJII, Torao
FUJII, Yoshinari
FUJIKAWA, Satoru
FUJIMAKI, Tozo
FUJITA, Chikayoshi
FUJITA, Hiroshi
FUJITA, Tomoji
FUKUMARU, Takayoshi
FUKUMURA, Tsunezo
FURUMIYA, Katsuji
GOTO, Gengoro
HARA, Hojun
HARA, Tameo
HASEGAWA, Saiji
HASEGAWA, Takuzo
HASEGAWA, Tatsuzo
HASHIMOTO, Manjiro
HASHIMOTO, Shosaburo
HATA, Seniehiro
HATTORI, Etsu
HAYASHIZAKI, Kokichi
HAYASHIZAKI, Kozo
HEYA, Shinji
HIGASHI, Eimatsu
HINATA, Kinseito
HINO, Katsujiro
HIRAI, Keiichi
HIRANO, Taro
HIRATA, Hachiro
HIROOKA, Unokichi
HOJO, Hosei
HONDA, Eiichiro
HONDO, Kiyoo
HOSHINO, Sakuji
IINO, Risuke
IKEDA, Heisuke
IKEDA, Kintaro
IKEDA, Shoji
INOUE, Isamu
ISE, Hiroshi
ISHIDA, Koichiro
ISHII, Naoshige
ISHINO, Inosaku
ISHIYAMA, Gonsaku
IWANAGA, Yoshimitsu
IWATANI, Teizo
JINBO, Yoroku
KAGITA, Zentaro
KAIDO, Masanori
KAKUI, Nagamatsu
KAMI, Hajime
KAMIKAWA, Sutejiro
KAMIMURA, Tamotsu
KAMIO, Mitsuya
KAMIYA, Kyutaro
KAMO, Katsuo
KAMOI, Yu

From: Govt. Section To: G-2/CIS (Continued) 21 October 1947

KANEDA, Mitsunobu
KANNO, Chiyoo
KANO, Heijiro
KANOUCHI, Matsutaro
KASAI, Hiroshi
KATAYAMA, Seichichi
KATO, Ichizaemon
KATSURADA, Masuzo
KATSUTA, Yoneichi
KAWABATA, Kensuke
KAWAI, Rikizo
KAWAI, Tokuzo
KAWAI, Yutaka
KISHIMOTO, Tokuji
KITAGAWA, Hikozo
KITAGAWA, Susumu
KITANO, Kenkichi
KITAOCHI, Katsumi
KITAYAMA, Ishizo
KOBAYASHI, Kamechiyo
KOBAYASHI, Tokichi
KOBORI, Shuji
KOKURA, Naoichi
KONKI, Kyube
KOYAMA, Taisaku
KOYAMA, Toichiro
MASHIDA, Akikuni
MATSUISHI, Yoshio
MATSUSHITA, Motoyoshi
MATSUTO, Tomoichi
MATSUZAWA, Tajiro
MITSUOKA, Kasaburo
MIURA, Shigeo
MIYASHITA, Yokichi
MOGI, Katsutaro
MORIGUCHI, Kiyoshi
MORIKAWA, Masakazu
MORITA, Ryo
MORITA, Yonejiro
MUKAINO, Jingi
MURAI, Kiyoo
MURAKAMI, Sunao
MURATA, Sukeji
NAKADA, Zenyu
NAKAHIRA, Masaaki
NAKAMURA, Inosuke
NAKAMURA, Shishin
NAKAMURA, Sukesaburo
NAKAMURA, Yoshitaro
NAKAMURA, Yoshitaro
NAKANO, Keizo
NAKANO, Masao
NAKATSUBO, Yaezo
NAKAYAMA, Takashi
NISHIDE, Denni
NISHIMATSU, Goro
NUMASA, Ryuji
OBA, Yoshiwaki
OGIMOTO, Masaichi
OGURA, Michio
OGURA, Satoru
OHASHI, Sutejiro
OHIGASHI, Kamejiro
OKADA, Sadamatsu
OMATA, Kazumaro
OTA, Shichijiro
OTA, Tsuneya
OTOMO, Rokuro
SAKATA, Kahei
SAKETA, Uhei
SASAKI, Genji
SASAKI, Hideo
SASAKI, Kaneo
SATO, Choichiro
SATO, Naoharu
SAWAKI, Hideji
SAWAMURA, Hideki
SAWATARI, Naonosuke
SHIKAMA, Gonshiro
SHIMIZU, Asaji
SHINOHARA, Kikuji
SODA, Eiko
SUE, Kozo
SUGIYAMA, Kozuye
SUHARA, Kiichi
SUZUKI, Denroku
SUZUKI, Fujimaro
TAHARA, Masahisa
TAKABATAKE, Naosada
TAKADA, Eisaku
TAKAHASHI, Isamu
TAKAHASHI, Shinzo
TAKANO, Takumi
TAKEDA, Shogoro
TAKEMURA, Kenzo
TAKEUCHI, Seimatsu
TAKUCHI, Kiichi
TANAKA, Chosaku
TANAKA, Chuzo
TANIDA, Iwatero
TANII, Tomojiro
TARUISHI, Yuho
TOKOROYAMA, Hitoshi
TOYODA, Seiichi
TSUJIMOTO, Kametaro
TSUKADA, Masahiro
TSUKAMOTO, Toyokane
UCHIYAMA, Kamesaburo

From: Govt. Section To: G-2/CIS (Continued) 21 October 1947

WAKITA, Toshizo
WATATANI, Senjiro
YAHAGI, Teruo
YAMADA, Saburo
YAMAGISHI, Isamu
YAMAMOTO, Takeji
YOSHIDA, Kakuichi
YOSHIFUJI, Hatsusaburo
YOSHIKAWA, Yoshiaki
YOSHIKAWA, Zenhachiro
YOSHITAKE, Mitsuo
YOSHIYASU, Shinji
YOKOYAMA, Kiichi
YUKI, Tozo

Inclosures:
207 Questionnaires
207 Master Cards

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CW/CLK/JPN/wk

Transmittal of Questionnaires

Govt. Section G-2/CIS 21 Oct. '47

1. Forwarded herewith are copies of the questionnaires together with the master cards for the following named persons:

ABE, Yoshitaka
ADACHI, Hidekichi
AIHARA, Jinshichiro
AIZAWA, Tahee
AKAGI, Tsutomu
AKAI, Tadasu
AKAMATSU, Shigeo
AKATANI, Tokuji
AKAZAWA, Kumehichi
AKUTSU, Hitoshi
AOKI, Hachijuro
ARASHIMA, Shohei
BAN, Akira
CHIBA, Yoshio
CHITOSE, Chokichi
DOGAUCHI, Shojoichi
ENDO, Kisuke
ENDO, Sanji
ENDO, Yoshiji
FUJIMOTO, Keiichi
FUJITA, Harutoshi
FUKUDA, Hideo
FUKUDA, Toyoshige
FURUKAWA, Kazue
HAGA, Teruu
HAGIWARA, Tomio
HANAOKA, Tarou
HATA, Soichiro
HATTA, Hidetaro
HAYASAKA, Tadashi
HIKITA, Shigeo
HIRAGA, Misao
HIRAYAMA, Ichiuemon
HIROI, Emisaburo
HONKE, Saburo
HONMA, Nagayoshi
ICHIMURA, Tokuji
IIDA, Kumataro
IKEDA, Hisao
IKEDA, Shintaro
ING, Takeshiro
INOMATA, Eiichi
INOUE, Makio
ISHIDA, Kohei
ISHIGURI, Kinpachi
ISHIHARA, Ichitaro
ISHIMARU, Yutaka
ISOBUCHI, Yoshio
ITO, Shonosuke
IWASA, Naoki
IZUMIYAMA, Kokichi
KADOYA, Tomoteru
KAGATA, Kanichiro
KAGATANI, Kiyoshi
KAGEYAMA, Nobuyoshi
KAGOIKE, Kotaro
KAJIYAMA, Hideo
KAMADA, Kiyoshi
KAMEYAMA, Koji
KAMIYA, Rokuro
KANBAYASHI, Teizo
KANEKO, Kyozo
KANEMAKI, Chosaburo
KASHIWABARA, Masao
KATAYAMA, Masao
KATAYAMA, Nachachi
KATO, Kazue
KATO, Kenzo
KATO, Tominosuke
KATO, Yoshinosuke
KAWANO, Kahei
KAWASHIMA, Shigeo
KAWASHIMA, Shinkichi
KAWAZOE, Shigehiro
KIDANI, Sukeo
KIHARA, Ryutaro
KIMURA, Isami
KIMURA, Yujiro
KOBAYASHI, Shigetaro
KODAMA, Kojiro
KOGURE, Tsuneji
KOIKE, Chozo
KOISHI, Eisaku
KOIZUMI, Shiro

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GS

KOJIMA, Kizo
KOKURA, Katsuni
KOMATANI, Seiun
KOMURA, Renzo
KOSAKA, Akira
KURATA, Yukichi
KUROKAWA, Shiroji
KUWADA, Shintaro
MAEDA, Hyojiro
MAEDA, Kitaro
MAEDA, Masaji
MAEYAMA, Tadao
MAKI, Takeshi
MASHIMO, Yushi
MASUE, Koji
MATSUKAWA, Kinshichi
MATSUO, Keizo
MATSUOKA, Shiro
MIURA, Chiyomatsu
MIYAKE, Tokichi
MIYAMA, Waki
MIYASAKA, Zensuke
MIYATAKE, Gigen
MIZUNO, Kazuyoshi
MIZUNO, Masaichi
MIZUNO, Sojiro
MORI, Gensaburo
MORIKAWA, Moriyoshi
MORIKAWA, Shuzo
MUKAE, Junichi
MURATA, Kojiro
MURAYAMA, Yuichiro
NAGAI, Hatsutaro
NAGAI, Shigeru
NAGANO, Shigeo
NAKA, Morizo
NAKA, Nobuo
NAKAGAWA, Waichiro
NAKANO, Chuji
NAKAYAMA, Sakio
NAMEKATA, Kaname
NANAURA, Rihee
NATORI, Toshihiko
NIINO, Tatsusaburo
NISHIOKA, Hitoshi
NOGAMI, Kozo
NOGUCHI, Yutaka
NOJI, Seizo
NUMATA, Chokichi
OGATA, Katsuzo
OGAWA, Takamura
OGO, Akira
OHARA, Eiichiro
OKA, Hiroshi
OKANO, Kazue
OKAWARA, Ennosuke
ONISHI, Tatsuo
ONO, Senichi
ONOUE, Uichi
ONUMA, Choji
ONUMA, Ko
ONUMA, Masakichi
ORIISHI, Masafumi
OSHIMA, Seizo
OSHIMA, Tasuke
OTA, Sojiro
OTANI, Kazuteru
OTOMO, Gengoro
OYAMA, Isao
SAEKI, Mitsuo
SAKAI, Hisamitsu
SAKAI, Yoshi
SAKANE, Toshio
SAMUKAWA, Tsutae
SASAKI, Bunji
SASAYA, Eisaburo
SATO, Kinichiro
SATO, Ryuzo
SATO, Seigoro
SATO, Suematsu
SEKIHARA, Giichi
SEYA, Akira
SHIBATA, Ichigi
SHIGA, Matsuzo
SHIMADA, Shichizo
SHIMIZU, Chohei
SHINBO, Kosaku
SHIOKAWA, Gengo
SHIOTANI, Yusaku
SHIRANEZAWA, Osuke
SHIRATAKI, Sueki
SOFUKU, Shoichiro
SUGIMOTO, Chiyo
SUGINO, Osamu
SUMA, Jiro
SUSA, Yoshinori
SUZUKI, Denpachi
SUZUKI, Eiichi
SUZUKI, Shuichi
SUZUKI, Tatsuo
TAGUCHI, Chotaro
TAKAHASHI, Eiichi
TAKAHASHI, Eiichi
TAKAHASHI, Hikichi
TAKAHASHI, Seiichiro
TAKANO, Shunzo
TAKEUCHI, Akira
TAKIZAWA, Chiyo

From: Govt. Section To: G-2/CIS (Continued) 21 Oct. '47

TAMURA, Eikichi
TAMURA, Hisao
TAMURA, Yoshiei
TANAKA, Hiroo
TANAKA, Takichi
TANAKA, Ushinosuke
TANAKA, Yasuo
TANIGAKI, Fudekichi
TANIGUCHI, Torao
TANIWAKI, Yoshihei
TOSA, Koichi
TSUCHIDA, Tadashi
TSUNETANI, Yoshitaka
TSUTSUI, Saichiro
TSUTSUI, Takashi
TSUZUKI, Sukekazu
UEDA, Kazuo
UEDA, Masaji
UEMURA, Kintaro
UETA, Kazumi
UETA, Seiichi
UMEZU, Tadahisa
URAKAMI, Fuyuhiko
UWADA, Genzo
WADA, Sanjiro
WATANABE, Ichiro
WATANABE, Kotaro
YAMADA, Takao
YAMAGUCHI, Giryu
YAMAJI, Iwao
YAMASHITA, Shinichiro
YAMASHITA, Yoshio
YAMAUCHI, Eiji
YANO, Kennosuke
YOSHIDA, Denzo
YOSHIDA, Fukumatsu
YOSHIDA, Mitsutaro
YOSHIDA, Yoshihei
YOSHIKAWA, Heiichi
YOSHIOKA, Hiroji
YUKI, Sakumatsu

Inclosures:
233 Questionnaires
233 Master Cards

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MEMORANDUM CONCERNING:

EX-Imperial Princes

21 October 1947

1. Mr. HINATA stated that notice of provisional designation was received by the 11 ex-Imperial Princes on 16 October 1947. In order to show proper respect for the Imperial Family, notifications of provisional designation were not sent via mail but were hand-carried to the Imperial Household Ministry from the Cabinet Secretariat. A secretary from the Imperial Household Ministry in turn hand-carried the notices to the ex-Imperial Princes on 16 October 1947.

2. Mr. HINATA stated that he, personally, had translated the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 2 Concerning Status of Imperial Family Members and had given a copy of his translation to Mr. OTA for submission to this Division. Article 16 is the provision forcing princes of royal blood to join either the Army or Navy and it is this provision which is of particular interest to this Division. Mr. OTA will be asked for the copy which he presumably intends to submit.

3. Major Napier stated that Mr. OTA has been informed that this Headquarters has no objections to the purge of the Korean Princes RI. Mr. HINATA has been asked to submit a report on their provisional designation.

AWE

DRAFT

21 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT : Conference with Chief, Operations Branch, CIS

1. 16 October 1947 Major Napier called on Lt. Col. Homan, Chief, Operations Branch, CIS, to discuss services for which Government Section called upon CIS. Also present at the conference was Lt. Col. Brown, CIS, Special Activities. Lt. Col. Homan stated that what he said was the official position of CIS.

2. First discussed was recent CIS Memorandum which provides that information from CIS files will be furnished only upon Check Note thru channels. Question was asked as to effect this ruling would have on inquiries by Government Section when time was the essence and when it was necessary in order to make a complete report on a personality that CIS files be checked. Col. Homan stated that no exceptions could be made to the Memorandum but that, however, in the case CIS files contained no information concerning an individual, such statement could be informally made. Upon query as to how long he thought it would take to get information thru channels, Col. Homan stated that he had no idea but realized it would be a matter of "several days". Col. Homan was asked what CIS would do to furnish information more speedily in an emergency situation, and his answer was that when such a situation arose to "call him personally and he would try to fix it up". He added that G-2 information must be "evaluated" before release and that this necessity made above policy essential. This

means that it will no longer be possible to furnish Chief, Government Section, with complete report concerning personalities unless a considerable time is allowed for the check of CIS files; and, therefore, presents a situation which will result in minor crises upon the next occasion that the Chief, Government Section, immediately needs a detailed report concerning some personality when there is information in the CIS files essential to the report.

3. Next discussed was CIS report dated 6 May 1947 concerning Shinei-Taishu-To (Elite Masses Party). This report furnished by CIS upon Check Note request by Government Section recommended that subject organization "not be dissolved at the present time". Query was as to whether G-2 had any further recommendation at this time. To this Col. Homan replied that he did not have any further recommendations at this time, but that if subject Check Note were returned to him thru channels requesting recommendations, he would make a recommendation; however, he said he did not believe he would be able to further investigate the organization as such investigation was in his opinion, no longer in the province of CIS since Government Section has responsibility for administration of SCAPIN 548.

4. This led to a discussion of the functions of CIS under Staff Memorandum 13. Col. Homan stated that he did not consider investigations of organizations under SCAPIN 548 to be part of his mission, and that he would makesuch investigations only when directed by higher authority.

JACK P. NAPIER
Major ADG
Chief, Public Service
Qualifications Division

20 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Career Military Officers in Ministry or Finance

1. On this date Mr. Meiklejohn, Deputy Chief, Reparations Section, was informed by telephone that within the Ministry of Finance there are a number of former regular army and navy officers connected with plants designated for reparations, and that the Japanese Government believes the temporary retention in public office of 142 such persons is absolutely necessary. Mr. Meiklejohn was advised of the screening of these persons, to be completed by the end of October, and of the responsibility of Government Section in eliminating from public office all persons who fall under the provisions of SCAPIN 550.

2. Mr. Meiklejohn was advised that in instances where replacements are absolutely necessary and not immediately available the Japanese Government may request the temporary retention in public office of persons who fall under the provisions of SCAPIN 550. While Government Section is not disposed to approve the temporary retention of a large group of individuals, it does not wish to take action which will adversely affect the discharge of Reparations Section's responsibilities, and will refer the request of the Japanese Government to Reparations Section for comment and recommendation.

3. Mr. Meiklejohn stated that he shared Government Section's views on the temporary retention of persons concerned, and that the matter would be coordinated with 8th Army Military Government which, he felt, would concur in Reparation Section's support of the position of Government Section. He explained that 8th Army Military Government was concerned with field activities in connection with reparation plants, and was cognizant of operational matters.

JOHN H. BRADY
Public Service
Qualifications Division

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

20 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Conference with Home Ministry on the Enforcement of SCAPIN 548.

DATE : 18 October 1947.

Persons Attending: Mr. Nishimura, Chief, Investigation Bu., Home Ministry.
Mr. Ogura, 3d Section, Home Ministry.
Mr. Honda, 3d Section, Home Ministry.
Major Napier, Govt Section, Public Service Qualification Division.
Mr. Kawano, Government Section, Public Service Qualification Division.

1. In fulfilling provisions in SCAPIN 548, Section 3, Paragraph 6, Home Ministry was requested to bring in immediately a list of all dissolved organizations, their officers, members addresses and positions.

2. Home Ministry was informed that Shin Ei Taisyu-Too will be dissolved as an undesirable organization falling in the category of "terroristic organization" as defined in SCAPIN 548. Home Ministry was requested to bring in all evidence and information on Shin Ei Taisyu-Too, and all police records of the members of the party. The real reason for the dissolution of Shin Ei Taisyu-Too is not because of its importance as a political party, but to prevent setting up a precedent for a political party to use terrorism as a political weapon.

3. Home Ministry reported that a special investigator had been sent to Kyushu to find out about the Nippon Kokumei Kikukata Doshi Kai (Japan Revolutionary Chrysanthemum Flag Comrade Society). Home Ministry further reported that the party has been registered, and in analyzing their official magazine (Kikukata" (Chrysanthemum Flag), there is no evidence of ultra-nationalism, anti-democracy or anti-occupational forces policies. Home Ministry officials feel that it would be difficult to dissolve the organization just on its anti-Communist and pro-Emperor system position. Home Ministry is also investigating the police liaison officer who warned this group that the Occupation Forces are closely watching their activities. Full report will be submitted as soon as the special investigator returns from Kyushu.

4. In regard to the Pretender Emperor Kumazawa's Seiko To (True Imperial Party) Home Ministry reports that they had just registered yesterday, 17 October 1947. All available information on this party will be forwarded to Government Section. Home Ministry was asked to

check on the report that this party had previously been approved by SCAP.

5. Nippon Yuki Kai (Japan Air Friends Society) having a number of former Air Cadets as its members, has not registered because it is not a political party.

6. Home Ministry Investigation officials explained that because of personnel and budget appropriation shortages, they have not been able to carry out effectively the enforcement of SCAPIN 548. They admitted that their previous plan for enlarging the personnel had been abstract and idealistic. Government Section suggested that they draw up a practical and workable plan based on their present needs rather than a new elaborate paper plan.

7. Home Ministry Investigation Bureau officials also wanted clarification on the use of police system to carry out their investigation. They were told that the police may not be used to investigate projects undertaken by the Bureau, but the evidences and records already gathered by the police in pursuit of their official duties may be utilized in finding out about the suspect organizations and their members.

8. Home Ministry reported that they are unable to carry out effective investigation on secret societies, due mainly to lack of personnel, but they have been analysing periodicals and magazines on these unregistered groups. Home Ministry was asked to bring in all available information and data on all organizations which can possibly fall within the purview of SCAPIN 548.

9. Regular weekly or bi-weekly liaison will be established between the Investigation Bureau, Home Ministry, and Government Section, Public Service Qualifications Division.

YOSHITERU KAWANO

C O P Y

CIVIL PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

386.7 (17 October 1947)CPC/GP

PHT/HCH/JD/ed
APO 500

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ministry of Home Affairs, Japanese Government, Tokyo Japan
ATTENTION: Civil Property Administration Sub-Section

SUBJECT: Kumamoto-Ken Motor Car Technique Studying Institution

1. Reference is made to the following memoranda for the Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers:

a. AG 386.7 (13 May 46)CPC/GP, SCAPIN 1218-A, 13 May 1946, subject, "Custody of Property of Dissolved Organizations;"

b. AG 386.7 (22 Apr 46)CPC/GP, SCAPIN 1069-A, 22 April 1946, subject, "Custody of Property of Dissolved Organizations."

2. The Japanese Government is directed to take into custody all assets and properties belonging to Kumamoto-Ken Car Technique Studying Institution that have been received from Kumamoto-Ken Motor Popularization Association (Moto Fukyu Kai). This organization is an unauthorized successor organization to (Kikaika Kokubo Kyokai) Mechanized National Defense Association, a dissolved organization.

3. The Japanese Government is further directed to take into custody all assets and properties belonging to Kumamoto-Ke n Motor Popularization Association (Mata Fukyo Kai), a successor organization, received from Kikaika Kokubo Kyokai, (Kumamoto-Ken Mechanized National Defense Association), a dissolved organization.

4. One hundred and ninety-eight (198) tsubo of land and buildings, twelve (12) motor vehicles and miscellaneous furniture and equipment were transferred from Kikaika Kokubo Kyokai, a dissolved organization, on 1 November 1945, to the Kumamoto-Ken Motor Popularization Association (Mota Fukyu Kai), a successor organization. On 1 August 1946, the Popularization Association(Mota Fukyu Kai), transferred to Kumamoto-Ken Motor-Car Technique Studing Institution the properties received from Kumamoto-Ken Mechanized National Defense Association (Kikaika Kokubo Kyokai), a dissolved organization.

5. The Japanese Government will submit, within thirty (30) days from the date of this memorandum, to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Attention: Civil Property Custodian, a complete report showing the properties taken into custody.

PATRICK H. TANSEY
Brig Gen, USA
Custodian

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BASIC: Ltr to M/HA, file 386.7, subj, "Kumamoto-Ken Motor Car Technique Studying Institution," fr CPC/GP.

HCH/JD/ted/fd
10 Oct 47

MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. Reference is made to the following:

a. PSB Report Fukuoka Memo No. KS-30, dated 5 Aug 47;
b. SCAPIN 1069-A, 22 Apr 46;
c. SCAPIN 1218-A, 13 May 46;
d. SCAPIN 548, 4 Jan 46.

2. SCAPIN 1218-A, dated 13 May 1946, dissolved the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and its affiliates and its successor organizations. The Kikaika Kokubo Kyokai (Kumamoto-Ken Mechanized National Defense Association), was an affiliate of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. On 1 Nov 45, Kikaika Kokubo Kyokai, (Kumamoto-Ken Mechanized National Defense Association), voluntarily dissolved and transferred their assets which consisted of 198 tsubo of land and buildings, 12 motor vehicles and miscellaneous furniture and equipment to Kumamoto-Ken Motor Popularization Association (Moto Fukyu Kai). The Kumamoto Ken Motor Popularization Association (Mota Fukyu Kai) on 1 Aug 46, transferred the above named assets to the present Kumamoto-Ken Motor Car Technique Studying Institution.

3. Former staff officers of Kikaika Kokubo Kyokai were active in the Motor Popularization Association and now hold responsible positions in the Motor Car Technique Studying Institution. The M/HA has been verbally instructed to prosecute these officials for violation of SCAP directives. In a telephone conversation 26 Sep 47, with CPC representative in the Kyushu MG Region, it was agreed upon that they would follow through and render a report to CPC on the action taken by the JG in the prosecution of these officials.

4. Basic directs the JG to take into custody all assets and properties belonging to Kumamoto Ken Motor Car Technique Studying Institution that have been transferred from the original Kikaika Kokubo Kyokai, a dissolved organization. Basic further directs the JG to take into custody all assets and properties belonging to Kumamoto-Ken Motor Popularization Association that have been received from Kikaika Kokubo Kyokai.

5. Basic further directs the JG to submit a complete report, within 30 days from the date of this memo, showing what properties have been taken into custody.

6. Authority for basic is contained in par 45 of JCS 1380/15.

7. Direct communication with the M/HA is authorized under SCAPIN 2500-A.

MEMO FOR RECORD (Cont'd)

8. In a conference held with Major Snow, GS, 10 Oct 47, it was mutually agreed upon that concurrence from GS is not necessary inasmuch as GS will issue a separate SCAPIN directing the dissolution of Kumamoto-Ken Motor Car Technique Studying Institution.

9. This is an administrative matter and no surveillance by the Eighth Army is required.

10. The interests of USAFIK are not concerned.

11. No concurrence is necessary.

12. This completes action on CPC Line No. 11135. (Reports required)

H.C.H._____62-5565

COPY

CIVIL PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

PMT/HGH/JD/e4
APO 500

386.7 (17 October 1947)CPC/GP

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ministry of Home Affairs, Japanese Government, Tokyo Japan
ATTENTION: Civil Property Administration Sub-Section

SUBJECT: Kumamoto-Ken Motor Car Technique Studying Institution

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3. The Japanese Government is further directed to take into custody all assets and properties belonging to Kumamoto-Ken Motor Popularization Association (Nata Fukyo Kai), a successor organization, received from Kikaika Kokubo Kyokai, (Kumamoto-Ken Mechanized National Defense Association).

4. One hundred and ninety-eight (198) tsubo of land and buildings, twelve (12) motor vehicles and miscellaneous furniture and equipment were transferred from Kikaika Kokubo Kyokai, a dissolved organization, on 1 November 1945, to the Kumamoto-Ken Motor Popularization Association (Moto Fukyu Kai), a successor organization. On 1 August 1946, the Popularization Association (Moto Fukyu Kai), transferred to Kumamoto-Ken Motor-Car Technique National Defense Association (Kikaika Kokubo Kyokai), a dissolved organization.

5. The Japanese Government will submit, within thirty (30) days from the date of this memorandum, to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Attention: Civil Property Custodian, a complete report showing the properties taken into custody.

PATRICK H. TANSEY
Brig Gen. USA
Custodian

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BASIC: Ltr to M[illegible], file 336.7, subj, (Kumamoto-K[illegible] Motor Car Technique Studying Institution," fr CPC/CF.

HCK/JB/ted/fd
10 Oct 47

MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. Reference is made to the following:

a. PSB Report Fukuoka Memo No. KS-30, dated 5 Aug 47;
b. SCAPIN 1069-A, 22 Apr 46;
c. SCAPIN 1218-A, 13 May 46;
d. SCAPIN 548, 4 Jan 46.

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5. Basic further directs the JG to submit a complete report, within 30 days from the date of this memo, showing what properties have been taken into custody.

6. Authority for basic is contained in par 45 of JCS 1380/15.

7. Direct communication with the M/HA is authorized under SCAPIN 3500-A.

MEMO FOR RECORD (Cont'd)

8. In a conference held with Major Snow, GS, 10 Oct 47, it was mutually agreed upon that concurrence from GS is not necessary inasmuch as GS will issue a separate SCAPIN directing the dissolution of Kumamoto-Ken Motor Car Technique Studying Institution.

9. This is an administrative matter and no surveillance by the Eighth Army is required.

10. The interests of USAFIK are not concerned.

11. No concurrence is necessary.

12. This completes action on CPC Line No. 11135. (Reports required)

H.C.H._____62-5565

October 14, 1947

Memo to Chief, GS/PSQD

Subject: Approach to the investigation of secret, ultranationalistic and terroristic societies.

1. As per suggestion, the pattern of investigation will be in three general phases.
   a. To what extent has an investigation been conducted by various interested SCAP sections, Military Government teams, Japanese Government and other agencies to implement SCAPIN 548?
   b. To determine what additional authorities, policies and agencies both in SCAP and the Japanese Government, are necessary to execute successfully SCAPIN 548?
   c. To develop supervisory policies and method with the Japanese Government agency responsible for carrying out SCAPIN 548.

2. In regards to the first phase, following approach will be used.
   a. To hold conferences with various SCAP sections to gather all available information and data pertinent to this problem. Sections to be consulted will be ESS, CIS, CI&E, and CPC.
   B. Home Ministry will be asked to submit a complete report on all ultra-nationalistic societies. Report will contain information on disposition of property and money, list of their officers and members, and present activities of their officers and leading members.
   Home Ministry will be asked to submit to Government Section all records and documents belonging to such societies.
   Direct liaison will be established with a responsible Home Ministry Bureau to inquire, check and to take action on concrete cases as arising within the purview of SCAPIN 548, from time to time.
   c. Representatives of such organizations as the labor unions, farmers union, fisherman's union, consumers, producers, and industrial coops, Socialist and Communist parties, Liberal and Progressive parties, and Association of Manufacturers, will be interviewed. Individual persons such as writers, newspapermen, artists, Liberals, etc., will also be interviewed.

3. The second and third phases of this project will depend largely on the development of the first phase.

Y. KAWANO

8 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: PUBLIC SERVICE QUALIFICATIONS DIVISION

SUBJECT: ADMINISTRATION OF SCAPIN 548.

1. In view of the present status of the enforcement of the provisions of SCAPIN 548 and its implementing ordinances, it is considered imperative that certain measures be taken to force the Japanese Government into taking positive and continuing action in complying with the subject directive. The measures recommended are outlined in general, as follows:

a. Set up in the Ministry of Justice a section which is responsible for the enforcement of SCAPIN 548 in a manner similar to the section proposed in the Procurator General's Office for insuring continued enforcement of SCAPIN 550.

b. Give this section responsibility for investigating into societies, organizations, etc., old and new, in order to determine their status under the provisions of the implementing ordinances.

c. Review the activities of the Japanese Government in the discharge of these responsibilities and maintain a comprehensive check on the extent and thoroughness of action taken in a manner similar to the manner in which the Japanese Government's administration of SCAPIN 550 has been reviewed and checked.

2. In order that Government Section can discharge its responsibility in reviewing the action taken by the Japanese Government and in maintaining a comprehensive check on this action, it will be necessary to establish an undesirable Organizations Branch in the Public Service Qualifications Division. This branch in order to discharge its functions, even utilizing the aid of existing agencies, must be staffed by a chief and a minimum of two properly qualified research analysts.

3. The function of this branch will be as follows:

a. To require detailed reports from Japanese Government as to what has been done to date in the way of collection of documentary evidence and relevant information, extent of Japanese Government files, and subsequent reports on activities and progress.

b. To utilize Military Government, CIS, CPC, Government Section files and Japanese sources as a means for obtaining information necessary to maintain a check on Japanese Government compliance with the subject division. The extent to which these sources will be useful is at present not ascertained. The assumption, on which all recommendations contained herein are based, is that the occupation agencies, Military Government and CIS, will be able to conduct prompt investigation and report of cases referred to them. In the event such is not the case, it will be necessary for Government Section to obtain additional qualified personnel and establish an investigation and enforcement branch; this, however, is not a problem of immediate concern, inasmuch as such a step may not prove necessary

4. The initial operating procedure to be employed by the proposed Undesirable Organizations Branch should consist primarily of collecting appropriate information from all available sources relative to all societies, organizations, etc., for which there is any reasonable indication as falling within SCAPIN 548 and its implementing ordinances, correlating and compiling such information, initiating requests for investigation and report, analyzing such reports, conducting liaison with competent Japanese Government officials, issuing necessary routine instructions thereto, and recommending action to be taken by Government Section, if necessary, to insure adequate compliance and enforcement of SCAPIN 548 by the Japanese Government.

5. The sources from which information regarding suspect societies, organizations, etc., is believed to be available, with explanation and evaluation thereof, are as follows:

a. Japanese Government - Under the provisions of SCAPIN 548, the Home Affairs

Ministry has been au..rized to obtain reports on all ..ssolved organizations. The Investigation Bureau of the Home Affairs Ministry is known to have had lists of members and other pertinent data on these and other secret partiotic, militaristic and ultra-nationalistic societies. This is substantiated by a statement of the acting chief of that bureau to the effect that such records were once on hand, but that they were turned over to CIS. Furthermore, the Investigation Bureau has been conducting a considerable amount of research for CPC with regard to new organizations and the property of dissolved organizations; the files established in connection with this work should be available. By transferring certain competent personnel and the pertinent records of this bureau to the proposed section in the Justice Ministry, the fruits of this past labor could be preserved and utilized.

b. CIS - A conference with Colonel Homan, Chief of Operations, CIS, revealed that that agency would be willing (if G-2 concurred) to make available any information in their files on societies, etc. to Government Section. He indicated that CIS was at the present time very busy in the prosecution of their primary mission which is the investigation of subversive activities; but stated that if the information contained in CIS files was not adequate and if Government Section requested an investigation, which indicates subversive activity, supplies any leads, etc., available, that he would take the matter up with G-2 for approval..He stated that if he could obtain approval to conduct such investigation, he would do so, but expressed the desire that the volume of such request be kept to a reasonably small number. The value of this source cannot accurately be assessed because so much depends on whether or not G-2 will approve this type of investigation. However, the value of CIS files can be considered good for basic information on a large number of societies, fairly complete for comprehension on old better known societies and lesser known old societies, and unknown for new societies.

c. CPC - Records contained in this section parallel to a large extent a part of the records on hand in the Investigation Bureau of the Home Affairs

Ministry, plus the results of their own investigations. The information contained in these files should prove exceptionally valuable for checking the extent to which the Japanese Government is complying insofar as they are able by the use of Home Ministry files and should also prove valuable as a source of basic data required for decision as to the advisability of continued investigation.

d. CCD report and ATIS translations of letters of allegation - This source will be of great value in compiling lists of societies, organizations, etc., and in building up a compilation of assorted data on which further action may be based.

e.Military Government - With proper indoctrination on the needs of Government Section, the Military Government Teams should prove valuable as a source of initial information. The potentiality of Military Government as an investigative agency is unknown, but will probably very considerably vary depending upon the area in which investigation is requested due to the difference in workload, composition, and nature of the teams. Because of the fact that Military Government Teams do not have regular investigative functions, it is believed that their contribution in this field could at best be evaluated as only fair. The utility of this agency could greatly be enhanced if the Public Service Qualifications Division had investigators which could utilize Military Government facilites; this would also remove from consideration the element of workload of the various teams, for such investigators would actually conduct investigations and prepare the necessary reports.

f. Government Section Files - Relatively positive information is on hand regarding a number of societies which have been dissolved. Other wise the extent of these files is relatively limited except for the recently acquired photostatic copies of documents on hand in CIS which were originally taken from the Metropolitan Police Board. These photostats, however, are in Japanese and difficult to read; the amount of work required to translate and utilize them is considered to be out of proportion to the useful information which they

contain. The method which has been followed to date with regard to utilizing these photostats and which it is recommended we pursue in the future is that of providing the Japanese Government with copies therof and spot-checking our copies to insure their utilization by the Government.

6. This memorandum does not contain recommendations of the liaison which must be maintained with CPC insofar as the activities of this Section and Government Section overlap due to CPC's responsibility for the property of dissolved organizations. A conference is arranged for Friday, 10 October 1947 at which time discussion on this matter will be held.

D

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

24 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Military Government Participation in the Enforcement of SCAPINS 548 and 550.

1. In carrying out its staff responsibility for the administration of SCAPINS 548 and 550 (Tabs A and B) it is essential that Government Section maintain close contact with Military Government teams. The problem is summarized as follows:

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a. Although the bulk of the purge program directed by SCAPIN 550 will be completed before 1 January 1948, enforcement of the injunctions against continued exercise of power and influence by purgees will continue to be a major program. Inasmuch as violations of these injunctions are observed at local levels, it is considered imperative to reemphasize the provision contained in paragraph 9, Letter to Commanding General, Eighth Army, 13 February 1947, subject: "Administration of the Purge" (TabC) directing Military Government teams to report immediately to SCAP by the most direct means available all suspected evasions or violations of the Purge Ordinances regarding which they have received allegations or other knowledge.

b. In order to enforce the provisions of SCAPIN 548 abolishing certain political parties, societies, etc. Government Section must have access to information regarding local organizations which is available to Military Government units operating in the field. Letter to Commanding General, Eighth Army, 13 February 1947 (TabC) instructs Military Government teams to report direct to SCAP on certain matters relating to SCAPIN 550. Extension of this principle to SCAPIN 548 is considered authorized and logical in view of the similarity of staff responsibility for administration of these two SCAPINS.

2. Paragraph 3 x (3) of Occupation Instruction No. 4 (Tab D) authorizes direct communications between SCAP staff sections and subordinate headquarters on technical matters not involving employment of troops or command relations. Such direct communication has in the past been maintained between Government Section and Military Government teams for SCAPIN 550, and in the future should be authorized for SCAPIN 548 as well. G2/CIS does not consider inves tigations of violations of these SCAPINS to be within its normal mission (Tab E).

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

31 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT: Conference between Lt Col Homan, CIS and Major Napier, GS, regarding furnishing GS with information from CIS files.

1. 16 October 1947 Major Napier called on Lt Col Homan, Chief, Operations Branch, CIS, to discuss services for which Government Section called upon CIS. Also present at the conference was Lt Col Brown, CIS, Special Activities. Lt. Col Homan stated that what he said was the official position of CIS.

2. First discussed was recent CIS Memorandum which provides that information from CIS files will be furnished only upon Check Note thru channels. Question was asked as to effect this ruling would have on inquiries by Government Section when time was the essence and when it was necessary in order to make a complete report on a personality that CIS files be checked. Col Homan stated that no exceptions could be made to the Memorandum but that, however, in the case CIS files contained no information concerning an individual, such statement could be informally made. Upon query as to how long he thought it would take to get information thru channels, Col Homan stated that he had no idea but realized it would be a matter of "several days". Col Homan was asked what CIS would do to furnish information more speedily in an emergency situation, and his answer was that when such a situation arose to "call him personally and he would try to fix it up". He added that G-2 information must be "evaluated" before release and that this necessity made above policy essential. This means that it will no longer be possible to furnish Chief, Government Section, with complete report concerning personalities unless a considerable time is allowed for the check of CIS files; and, therefore, presents a situation which will result in minor crises upon the next occasion that the Chief, Government Section, immediately needs a detailed report concerning some personality when there is information in the CIS files essential to the report.

3. Next discussed was CIS report dated 6 May 1947 concerning Shinei-Taishu-To (Elite Masses Party). This report furnished by CIS upon Check Note request by Government Section recommended that subject organization "not be dissolved at the present time". Query was as to whether G-2 had any further recommendation at this time. To this Col Homan replied that he did not have any further recommendations at this time, but that if subject Check Note were returned to him thru channels requesting recommendations, he would make a recommendation; however, he said he did not believe he would be able to further investigate the organization as such investigation was, in his opinion, no longer in the province of CIS since Government Section has responsibility for administration of SCAPIN 548.

4. This led to a discussion of the functions of CIS under Staff Memorandum 13. Col Homan stated that he did not consider investigations of organizations under SCAPIN 548 to be part of his mission, and that he would make such investigations only when directed by higher authority.

JACK P. NAPIER
Major AGD
P.S.Q.D.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500

AG 091.112 (30 Oct.47)GS

SUBJECT: Military Government Participation in the Enforcement of SCAPINS 548 and 550.

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.

1. Reference Letter GHQ, SCAP, to Commanding General, Eighth Army, AG 091.112 (13 Feb 47) GS, subject: Administration of the Purge.

2. It is requested that attention of Military Government teams be directed to paragraph 9, above reference. The provisions of subject reference will be extended to include matters relating to SCAPIN 548, subject: Abolition of Certain Political Parties, Associations, Societies and other Organizations; and implementing ordinances thereto.

3. Communication between Government Section and Military Government units in the field on technical matters pertaining to SCAPINS 548 and 550 will continue to be carried on by the most direct means available.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MACARTHUR:

Mailed — 30 Oct. 1947

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

17 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Organizations

By faithfully observing the Potsdam Declaration and the SCAP Directives, the Japanese people are gradually being unchained from the social order which enslaved them through centuries. They have been liberated from social and political control which hindered individual progress. Democratic thoughts and trends are gradually uprooting the feudalistic mores, and the people, consequently, are critically evaluating political ideologies which ensure them a better standard of living and a freer political society.

The accurate history of Japan shows that the terroristic incidents instigated by the ultra-nationalists subsequent to 1930 were the prelude to the Pacific War. History shows that the members of the ultra-nationalistic societies promoted aggressive war in cooperation with the militarists. Although 126 ultra-nationalistic organizations have been dissolved since the surrender, ultra-nationalists still exist within the disconcerted society of Japan, and have become active recently--thus constituting a potential danger to the future of Japan.

Communications among them have become more and more frequent, and new rightist movements have appeared in various forms. These indications can be interpreted as the revival in Japan of a potential force which seeks to destroy peace and distort democracy.

S-3

PRO-EMPEROR-ANTI-COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS

A large number of these suspicious organizations are using anti-communism and Tennoism as fronts to stimulate nationalistic feelings. Although such societies advocate the establishment of a democratic Japan, their basic and primary objectives are in perpetuating the Tenno system and in overthrowing the Communist Party. This strongly indicates that leaders of such societies understand democracy to be synonymous with anti-communism.

The activities of these organizations show that they in no way are promoting constructive program to achieve their asserted "democratic" aims. Their actual activities consist of the following:

a. Make anti-communist speeches.
b. Publish and distribute anti-communist publications.
c. Agitate within labor unions against alleged communist influence.

d. Organize new labor unions based on patriotism and morality.
e. Organize anti-communist demonstrations and societies.
f. Investigate commun ist activities in the neighborhood and report same to CIC and the Japanese police.

The following excerpts from CCD intercepts and party proclamation reveal how these organizations have misconstrued democracy:

"The principle is to reflect upon the Yamato Spirit, and under the Tenno System to clarify the real nationality of Japan by ousting the Communists and communism in general, and to realise the establishment of a new Japan.

"To establish the Japanese democracy by considering the Emperor as the model of democracy and benevolence.

"As Japanese we can hold only deep resentment over the denial of the Emperor who has been the center of reverence by the nation from the ancient past as the founding family. To recognize the imperial lineage and yet to deny the Emperor and to injure his dignity is to negate and to cast into mud the relationship of the living with the ancestors. There is not the slightest doubt that this outrage is inexcusable."

NIPPON HANKYO SEINEN DOMEI
(Japan Anti-Communist Youth League)

"We must not forget that we applauded Fascism and suffered a miserable defeat. We must remember that the NIPPON KYOSAN TO, which believes in Marxism and Leninism and which is intending to communize our country is the nation's foe. Guised behind the name of the 'working people', the hateful Japanese Communist Party is agitating the Japanese populace, plotting violent revolution; ignoring the peoples' feelings, history, and traditions; treating those who oppose communism as plotters and reactionaries; disrespecting the emperor; and destroying the peace and future of the nation."

NIPPON KIKUHATA KAKUMEI DOSHI KAI
(Japan Chrysanthemum-Flag Comrade Society)

"Our movement is not merely that of a political party, but one aiming at the preservation of the fatherland under the slogan 'Rise for the sake of the Emperor!'

"We cannot set up a positive policy, because if we do, MacARTHUR may overthrow it. We believe it is better now to utilize and criticize other party's policies.

"We cannot expect the people in the cities who are regenerating and going Bolshevism, to support the slogan 'Uphold the Emperor'. However, we can expect it with the people in agricultural districts. We should seize any opportunity to inspire them with this slogan in order to defend the Emperor."

RIKKEN YOSE KAI
(Constitutional Justice-Fostering Society)

NATIONALISTIC MOVEMENTS

A resurgence of nationalism is evident, and the idea of investing power in the Emperor is again sweeping the country. This is a direct violation of the spirit and letter of Chapter I Article I of the new Constitution which states: "The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people, deriving his position from the will of the people with whom resides sovereign power."

There is ample reason to believe that the Japanese people still want to revere the Emperor as God and use his name to perpetuate Japanese chauvinism. Organizations which expound vague and incomprehensible ideas in advocating the restoration of sovereign power to the Emperor warrant strict observation, for the Emperor can again be used as a 'tool' to foster nationalism.

The following are excerpts showing the recent tide of nationalistic movement:

"----We, members of the NIPPON DAIWA RENMEI, firmly believe that full recognition of the Emperor's sovereign power and the establishment of popular vote presidential system is the only way to construct a democratic Japan."

"The 'representative system' is a system which directly unites the Emperor with his subject; it is absolutely peoples' government under the sovereignty of the Emperor, a form of government which is the last stage of the development in the political history of Japan. Concert between the Emperor and his people, the through unity of the whole nation, and perfect autonomy are the fundamental doctrines of this system. We call the system the 'Tenno System Democracy' or the 'Yamato Principle'."

"A part of the league's platform reads: "We will make every effort to transfer the peoples' supreme power to the Tenno and establish the Tenno System, acknowledging that the position of the Tenno is not absolute."

NIPPON DAIWA RENMEI
(Japan Great Peace League)

The "Human Emperor" idea based on nationalism is expressed in the following paragraphs:

"He is really a God in the disguise of a man. Therefore we call him 'ARAHITOGAMI' (God in man). Some illiterate western people who do not fully understand Japanese history, consider him as a human because he has a figure of a man. He is not an ordinary man-----Why? Our unique 'imperial sovereignty' and our twenty-six hundred (2600) years' history can answer the question.

"The emperorship has been assigned to us Japanese by our natural God's will since the dawn of our history, and has never been transferred to anyone of another lineage. This unexampled holy succession of emperorship has been completely maintained during the twenty-six hundred years. The term 'ARAHITOGAMI' is an attribute for this holy status of our emperor."

KOKUTAI MEICHO UNDO
(Imperial Sovereignty Clarification Movement)

DISSOLVED ORGANIZATIONS, PURGEES, ARMY OFFICERS

Some political parties and societies alleged to be successor organizations to dissolved organizations are now emerging under the guise of culture, welfare, agriculture, political party, etc. Purgees and army officers who were influential leaders in the past are now acting as advisers and leaders from behind the scenes. In their communications, they allude to thought movement and underground movement which presumably have a purpose in overthrowing democracy when the Allied Occupation terminates.

The following excerpts show instances where purgees are still exerting influence:

"The KOKUMIN TO on the whole originated from the TOREN (abbreviation for TOA RENMEI), but there are no members who are active in the party. However, I believe that the TAIKO (general principles) are based on the theory of Mr. ISHIHARA but it is not the same as the original, as it seems as though others have modified it a little.

"Unification of the world is com ing in the near future. The defeat is God's trial for Japan to test whether Japan deserves to be the herald of the new world culture.---

"Members of the party should have the profound belief that our party movement alone can save Japan, and they should devote themselves to the movement deeply permeated with friendship and the spirit of self-introspection."

KOKUMIN TO
(nationalist Party)

"With a handful of graduates of the same term at RIKUGUN SHIKAN GAKKO (Army officers' school), I have organized a society for the pursuit of truth--mainly in the sphere of social science--. SAKAMISHI RYUSAKU, our senior in the academy, who was quite friendly with Lt. Gen. ISHIHARA and the late Gen. ANAMI, and who retired from military service to join a thought movement, gives us good advice as our leader behind the scenes."

(Organization Unknown)

(Note: Lt. Gen. ISHIHARA was one of the most influential leaders of TOA RENMEI)

The stated purpose of the following organization seems innocuous, but as it is comprised of ex-army officers only, they may continue to act collectively as an army clique under the guise of friendship and relief. The excerpt reads:

"Our society is called the 'AJU KAI' and is composed of those connected with AJU. It aims to promote mutual friendship and relief among its members. The members will be classified as follows: ordinary members, former company grade officers; special members, former field and general grade officers."

AJU KAI
(AJU Society)

DEMOBILIZED SERVICEMEN'S ORGANIZATION

As the majority of Japan's youths were in service during the war, it is not an uncommon thing to find an organization comprised largely of ex-servicemen. There is a tendency of these ex-servicemen to accept either revolutionized ideas or fatalistic ideas; to possess either a revengeful attitude or a challenging attitude in reconstructing Japan. Their super-patriotism frequently carries a note of nationalism, and with their distorted and confused political viewpoints, they organize political parties comprised entirely of young people. Each youth group wants to be the nucleus in the reconstruction of Japan and thus serve as guardians of Japan's destiny.

The nature of a demobilized servicemen's organization--its purpose and policy--are shown in thefollowing excerpts:

"The aim of the party is to make a meritorious contribution to the establishment of everlasting world peace by creating a nation of highest virtue and culture with the Emperor of an unbroken lineage as the nucleus, and by creating a community based on justice."

KYUKOKU SEINEN RENMEI
(National Salvation Youth League)

(Note: OITA MASANOBU, President of the KYUKOKU SEINEN REMMEI, was elected to the House of Representatives in 1947 from Kagoxa Ken)

The revengeful attitude:

"Please bear in mind that this is a secret society organized by demobilized soldiers. As it has become quite obvious that we cannot possibly attain our objective by ordinary means, we have been obliged, to our great regret, to take extraordinary measures.--I hope you will sympathize with us and appreciate our painful position and our sincere intentions.--Please remember that we members of the society are all firmly determined, always ready to die."

HYUGA NIKKO DAN
(Hyuga Japan Restoration Party)

The moral responsibility to reconstruct Japan based on the nationalistic spirit is shown in the following paragraphs:

"This society shall be a secret society. This society shall aim at maintaining a strong spiritual tie among members, so as to grasp the meaning of the national structure, live the life of true Japanese subjects faithful to his Majesty, and become the nucleus of the rehabilitation of the Empire.

"We comrades must strongly protect the national structure and die for the everlasting great cause. Our country is coeternal with heaven and earth. We were born in this country to be loyal to His Majesty and to restore our country's heavenly mission. If we neglect loyalty now, can we Japanese establish a new Japan and maintain the honor of our country--superior to all nations in the world? Now is the very time for us to serve our Emperor.

"I am confident that the future of our country depends on the youth and their firm solidarity, and we ex-soldiers are the only ones who can take thelead."

WAKAZAKURA KAI
(Young Cherry Blossom Society)

(Note: This is a well known secret demobilized soldiers' society)

YOUNGMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

The young men of Japan who have been exposed to nationalism and militarism are now changing their concepts and ideas with the trend of the time. Many of them have become impressed with the new 'isms' as

socialism, communism, marxism. Those who manifest interest in these ideologies are generally the young men of labor unions, farmer's unions, students, and young members of cultural organizations.

Those who are imbued with democratic spirit are promoting constructive program thus enhancing the peoples' socio-political consciousness. They hold classes regularly and study and analyze political trends and ideologies. They sponsor round-table conferences, lectures, debates, oratorical contests, dramas, etc. They publish and distribute news bulletins, posters, and pamphlets to disseminate and stimulate political thinking. Youths who belong to such organizations are concerned and interested in the current socio-economic problems facing Japan; hence they do not resort to either fatalism or nationalism. Such organizations usually have a leftist tinge.

In contrast to the nationalistic youth organs, typical of the activities and objectives of a 'leftist' youth body are shown in the following excerpts:

> "Our main activities in Tokyo are the elimination of blackmarkets, education of laborers, assistance to the destitute, establishment of young men's service centers, etc. In rural districts, our activities are confined to settling unfair tax problems, and promoting fair distribution of fertilizer. We are endeavoring to solve fundamental problems so as to hasten and realize our reconstruction.
>
> "In order to attain our aims, the society will distribute news bulletins, handbills, etc. and call upon various youth organizations to hold round-table conferences, and debate meetings, helping them to carry out joint activities."

The following paragraph shows the desire of a typical nationalistic youth group which wants to "rescue" the nation. Its political and economic philosophy is vague and incongruous.

> "The league which transcends socialism has boldly started an anti-communism movement. It advocates the Tenno System, and its members are striving hard to realize an equitable society.
>
> "The root of the national economic plan advanced by the league is the amalgamation of industry and agriculture--in order to to turn the league into a national movement, it is necessary to gain political power in metropolitan areas. The primary step is to win over organizations with nation-wide set-up such as the labor unions. For this end it is necessary for the league to clarify its labor policy."

KYUKOKU SEINEN RENMEI
(National Salvation Youth league)

(Note: OITA Masanobu, president of the KYUKOKU SEINEN REMMEI, was elected to the House of Representatives in 1947 from Kagawa Ken)

The Young Communist League is the most well organized youth group and is most influential amongst farmers, workers and students. It is actively propagating communistic theories; its chief media of dissemination being the weekly classes, lecture meetings, and study groups. It also attracts young people by offering other cultural subjects as literature, drama, etc.

Presently, many local committees of the Youth Communist League are busily engaged in providing relief and aid to flood victims, and inevitably a political implication is placed on the disaster as: "This calamity is not a natural one, but rather the result of the combination of corrupt officials and a bureaucratic boss system which prevented the carrying out of flood control measures."

In labor unions the Young Communist League is making a survey of working conditions, wages, production, management, etc. It does not base its fundamental economic philosophy on patriotism and moral duty, but it attempts to defend the rights of the working class from the communistic point of view.

The propaganda and education section of the league is most influential and active. The educational program sponsored by the league is as follows:

a. History of social developments.
b. Economic reconstruction and inflation.
c. Constitution.
d. Evolutionism.
e. Literature.
f. History of labor movements.
g. Dramatics.
h. Music.
i. Forums.

The Young Communist League is one of the few organizations which sponsors classes regularly, also offering a variety of courses. This can be regarded as a good party-line tactic, for any person who aspires learning can be easily attracted to such a school.

With a strong conviction that only through organized front can democracy be achieved in Japan, the Young Communist League views youth responsibility as follows:

"The aim of our democratic youth movement lies in forming the democratic front and serving as its propelling power at the

earliest possible date... At present when the peculiarity of Japanese revolution demands the firm confederation of all the classes which aspire democracy, we should appeal to patriotic, religious, and all other young people to organize a united front,... For the unification of action, it will be useless for any one body to be particularly powerful, but all bodies must be equally strengthened. In this way alone, we can proceed from our unification of action to a powerful league of the young people."

ORGANIZATION

An inquiry has been made concerning the organizational and financial structure of some of the alleged nationalistic organizations. In several cases, the president alone is financing an organization. Under the present economic conditions in Japan, an individual cannot afford to be philanthropic and altruistic so as to be financing an organization simply because of any deep convictions of his own.

There is no doubt that such organizations are receiving the financial and moral support of some group of people who represent a conservative camp and who oppose the basic principles of democracy. In this way they can continue to exert their influence, indirectly though it may be.

APPLICATION OF SCAPIN 548

It is necessary to enforce SCAPIN 548 on these alleged suspicious organizations if sufficient evidence can be obtained to prove that they are promoting activities inimical to the objectives of the occupation. Further action on these organizations have been delayed because of the following reasons:

a. Civil Censorship Detachment intercepts alone cannot be regarded as reliable source of information as many of them are personal letters and are not official reports of a specific organization.

b. Home Ministry weekly reports and special investigation reports are wholly inadequate and unsatisfactory as they merely give the technical information, i.e. location, membership, names of officers, etc. Thus they fail to provide ample information on the alleged suspicious activities of a specific organization.

c. No field investigation reports of suspicious organizations have been voluntarily submitted to the Government Section by Counter Intelligence Corp, Civil Intelligence Sec tion, Military Government. It is inadequate and unwise to depend only on publication and hearsay; and necessary action cannot be taken without full report from the field of the actual activities of a specific organization.

d. Purgees are reappearing on the scene as leaders and supporters from behind the scenes. Reliable and official information on all purgees are on file in the Public Service and Qualifications Division.

CONCLUSION

Chapter III, Article 19 of the new Constitution guarantees freedom of thought and conscience, thus permitting the Japanese people the freedom to engage in political activity. However, any "democratic" organization which perpetuates the conventional and nationalistic attitude toward the Emperor merely serves to perpetuate the pattern of feudalism and autocracy and would thus constitute a direct negation of democratic principles as stipulated in the new constitution. Therefore, though many of these organizations are presently in the formative state, a close observation of their actual activities and movement is necessary, for they may obstruct the progress of true democracy in Japan.

Dissolution of these organizations does not serve as a guarantee against the revival of nationalism in Japan, but dissolution will discredit the organization and leaders in the eyes of the public. The people are the final judges, and they must be taught to make the discrimination by themselves by not giving any support to an organization which expounds vague and incoherent ideas and policies. Only in this way can Japan see the growth of true democratic organizations and leadership.

MISAO KUWAYE
Political Affairs Division

Noted: CPM

17 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Ex-regular Army and Navy officers commissioned under the Military or Naval Scholarship System - Status under SCAPIN 550.

1. On 9 October, Mr. Ohta submitted to P.S.Q.D. a statement in which the Japanese Government informally requested exemption from the provisions of SCAPIN 550, Category B, of all persons who, on or after 8 December 1941, volunteered to receive or continue technical training under the Military or Naval Scholarship System, were commissioned regular officers in the Army or Navy, and whose highest rank held was not above that of Captain, Army or Lieutenant, Navy. Added also was the provision that such person had never, prior to 8 December 1941, attended a professional school established by the Army or Navy.

2. On Saturday, 12 October 1947, Chief, P.S.Q.D. submitted to General Whitney and Lt. Col. Darnell the request of the Japanese Government, to which General Whitney gave his approval, but added that the subject should be studied carefully, and that no exemption should be made in the case of those persons in whose family there were definite militaristic tendencies.

3. On 16 October, Mr. Kuriyama was requested to submit a report giving the ratio of officers in question to those technical regular officers of the Army and Navy who were commissioned under circumstances other than those stipulated in the statement submitted by Mr. Ohta. Mr. Kuriyama was also asked to report on the approximate number of dead or missing among the officers under consideration. This report is due on 20 October.

JOHN H. BRADY
Public Service
Qualifications Division

file

CW/CLK/JPN/DWS/wk

Transmittal of Reports

Govt. Section G-2/CIS 17 Oct. '47

1. Forwarded herewith the following reports from the Japanese Government:

a.	Weekly Report of Screening (Local)	4 Oct. '47
b.	Weekly Report of Screening (Central)	4 Oct. '47
c.	Report of Persons Barred or Removed (Local)	4 Oct. '47
d.	Report of Others Barred or Removed	4 Oct. '47
e.	Report of Others Barred or Removed	4 Oct. '47
f.	Report of Demobilization Personnel Barred or Removed (Local)	4 Oct. '47
g.	Report of Demobilization Personnel Barred or Removed (Central)	4 Oct. '47
h.	The Report of Designation Dates	4 Oct. '47

Inclosures:
8 Reports

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17 October 1947

Kobe

Major J. P. Napier, Chief
Chief Purge Officer
Government Section
GHQ, SCAP, APO 500

Dear Sir:

1. It gives me a great pleasure to present this letter to your honor and explain to you in rather full details the actual situation now prevailing among us as a result of your Purge Directives. For your ready reference, am one of the employees of Kawasaki Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha which has been designated as one of those Restricted Concerns and put under the strict supervisions by your Anti-trust and Cartels Division, ESS (Zaibatsu Branch).

2. As you may be well aware of, the Purge Directives issued by SCAP are the most appropriate measures to meet the present situation in Japan, and consequently are so welcomed by our people in general, as they are the most effective means to rid our people of the traditional feudalistic system of this country, both in governmental as well as economic and financial institutions, that have long been in effect at the expense of the individual freedom and interests, and to democratize completely the entire set-up of the whole mechanism of our country.

3. To our great regret, however, despite the sacred aims of your Directives, the actual results of such measures are, I'm afraid, rather far from the original intention which caused you to issue such Directives. The more I appreciate your true aims, the most I lament the actual results. Hence, I am forced to write this letter to you even against my own will, with no other purpose than merely to acquaint you with the true picture of the whole thing, which I humbly beg to ask you to understand and not to misjudge the real cause of such action on my part.

4. As a result of your Purge Directives, those "undesirable persons" have been driven away from the government as well as the business world of this country, but this is, to my great regret, only superficial; you might have cut the trees above the ground, but the roots are still there, as active and lively as before. To be more specific, there are quite a few purgees yet who still retain their controls in their former institutions, directly or otherwise, and are simply waiting for the time when the restrictions may be loosened a little so that they may be able to regain the positions they once occupied.

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5. In this connection, it is my earnest desire that the Japanese Government should be cautioned to tighten up their restrictions more than they have. This not only applies upon their screening procedures but also upon their supervisions over those "undesirable persons" after they have been purged, so that the purgees may not enjoy the equal or better positions than before. It is, at the same time, imperative to see that the penalties should be applied indiscriminately against any violation to your Directives, which I'm afraid the Japanese Government has failed or neglected to do as they should have, so far as the purgees are concerned.

Here is a good example to show you how your Directives areevaded:

6. Kawasaki Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha (a Japanese Steamship Company), being a subsidiary corporation of the Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd., have been designated by SCAP as a restricted concern, and the Purge Directives had their influences over this outfit, with the result that the most influential executives were to be purged, and they all resigned from their respective positions on December 24, 1946.

7. Prior to their resignations, however, they called the meeting on December 21, 1946 and elected a KOICHI KIMISHIMA as the new President of the company, to succeed MASASUKE ITANI who was to resign as a result of the Purge Directives. The nomination of KOICHI KIMISHIMA as the new President was, in fact, made simply as a matter of formality and therefore the acceptance of such nomination was almost compulsory, as they had pre-arranged among themselves for the election of this man for that post, for no other reason than that, by so doing, KENJIRO OKUBO, the retiring Managing Director who had been a controlling figure in the management of this company, intended to still maintain his influence over this company through his close personal affiliation with KOICHI KIMISHIMA who had been enjoying Okubo's special favor and consequently could very easily be controlled by Okubo even after the latter's resignation from the firm. In other words, the new President is merely elected for the position as a "robot" or a mouthpieee of Okubo, so far as the management of the firm is concerned.

8. The set-up has been working beautifully since Kimishima assumed his new position, and there has not been a single instance where he did not consult with Okubo before making his own decision on any matter pertaining to this company. It really is a shame to see that our new president just simply dances on the stage at the end of a rope pulled by Okubo in the backstage.

9. Furthermore, all the former executives who were purged from our company have their offices in the same building, both in Tokyo and in Kobe, and, in spite of the Directives, they seem to feel quite-free, or rather to consider themselves as if they are the privileged characters, to come in and out of our offices at will. The same thing applied on Kimishima who not only spends much time in Okubo's office during the working hours but also visits with him in the evenings, at his residence or at the expensive company accounts, for no good reason at all.

10. Such situation is entirely against the SCAP Directives which go so far as to prohibit the purgees even from being admitted into their former offices.

11. Another unhappy consequence of your Purge Directives lies in the fact that some purgees enjoy much better treatments in their new positions than they would have by staying in the former positions. To be more specific most of the purgees held their positions in the restricted concerns which were not and still aren't permitted to pay more than a certain amount to their executives as their monthly allowances, including salaries, bonuses, etc. but merely because they were purged from such organizations and are now with the non-restricted concerns, they are quite free to draw as much salaries, bonuses, etc. as they desire, without saying anything about the freedom in the management of their new enterprises, while the new executives of the restricted concerns had their hands tied due to the restrictions imposed upon them by SCAP in the management of their organizations, and the amounts of their remunerations are strictly limited, inspite of the fact that they had nothing to do with the managements of the firms during the war, which seems to be very unfair and undemocratic. This unfair situation becomes even worse when the purgees pre-arrange a subsidiary with the fund of the company, and, after they are purged, they confine their activities in this new enterprise, under a camouflage that this new firm has no relation whatsoever with the former company which is a restricted concern and from which they are purged. This not only enables them to enjoy better treatments and more freedom in their new enterprises, but also makes it very easy for them to still maintain their strict controls over the former business organizations.

To illustrate the above situation, let me give you the following instance:

12. KENJIRO OKUBO, above referred to, organized a corporation in January , 1946 under the name of GOYO SUISAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA (GOYO Marine Products Co., Ltd.) and made himself the president of this new corporation, while he was still the managing director of the KAWASAKI KISEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA, the director of the KAWASAKI HEAVY INDUSTRIES CO. and the presidents or the directors of the various subsidiary companies of the Kawasaki interests. The action was taken, as I see it, to give him a position after he was purged from the Kawasaki interests, although he announced at the time that this was nothing but a new venture of the Kawasaki interests. This fact, however, was later verified when he resigned from the Kawasaki interests as a result of SCAP Purge Directives, and confined his activities in this new enterprise.

13. As I understand it, this firm was originally incorporated as a subsidiary of KAWASAKI KISEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA (Kawasaki Steamship Co., Ltd.) with the funds of its other subsidiaries such as Goyo Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha, etc. If so, this new firm is merely one of the affiliated concerns of the Kawasaki outfit, and those who have been purged from the Kawasaki interests are barred from staying with this firm by any means on the strength of your purge directives.

14. When the hands of SCAP were gradually tightened up on the regulations concerning the restricted concerns as well as the interlocking directorates, OKUBO saw a danger of leaving funds belonging to Goyo Shosen K. Kaisha in Goyo Suisan K. Kaisha, for fear that, by so doing, he might be compelled to stay away from this new firm too. At this point, he conceived an idea that the stocks of Goyo Suisan K. Kaisha

owned by Goyo Shosen K. Kaisha should have been transferred to the outsiders even nominally, so that there would not be any relation whatsoever between this firm and the Kawasaki interests at least superficially. Thus those stocks owned by Goyo Shosen K. Kaisha were changed into the names of a few private individuals who, however, did not make any actual payments for them. In order to balance the books of Goyo Shosen K. Kaisha, those private individuals merely gave the promissory notes to the company, for the respective amounts of the stocks, without any intention of ever making those notes good while the company itself had also no desire of collecting any money from them on those notes, so long as the money had already been paid out of the funds of the company as an investment. If the above be true, this is a pure camouflage to make Goyo Suisan Kabushiki Kaisha look like an entirely independent concern from the Kawasaki interests, so that he can stay with this firm indefinitely and still control the management of the former firms, directly or otherwise, especially by having a man like KIMISHIMA as the president of Kawasaki Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha. This is a good example of the old influence still controlling the former business by means of manipulation of stock ownership.

15. It is quite evident, therefore, that KENJIRO OKUBO should not be permitted to remain with Goyo Suisan K. Kaisha after he has been purged from the Kawasaki interests, as it is entirely against SCAP directives which prohibit the purgees from staying with any affiliated concern of their former connections.

16. By the way, OKUBO is also the President of a firm under the name of SENYU SHOKAI, which is purely a commercial outfit organized with the fund of Kawasaki Kisen K. Kaisha. This was originally established as the Welfare Department of the company, but, when the company was designated as a restricted concern, he immediately made this department entirely independent from the company and made a new firm out of it, so as to enable him to still stay with them regardless of the purge directives. While this new outfit is not conducting the business on a large scale yet, they are more or less affiliated with the Kawasaki interests and he has no right to manage the business in violation of the SCAP directives.

In view of the above, it is therefore highly recommended:

1. That the personal tie existing between KOICHI KIMISHIMA and KENJIRO OKUBO should be investigated, in order to determine if the former is really qualified to assume the position he now holds as the President of Kawasaki Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha.

2. That the status of Goyo Suisan Kabushiki Kaisha should be investigated, in order to determine if this firm should not be included in the list of the restricted concerns as one of the subsidiary companies of the Kawasaki interests, and, at the same time, if KENJIRO OKUBO is really qualified to remain with the firm as an executive officer, after having been purged from the Kawasaki interests.

3. That the thorough investigations should be conducted, in order to determine if both KIMISHIMA and OKUBO are not violating the SCAP directives and consequently should not be penalized.

Before closing, please allow me to state that the above is merely one of the instances, and am quite confident that a thorough investigation should uncover a surprisingly great number of the similar cases. It is therefore my earnest hope that this may serve you even in the slightest degree to effectuate your efforts in ridding the Japanese people of any nationalistic as well as militaristic influences, and democratizing the entire nation on the basis of a genuine American spirit.

Your obedient servant,

Most affectionately yours,

M. Inoue

P. S. As a matter of convenience, am enclosing herein an extra copy of this letter, which you may desire to file with Mr. E. C. Welsch, Chief of Antitrust and Cartels Division, ESS, GHQ, SCAP for his reference.

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Kobe

The Prosecutors Office,
S.C.A.P. Tokyo

Dear Sirs:

The Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Kobe

Please allow us to point out for your attention and reference that Mr. M. Itani who had been the head of all the Kawasaki interests before, during and after the War as the president of the Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd., the Kawasaki Aircraft Co. Ltd., the Kawasaki Locomotive Co., Ltd., the Kawasaki Steamship Co., Ltd. all of which being on the list of the purge and restricted concerns, had to resign willy-nilly at the end of last year as the result of the enforcement of the Purge Ordinance because his case was outright purge, too glaring to wait for the requisite screening examination. After his resignation, however, apparently to the annoyance of all the directorate and undoubtedly to the disgust of the staff, and in utter disregard and violation of the law, by which he is barred from visiting his old office, he still continues to daily come to the Kawasaki Head office, taking advantage of the fact and on the plea that the Goyo Fishery Co's office (a subsidiary of the Kawasaki Zaibatsu) is quartered therein but the said Goyo Company not being on the restricted concern for unknown reason, Mr. Itani now comfortably settles down there for his salary. The present directorate naturally have to make complimentary respect to the ex-president and if he is daily near at hand, they will have to consult him on important matters with the consequence that the ghost president still continues to guide and lead the Kawasaki concern, the very thing the Ordinance deliberately prohibits. The Japanese Government won't do anything. We wonder if it is within your possibility for your good offices to warn the Japanese Authorities to rectify the matter of this nature.

We notice in today's paper that chief prosecutor Keenan is reportedly going to prosecute top-notch Japanese war industrial collaborators as war criminals. If there is ever a man qualified for this class of people, our ex-president Mr. Itani must come first in priority to anybody else because it is a well known fact that he was the man who directly or indirectly approached the notorious Tojo to get Tojo's brother as the head of the Kawasaki's aeroplane works at Gifu, evidently to carry the favour of the then all supreme Tojo with whom our Mr. Itani was naturally very closely connected for war industrial activities such as warships, aeroplane carriers, submarines and aircraft construction etc. both for the Army and Navy.

We beg to submit the foregoing fact as it stands only for your reference.

We remain, Sirs,

Yours respectfully,
Representing the staff of the Kawasakis
/s/ R. YOSHIKAWA

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KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

1. The official connection between Kenjiro Okubo and Koichi Kimishima was commenced when Kenjiro Okubo joined the KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA as a Business Director in August, 1933. At that time Koichi Kimishima was a Sub-Manager of the Coastwise Department of the same company. Ever since that time, there was an official connection between the two under the following curriculum vitae, otherwise, no financial or family relations, educated in different colleges and came from different native places. After Okubo's resignation from the company there has been no official connection:

Chronological antecedents

Kenjiro Okubo	Koichi Kimishima
Joined KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA-Aug., 1933, as business director.	Entered KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA June, 1925.
Appointed as Managing director April, 1936	Promoted to sub-manager of Coastwise Department - March, 1931.
Resigned: Managing Director and remained as director - April, 1942.	Promoted to: Manager of Coastwise Department - May, 1938.
Assumed: Directorship of The SENPAKU UNEI KAI (J.S.C.A.) as Chief of an Operating Dept. May, 1942.	Temporary retirement from KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA - May, 1942. Assumed: Secretary of The SENPAKU UNEI KAI (J.S.C.A.) as Chief of Contracting Dept. May 1942.
Resigned: Directorship of The SENPAKU UNEI KAI (J.S.C.A.) Assumed: Managing Director of KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA - May 1944	Resigned the SENPAKU UNEI KAI (J.S.C.A.) - April, 1946. Reinstated to KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA and appointed as a manager of Tokyo Branch office April, 1946.

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Became: President and Director of GOYO SUISAN KAISHA - Feb., 1946

Became: Director of KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA - Nov., 1946.

Resigned: KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA December, 1946

Elected as: President and Managing Director of KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA - December 1946.

II. Kenjiro Okubo does not visit frequently the office of the KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA except when his former friends or acquaintances were here, then, he casually dropped in at the office of the KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA to have a chat for a short time. After he received the preliminary notice for a purgee on August 18, 1947, however, he has not even made such calling altogether.

III. Office addresses of the former purgees and resignee are as follows:

a) Masasuke Itani, Former President of Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha
Has no private office of his own, but the address of the Kokoku Kisen Kaisha, one of the principal companies of which he is a President, is as follows:
Third Floor of Kawasaki No. 3 Building,
No. 38 Akashi-Cho, Ikuta-Ku, Kobe.

b) Kenjiro Okubo, Former Managing Director of Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha
Has no private office of his own, but the addresses of the Goyo Suisan Kaisha, one of the principal companies of which he is a President, are as follows:
Head office-Third Floor of Kawasaki No. 3, Bldg. No. 38 Akashi-Cho, Ikuta-Ku, Kobe.
Tokyo Branch-Room No. 664, Marunouchi Bldg. No. 2 - 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo.

C) Shotaro Kitamura, Former Business Director of Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha
Has no private office of his own, but the address of the Goyo Shosen Kaisha, one of the principal companies of which he is a President, is as follows:
Third Floor of Kawasaki No. 3 Building, No. 38 Akashi-Cho, Ikuta-Ku, Kobe.

IV. Offices of KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA:

Tokyo: Room No. 644, Marunouchi Building.
No. 2 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo.

Kobe: First and Second Floor of Kawasaki No. 3 Building,
No. 38 Akashi-Cho, Ikuta-Ku, Kobe

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

Present Officials of

Kawasaki Steamship Co. Ltd.

(Kawasaki Kisen K.K.)

17 October 1947

KIMISHIMA, Koichi	President and Department Manager
ARIMORI, Yoshikiyo	Auditor
HATTORI, Motozo	Manager of business department
DEI, Jiro	Manager of Financial Dept.
YAJIMA, Tokusuke	Business Director
MIYAKE, Tokusaburo	Director

Incl #4

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING

17 October 1947

Korean Princes RI, Gin and RI, Ken

Mr. Carl Burness, Korean Division, GHQ, SCAP stated to Major Napier on 15 October 1947 that the Korean Division had no objection to the purge of the Princes RI.

Major Ken Goff, Liaison Officer, USMG in Korea, was informed of the Japanese Government's plan to designate the princes by Major Napier on 16 October 1947. Major Goff telephoned Headquarters in Korea which concurred in the proposed purge provided Princes RI, Gin and RI, Ken received the same treatment accorded the Japanese Princes who were purged and the Korean Princes were not to be discriminated against.

Memo for Record
Subject: Conference with Mr. Yamada, CLO on secret societies
Date: 15 October 1947
Persons attending: Mr. Yamada, CLO
Major J. Napier GS
Mr. Y. Kawano GS

1. Yamada was instructed to establish liaison between GS and a responsible Home Ministry section for the following purposes.

   a. To find out to what extent a responsible Home Ministry section has carried out the instructions as given in SCAPIN 548.

   b. To specifically investigate a suspect society in Kagoshima ken. To take action if deemed advisable after consultation with GS. Yamada was given specific facts on this case.

   c. To inquire as to the location of a document containing a list of all ultra-nationalistic and secret societies with their respective officers and members.

2. Yamada will make the arrangements to have Mr. Nishimura, chief of Investigation Section, Home Ministry, together with CLO representative, to report to GS Saturday, 18 Oct. 1947 at 9:30 am.

15 October 1947

Chick 6

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Japan Textile Manufacturing Co.

Inasmuch as item 6 is not relevant, further verification of facts is necessary from ESS Textile Division. Conference was held on 15 October 1947 with Miss Montgomery of Textile Division in charge of ramie factories. Explanation of criteria set up in para. 6 of Interpretation of Category G was made and Miss Montgomery now intends to check statistics involved for verification of facts.

Arvella Chick

ARVILLA CHICK

622

CW/CLK/JPN/AMC/rg
Date: 15 October 1947

From: Govt. Section To: LS - ESS
Attn: Textile Division
Miss Montgomery

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1. Check note 6 above is not considered relevant to deciding whether or not the Japan Textile Manufacturing Co. comes within the purview of SCAPIN 550 and its implementing ordinances.

2. The following information is available to the Government Section, indicating that the Japan Textile Manufacturing Co. does fall within the purview of SCAPIN 550.

a. The Japan Textile Manufacturing Co. Ltd. has 37.1% of the total number of spindles or "thread machines" in Japan. The Teikoku Seni Kaisha (now listed on para. 11) controls 30.9%; these two companies, then, control 68% of the production of hard and bast fibers.

b. The stock report of the Japan Textile shows 136,000 shares are held by the Mitsui Hoten K.K. out of a total 1,100,000 shares. The Teikoku Seni Kaisha has 1,800,000 total shares with 201,000 held by the Yasuda Zaibatsu.

c. The above figures bring the Japan Textile Mfg. Co. under Interpretation of Category G, para. 6, subparagraphs 3 and 4.

3. ESS verification of the above figures is requested, and ESS comment thereon is desired.

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

RETAINER

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CW/CLK/JPN/wk

Transmittal of Questionnaires

Govt. Section G-2/CIS 15 Oct. '47

1. Forwarded herewith are copies of the questionnaires together with the master cards for the following named persons:

ABE, Riko
ABE, Rihei
ABE, Takematsu
ABE, Takeo
AMIYA, Keizo
AOKI, Ushigoro
AOKI, Yoshiharu
AOYAGI, Kenji
ASAI, Katsuichi
ASOMURA, Shuichi
AWASAWA, Genkichi
BABA, Chokichi
CHIBA, Kogiro
DONOSHITA, Heikichi
IGUCHI, Takemori
ENOMOTO, Nobuichi
FUJII, Tsuneki
FUJINE, Naoji
FUJINO, Iichi
FUJISE, Toru
FUKAMATSU, Tomeo
FUKUDA, Minoru
FUKUKURA, Morinemon
FUKUSHIMA, Kinichi
GO, Yukichi
GYOTOKU, Kiyoto
HABU, Yoshitaro
HAGIWARA, Akihiko
HAMAHIRA, Yukichi
HAMANAKA, Shintaro
HANDA, Kizo
HANJO, Masamichi
HARADA, Kiyoshi
HARADA, Norikichi
HARADA, Teizo
HASEBE, Tadasu
HASEGAWA, Masao
HASHINO, Haruko
HAYAKAWA, Hideo
HAYASHI, Seiichi
HAYASHIGUCHI, Itsuo
HIGASHIDA, Yoshinori
HIRAIWA, Jiro
HIRANO, Jinsuke
HIRAOKA, Eisuke
HONDA, Mitsunori
HORIMI, Taro
HORIO, Masao
HOSHINO, Taro
IKEBATA, Takeo
IKEMATSU, Morinosuke
INOUE, Chiyomatsu
ISHIHARA, Nobuya
ISHII, Isamu
ISHII, Teiji
ISHIMORI, Toshio
ISHIYAMA, Keijiro
ITO, Yoshimatsu
IWAI, Iichi
IWAKIRI, Shigehide
JUFUKU, Yoshitaka
KAJIWDA, Yoshitake
KAJI, Ryuichi
KAJIURA, Kuniichi
KAMADA, Kohei
KAMBE, Iwao
KAMIHO, Hirokichi
KAMIKOKURYO, Eizo
KAMIMATSU, Eikichi
KANO, Masajiro
KANEFUSA, Masasuke
KARIYAMA, Jitaro
KASAI, Juzo
KATAGIRI, Kiyoshi
KATAYOSE, Yuji
KATO, Gibun
KATO, Hirotsugu
KATO, Seisuke
KATO, Seizaburo
KATO, Tatsuji
KAWAGUCHI, Shigekazu
KAWANABE, Masami
KIKUCHI, Kiichiro
KIMURA, Onsri

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KITAHARA, Shigemitsu
KITAJIMA, Hanzo
KITAMURA, Harukichi
KITSUNAI, Sukichi
KOBAYASHI, Hideki
KOBAYASHI, Jiu
KOBAYASHI, Ryosuke
KOIE, Toyojiro
KOJIMA, Hitoshi
KOMATSU, Miyuki
KONISHI, Seiichi
KORIYAMA, Sumio
KOYANAGI, Nobuyuki
KUMAGAI, Takeo
KURAZONO, Inosuke
KURIBASHI, Tanekazu
KUROKI, Kiguma
KUSUHATA, Tameyoshi
KUSAMA, Hiroshi
KUWANO, Hiroshi
MARUYAMA, Seisaku
MASAKI, Katsuji
MASUDA, Shizuka
MATSUDA, Chichi
MATSUDA, Tatsuji
MATSUMOTO, Osamu
MATSUMOTO, Seizo
MATSUOKA, Yoko
MATSUSHITA, Shigeshi
MATSUYAMA, Teiji
MIKURIYO, Torin
MINAMIBASHI, Koemon
MITSUMATSU, Tsuneji
MIURA, Uniehi
MIWA, Tokuzo
MIYAKE, Ikutaro
MIYASHITA, Toichi
MIYAZAKI, Sotaro
MIZOZOE, Eikichi
MOCHIMASU, Katsuzo
MORI, Kakuji
MORI, Kiichiro
MORINOBU, Keiji
MORISHIGE, Shigetaro
MORITA, Sukeo
MOTOKURA, Shoguma
MURAOKA, Motoharu
MURATA, Kisaburo
MURAYAMA, Masayoshi
NAGAFUCHI, Kanji
NAGAHARA, Masaaki
NAGAHARA, Masaichi
NAGAI, Shinzo
NAGAI, Tokio
NAGAKURA, Jiro

NAGANO, Seiichi
NAGANUMA, Choichiro
NAGAO, Seishichi
NAGATA, Ichiro
NAGATA, Ryunosuke
NAKAGAWA, Shinichi
NAKAMURA, Junichi
NAKAHARA, Toshiro
NAKANO, Isao
NAKANO, Makoto
NAKANO, Watari
NAKAO, Iwao
NAKASHIMA, Kichihei
NAKASHIMA, Susumu
NAKAYAMA, Goichiro
NARAHARA, Kensho
NISHIMOTO, Inosuke
NISHIMURA, Michitaro
NISHIMURA, Tetsusuke
NODA, Eizo
NODA, Sakae
OCHIAI, Tomoguma
OGAWA, Motoi
OGAWA, Sueji
OKADA, Kosuke
OKADA, Minoru
OKADA, Takeshiro
OKAWA, Yae
OKI, Gentatsu
OKUBO, Toyokichi
OKUMURA, Matsutaro
ONOGI, Tsune
ONOMOTO, Shiguo
OTA, Haruaki
OTSUBO, Kiichi
SAIGO, Ichishi
SAISHO, Ichiji
SAITO, Kitaro
SAITO, Masayoshi
SAITO, Tadao
SAKAI, Toshitaro
SAKAMOTO, Seiichi
SAKASHITA, Kamekichi
SANO, Tomizo
SASAKI, Torao
SASAKI, Toshio
SATO, Chiyokichi
SATO, Yoshio
SAYAMA, Yoshiaki
SEKIDO, Toshio
SENDO, Morizo
SEZUTSU, Teizo
SHIBATA, Shigeru
SHIMA, Masayuki
SHIMIZU, Hikoshichi

From: Govt. Section To: C-2/CIS (Continued) 15 Oct. '47

SHINKAWA, Chikayoshi
SHIRAISHI, Iwao
SODA, Tetsuo
SOMEKAWA, Yasuaki
SUEYOSHI, Ichinoshin
SUGIYAMA, Toranosuke
SUZUKI, Kantaro
TABATA, Masaji
TAGUCHI, Yoshiharu
TAKADA, Jiro
TAKADA, Shintaro
TAKAGISHI, Takashi
TAKAHASHI, Gontaro
TAKASHIMA, Saichiro
TAKEDA, Gisuke
TAKEDA, Tadayuki
TAKEI, Takumi
TAKEMURA, Maya
TAKENAKA, Saburo
TAMURA, Suematsu
TANAKA, Katsu
TANAKA, Kiuemon
TANAKA, Shinjiro
TANAKA, Yuzo
TANIGUCHI, Jinsaku
TANIGUCHI, Sadao
TATEISHI, Senjiro
TOGASHI, Muneharu
TOKURA, Chuji
TOKUSHIGE, Shigeru
TOMIYAMA, Hikojiro
TSUJI, Kitaro
TSUMANUMA, Suketaro
TSURU, Kunihiko
UEDA, Chukichi
UEDA, Kennosuke
URAKAMI, Jitsuzo
USHIGAI, Ichisuke
USHIJIMA, Kunie
UCHINO, Sojiro
WAKABAYASHI, Toranosuke
WAKAMATSU, Morikichi
WAKAO, Giichi
WASHIO, Kojun
WATANABE, Kinzo
WATANABE, Morinosuke
YAGI, Masanori
YAMADA, Akira
YAMADA, Chokichi
YAMAGISHI, Kinjiro
YAMAGUCHI, Hisoshi
YAMAGUCHI, Nobuo
YAMAHI, Senmatsuro
YAMAMOTO, Ichihei
YAMAMOTO, Kotaro
YAMAMOTO, Saburo
YAMAMOTO, Shin
YAMAMURO, Jiro
YAMANAKA, Kanju
YAMAZAKI, Toshisada
YASU, Yoshio
YOGO, Heizo
YOKOGAWA, Sotaro
YONENAGA, Isao
YOSHIKAWA, Matsutaro
YOSHIKUNI, Chuko
YOSHIOKA, Minoru

Inclosures:
260 Questionnaires
260 Master Cards

CW

CW/CLK/JPN/wk

Transmittal of Questionnaires

Govt. Section G-2/CIS 15 Oct. '47

1. Forwarded herewith are copies of the questionnaires together with the master cards for the following named persons:

ABE, Munehiro
ADACHI, Hideo
ADACHI, Seiichi
AIDA, Giichi
AIKA, Ryichi
AKAHANE, Choji
AKAHANE, Hachio
AKAHANE, Yamasaku
AOKI, Akira
ARAI, Hideo
ASAI, Saburo
ASAWA, Yoshio
CHINO, Tsurukichi
FUJII, Masaru
FUJIMOTO, Koichiro
FUKUMA, Harunobu
FUKUSHIMA, Akira
FURUSE, Yo
HAGINO, Toshihiko
HAMASUNA, Yoshimori
HANAJIRI, Tetsuji
HARA, Sadao
HASEGAWA, Kunio
HAYAKAWA, Daiji
HAYAKAWA, Kojiro
HAYAKAWA, Mitsujiro
HAYASHI, Tomikichi
HIBI, Jinichi
HIRANO, Kuraichi
HIROTA, Kanji
HONGO, Mitsuo
HONMA, Bunji
HORI, Yoshisuke
HORIE, Hiroshi
HOTTA, Minoru
ICHIKAWA, Masashi
IIDA, Chuichi
IIDA, Fukuji
IGUCHI, Ichitaro
IHARA, Kaoru
IKEDA, Rokue
IKEJIRI, Masayoshi
IKUTA, Isuke
IMAIZUMI, Minoru
INOUE, Yoshiyuki
ISHIDA, Toyokichi
ISHIHARA, Osamu
ISHIHARA, Otokichi
ISHIKARA, Isamu
ITOGAWA, Goniehi
IWASAKI, Kunimatsu
JOGO, Wakichiro
KAGEYAMA, Yoshio
KAMIYAMA, Takakuni
KANEKO, Shoji
KANEKO, Seichi
KASAHARA, Jyubei
KASAHARA, Shoichi
KASAI, Ginjiro
KATO, Keiichi
KATO, Shuji
KATO, Shukudo
KATO, Susumu
KAWADA, Genzaburo
KAWAI, Kuwajiro
KAWAI, Risuke
KAWAKAMI, Horyu
KAWAMI, Matsunosuke
KAWASE, Kenichi
KAWASHIMA, Teisuke
KIMURA, Ryodichi
KIMURA, Shintaro
KINOSHITA, Kiichiro
KITAGAKI, Yoshijiro
KITAMURA, Keiichi
KITAMURA, Shoichi
KITAURA, Gonpei
KOBAYASHI, Rihei
KOJIMA, Enzo
KOJIMA, Yozo
KOKUBU, Sakitaro
KOMINE, Minoru
KOMORI, Jinzaburo
KONDO, Manzo

From: Govt. Section To: G-2/CIS (Continued) 15 Oct. '47

KORIMOTO, Koyo
KOYAMA, Masanao
KOYAMA, Sadao
KUBOTA, Dainosuke
KUBOTA, Tsuyoshi
KUMAGAI, Tanzo
KURAISHI, Kikuya
KURITA, Satoru
KUZE, Yahei
KUZUYA, Shigeitsu
MACHIDA, Konosuke
MAEJIMA, Susumu
MARUYAMA, Kesahei
MATSUBAYASHI, Ukitsu
MATSUDA, Yosaku
MATSUNO, Masaji
MATSUOKA, Bunshichiro
MATSUOKA, Washiro
MATSUZAKI, Jukichi
MINAMI, Taisuke
MIWA, Tokujiro
MIYAGAWA, Keizo
MIYAMOTO, Hidekazu
MIYASHITA, Fumio
MIYASHITA, Ichiro
MIYAZAKI, Toshio
MOCHIDA, Seijuro
MORI, Naozo
MORI, Saburo
MORI, Shuichi
MORISE, Koichi
MYOKAN, Matasaburo
NABETA, Yonezo
NAGAE, Ichiji
NAGAI, Mizuho
NAGAYA, Ikuro
NAKAHASHI, Jinichi
NAKAJIMA, Kiyoshi
NAKAMURA, Tokue
NAKASHIMA, Haru
NAKATA, Shigeo
NAWA, Shinichi
NAWA, Shuichi
NISHIDA, Masao
NISHINO, Jukichi
NISHIO, Junkichi
NISHITANI, Kyozo
NISHIWAKI, Masaichi
NISHIZAWA, Seisaku
NODA, Seiji
NOHARA, Shoichi
NOKUO, Noritashi
NOMOMURA, Kozen
NOTSU, Sen-ichi
NYUWA, Keikichi
OCHIAI, Toyojiro
OGAWA, Hajime
OGAWA, Seiei
OGAMI, Takatoshi
OGUSHI, Yoshiharu
OHASHI, Senroku
OHASHI, Tadao
OIKE, Yonesaku
OKADA, Tajuro
OKAMOTO, Jintaro
OKANO, Akira
OKAZAWA, Yoshio
OKUDA, Seiji
ONNAGAWA, Denichiro
ONO, Keiichiro
ONO, Shundo
SAKAI, Eijiro
SAKURA, Kenji
SASAKI, Gisaburo
SASHIDA, Kenichi
SAWADA, Saichiro
SAWADA, Shigeru
SAWADA, Tonazo
SAWATO, Hanji
SEGIMEN, Yorita
SEKI, Toshio
SEKINE, Yoshiichi
SEKIZAWA, Ginzo
SENDA, Jusaku
SETO, Shigenobu
SHIBATA, Mitsujiro
SHIHATA, Masanori
SHIMAHARA, Kikujiro
SHIMATANI, Riusmon
SHIMIZU, Eiichi
SHIMIZU, Mineyoshi
SHIMODOMAE, Toshio
SHINOHARA, Shichiro
SHIOI, Kojiro
SUEOKA, Tatsuo
SUGIE, Tatsukichi
SUGIMOTO, Jinkichi
SUGIYAMA, Keiji
SUGIYAMA, Kenzo
SUGIYAMA, Minekichi
SUMI, Kanegoro
SUYAMA, Misao
SUZUKI, Eiju
TAKAHASHI, Keikichi
TAKAHASHI, Masao
TAKAHASHI, Toranosuke

From: Govt. Section To: G-2/CIS (Continued) 15 Oct. '47

TAKAMATSU, Shichisaburo
TAKEDA, Takezo
TAKEUCHI, Masanobu
TAKIZAWA, Hiroyuki
TAKUBO, Mamoru
TANABE, Tomejiro
TANIGUCHI, Masahiro
TATEBAYASHI, Sukichi
TERAJIMA, Chosaku
TOKORO, Eiichi
TOMITA, Juntaro
TORIZUKA, Masashi
TSUCHIHASHI, Yoshiichi
TSUJI, Naokichi
TSUJI, Seikichi
TSUKADA, Takejiro
TSUKADA, Tsuneo
TSUNEDA, Zenji
UCHIDA, Yoshio
UCHIKAWA, Masato
UEDA, Matsujiro
UENO, Akimasa
UENO, Buniehi
UO, Kikumatsu
USHIO, Knosuke
UWAI, Mataetsu
WADA, Tatsuji
WAGO, Utaro
WATAI, Shigemoto
YAGUCHI, Masao
YAMADA, Sennosuke
YAMAGISHI, Tomeo
YASUDA, Ichiro
YASUGI, Yoshinori
YOKOTANI, Ei
YONEKURA, Saburo
YOSHIDA, Hatsuo
YOSHIMURA, Kanichiro
YOSHINO, Masayoshi
YOSHIOKA, Tomitaro

Inclosures:
230 Questionnaires
230 Master Cards

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

CW/CLK/JPN/wk

Transmittal of Questionnaires

Govt. Section C-2/CIS

15 Oct. '47

1. Forwarded herewith are copies of the questionnaires together with the master cards for the following named persons:

AOKI, Yutaka
ASAJI, Nakaba
DATE, Isamu
FUJII, Kanehisa
FUTAKUCHI, Seiichi
GAMADA, Akiyoshi
GAMADA, Minoru
GOTO, Kohachi
GOTO, Zennosuke
HADA, Kimiko
HAGI, Giichi
HAMASAKI, Masayoshi
HARIKI, Chokichi
HARIYAMA, Kiyoto
HARIYAMA, Yoshio
HASEGAWA, Tomejiro
HASHIMOTO, Kumato
HATA, Tamekichi
HAYAKAWA, Masazo
HAYASHI, Kyuichi
HAYASHI, Nobu
HAYASHI, Ryojiro
HIRAI, Buhei
HOBO, Takeo
HORI, Shimbei
HORII, Yasujiro
ICHIHARA, Tatsujiro
IKEDA, Giichi
IKUTA, Wahei
INAMI, Eitaro
ISHISE, Denshiro
ISURUGI, Toranosuke
IWATAKE, Seiji
ITO, Kansaku
ITO, Kichibei
ITO, Rikujiro
ITO, Soichi
KAKAMI, Isamu
KANAMARU, Katsuji
KASHIWAGI, Ichizo
KAWAGUCHI, Takashi
KICHIJIMA, Jinsaburo
KITA, Kisaku
KITANO, Jisaku
KOBAYASHI, Chusaburo
KOJIMA, Jikichi
KURODA, Yasunojo
KYODA, Seizo
MAKINO, Sadajiro
MAKINO, Shigematsu
MASUMORI, Chojiro
MATSUKAWA, Kokichi
MATSUZAWA, Rokuro
MIYABAYASHI, Jiichiro
MORINAGA, Kyuichi
MORITA, Chuhei
MUKAI, Tetsutaro
MURAYAMA, Hidenobu
MUROBAYASHI, Yaichi
MURODA, Ichiro
NAGATA, Susumu
NISHIKI, Iwao
NOMATSU, Yoshitsugu
OGURI, Asaji
OKI, Korin
SAKAI, Yoshiji
SAKURAI, Yutaka
SAWAI, Shinichi
SHIMASAKI, Yoshio
SHIMIZU, Kisaku
SUGIYAMA, Ichikazu
SUZUKI, Taro
TA, Sadajiro
TAKADA, Takao
TAKAHASHI, Bankichi
TERAHATA, Katsujiro
TSUBOMIZU, Tokuzo
TSUCHIYA, Soe
TSURITANI, Matsunobu
WADA, Yoshitaka

GS

From: Govt. Section To: C-2/CIS (Continued) 15 Oct. 1947

YOSHIDA, Kihachiro
YOSHIDA, Yosaku

Inclosures:
82 Questionnaires
82 Master Cards

CW

15 October 1947

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING

Provisional Designation of Imperial Princes

Mr. OTA submitted a list indicating that notice of provisional designation was dispatched to 11 ex-Imperial Princes on 15 October 1947. He will submit in about a week a report indicating date of postal delivery of provisional designation. Date of postal delivery inaugurates the 30-day period during which counter-evidence may be submitted before final designation. Mr. OTA will report all cases on which counter-evidence is submitted and explain the action the Japanese Government intends to take in such cases.

Mr. OTA state d that, as the ex-Imperial Princes were forced by an Imperial Ordinance to become regular army or navy officers, he thought they would submit counter-evidence. He will bring a translation of this ordinance within the next few days. Mr. HINATA was informed of the reports Mr. OTA has agreed to submit.

The Government, according to Mr. OTA, wishes to know whether or not it should provisionally designate two Korean princes who were regular army officers: RI, Gin and RI, Ken. (Biographies attached). These Princes were not included in the distribution of pension money; their status as Japanese or Korean citizens ia undetermined.

Major Napier checked with Mr. Carl Burness, Korean Division, was informed that the Korean Division had no objection to the provisional designation of these princes. As they had not taken advantage of the opportunity to be repatriated, these Korean princes are subject to Japanese laws and ordinances. Mr. OTA was instructed to withhold provisional designation until Major Napier checked with Major Goff.

Prince FUSHIMI, Hiroyasu who has been counted among the Imperaal Princes to be purged, was not sent notice provisionally designating him under Category B. He is dead.

AWE

ANNE W. EARLE

NOTE: 1600 Oct 15 - Col. Kades said to purge RI, Gin, definitely, & RI, Ken if the SG wanted to.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

15 October 1947

Violations of Purge

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Prosecution of Violations of Purge Ordinances

1. On 14 October Mr. Hinata called on Public Service Qualifications Division with Mr. Kamiya, Justice Ministry, Criminal Bureau, Criminal Section to report on cases of prosecution of violations of purge ordinances.

2. Out of five cases of prosecution, four were decided by the District Court concerned, and one (case of MAENO, mayor in Hokkaido), was still pending. MAENO's case went to the District Court on 28 July, the first public hearing was held on 28 August, the second on 19 September, and it is expected that two more public hearings will be held. Of the four cases which have been decided in the District Court, three were appealed before the Local Court of Appeals, and one was acquitted.

3. Mr. Hinata made reference to the feelings of Major Napier and Major Snow concerning the delay in the prosecution of these cases. Mr. Kamiya explained that the delay in the adjudication of these cases was due to several reasons. (1) about 40,000 new cases come before the courts each month, out of which the criminal cases are tried first as they all involve imprisonment. Criminal cases form the majority of all new cases. (2) Prosecution cases are very complicated as denials are invariably made, and witnesses have to be summoned. Mr. Kamiya said that on 14 October the Ministry of Justice will contact the Supreme Court and request that all courts be directed to adjudicate these cases of prosecution as expeditiously as possible. (3) Mr. Kamiya said there were not enough procurators and judges, and that in most courts the number of procurators was about 20% below the established limit. He said it was difficult to secure new procurators as the remuneration was insufficient, not only for procurators but for all government positions.

4. With regard to the objections of Major Napier to the small fines administered, Mr. Hinata said it was difficult to know what was a reasonable fine as there was no precedent in any case. He said that the lack of precedent and the absence of any standards gave rise to inequity in the administration of justice. In the case in which a fine of 500 yen

was decided, it was believed that 500 yen was a reasonable fine inasmuch as the information omitted from subject's questionnaire was not sufficient to cause the person to fall under the Memorandum. Two cases in which a fine of 3,000 yen and a fine of 5,000 yen were administered were mentioned as evidencing an inequitable administration of justice. Both cases involved omission of relevant facts from questionnaires. The person fined 3,000 yen omitted information covering a longer period of time than that omitted by the person fined 5,000 yen (see paragraph 6 below).

5. With respect to the case which was acquitted, as yet no explanation has been received from Oita Prefecture. On 13 October the Ministry of Justice wired for an explanation of the adjudication of the case.

6. Mr. Hinata reported on a new case. A member of the Agricultural Reform Committee in Ishikawa Prefecture was fined 5,000 yen by the local procurator for having omitted from his questionnaire the fact that subject became bunkai cho of the Dai Nippon Seinen To in November 1936, and later occupied the same position in the Dai Nippon Sekisei Kai (both Category "C" organizations). In Nara Prefecture two new cases will soon be placed before the local court, concerning which Mr. Hinata will report in the near future.

JOHN BRADY
Public Service
Qualifications Division

Nara Local Public Procurators' Office	The said office demanded public trial (The date, unknown)	OKUDA, Ryuichi, 5655, Takayama, Kitayama-mura, Ikoma-gun, Nara Pref.	When he submitted his Questinnaire, prescribed in Art. 7 of Imp. Ordinance No.1 of Jan. '47, to the Governor of Nara Pref. on 20 Feb. '47 so that he might run as a candidate for the Nara Pref. Assembly election of 30 Apr. '47, he failed to make entries in it of the two positions below-mentioned which he actually held: Mar. '41 - June '43 Director, The Kitayama-mura Branch, Ikoma of IRAA. July '43 - Aug. '45 Standing director, the same Branch of IRAA.

Nara Local Public Procurators' Office	The said office demanded public trial. (The date, unknown)	NISHIMURA, Seizo, 1474, Furuichi, Higashiichi-mura, Soegami-gun, Nara Pref.	When he submitted his Questionnaire, prescribed in Art. 7 of Imp. Ordinance No.1 of Jan. '47, to the Governor of Nara Pref. on 24 Feb. '47 so that he might run as a Candidate for Head of his village, he failed to make an entry in it of the position below-mentioned which he actually held: Apr. '41 - Aug. '45 Managing director, the Higashiichi-mura Branch of IRAA.

Oita local public procurators' office	23rd, Oct. 1947 Aquittal MAEDA, Keita 1st. Oct. Aquittal became final as procurators did not contest the sentence due to lack of counter evidences.	Reasons of aquittal: The accused maintains that he has never become the head of branch IRAA, Youth Association. Judging from testimonies given by many witnesses, stuff of the village group of Youth Association recommended him to the head of Y.A. but he refused it. Accordingly, he has never been appointed to the branch chief by a prefectural head of Y.A.
Kyoto local procurators' office	The public trial was demanded by the office FUKUDA, Hiroshi (address, Atago-gun, Kyoto Pref.) N.B. This is a case of No.263, Imperial Ordinance, 1946.	He, principal of a youth, school, made false entries in the questionnaire in order to pass the teachers screening. During the war, he served in the front as a chaplin and he made many speeches and published books. But he did not write these facts in the questionnaire.

List of the cases violating the Purge Ordinance

(as reported by the Criminal Bureau, Justice Ministry, at the end of July, 1947)

Reported by	Substance of the disposition	Name and address of the accused	Gist of the Offence
Oita Local Public Procurators' Office	On May 26, 1947 the said office demanded public trial 23 Sept Acquitted Never had taken post in Japan	MAEDA, Keita Tajiri, Wada Village, Shimoge-gun, Oita Prefecture	The accused was Head of the Wada Village (Oita Pref.) Branch of the I.R.A. Youth League from about Mar. 25, 1943 to Mar. 16, 1944. Never the less, he stood at the election of the Governor of Oita Prefecture, which took place on Apr. 5 of this year, and gave up half-way; subsequently he stood at the general election of the 25th of the same month for the first district of the Prefecture, and was defeated. Before he stood at both elections, he submitted on Feb. 20 of 1944 his questionnaire for the examination of his eligibility, in which he made the false entry that he rejected about Sep., 1942, the request by the board (yakuinkai) to be the Head of the Village Branch of the said League.
Nagano Local Public Procurators' office	On Jun. 13 1947 The said office demanded public trial; on Jul. 4 1947 the accused was sentenced to six months' penal servitude, and he appealed against the decision	TAKEDA, Kenji Shinano Village, Shimotakai-gun, Nagano Prefecture	In spite of the fact that the accused held the post of the Head of the Shinano Village Branch of the I.R.A. Youth League from Mar. 30, 1943 to Mar. 30, 1944, he made an entry falsifying the fact of his having been the Head of the Village Branch of the said League in the questionnaire submitted by him on Feb. 1 of this year for screening

Sendai Local Public Procurators' office	On Jul. 7, 1947 The accused was fined 500 yen 15th July Appealed Withdrew appeal paid fine	IRINODA, Takeshi Tatezaki, Shimoibano Village, Shidagun, Miyagi Pref.	The accused was elected village master on Apr. 5, 1947, and has held the post since. In spite of the fact that he was Head of the Shimoibano Village Branch of the Imperial Ex-Servicemen's Association from Nov. 5, 1909 to Aug. 19, 1935, he entered intentionally* that he retired from the post of the Head of the said Branch of the Imperial Ex-Servicemen's Association on Mar. 10, 1930.*(in his questionnaire submitted on Feb. 21, 1946 to the Governor of the Miyagi Prefecture for the purpose of standing at the election. Thus he made a false entry in the questionnaire
Hiroshima Local Public Procurators' office	On Jul. 15, 1947 the said office demanded public trial 18 Aug - Fined ¥3000 Appealed 21 Aug.	HAYASHI, Masamichi	The accused was ordered by the Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture to suspend his political activity as purgee, because he had been Head of the Shimotono Village (Hiroshima Pref.) Branch of the I.R.A. Youth League. Nevertheless, he made a speech on Apr. 14, 1947 at a political meeting held at Kyokai Temple of the Village, recommending YAMAGI Sessui, candidate for the election of the village master, which took place on Apr. 15 of this year.
Asahigawa Local Public Procurators' office	On Jul. 28, 1947 the said office demanded public trial appealed Acquitted	MAENO, Yosakichi 3-chome, Sanjo street, Asahigawa city	The accused was elected Mayor of Asahigawa City on Jun. 10, 1947. He was in the Asahigawa Local Prison on the charge of bribery from Jun. 22, 1934 to Aug. 18, 1934, and was fined 280 yen on Apr. 2, 1934 by the Sapporo Court of Appeal. Moreover, he distributed in March, 1944 among the influential persons of Asahigawa City about sixty copies of a pamphlet entitled "Appeal to Patriots" with a view to stimulating labour will, materializing the home front production, and