

RG 331 (Allied Operational & Occupation
Headquarters, World War II)

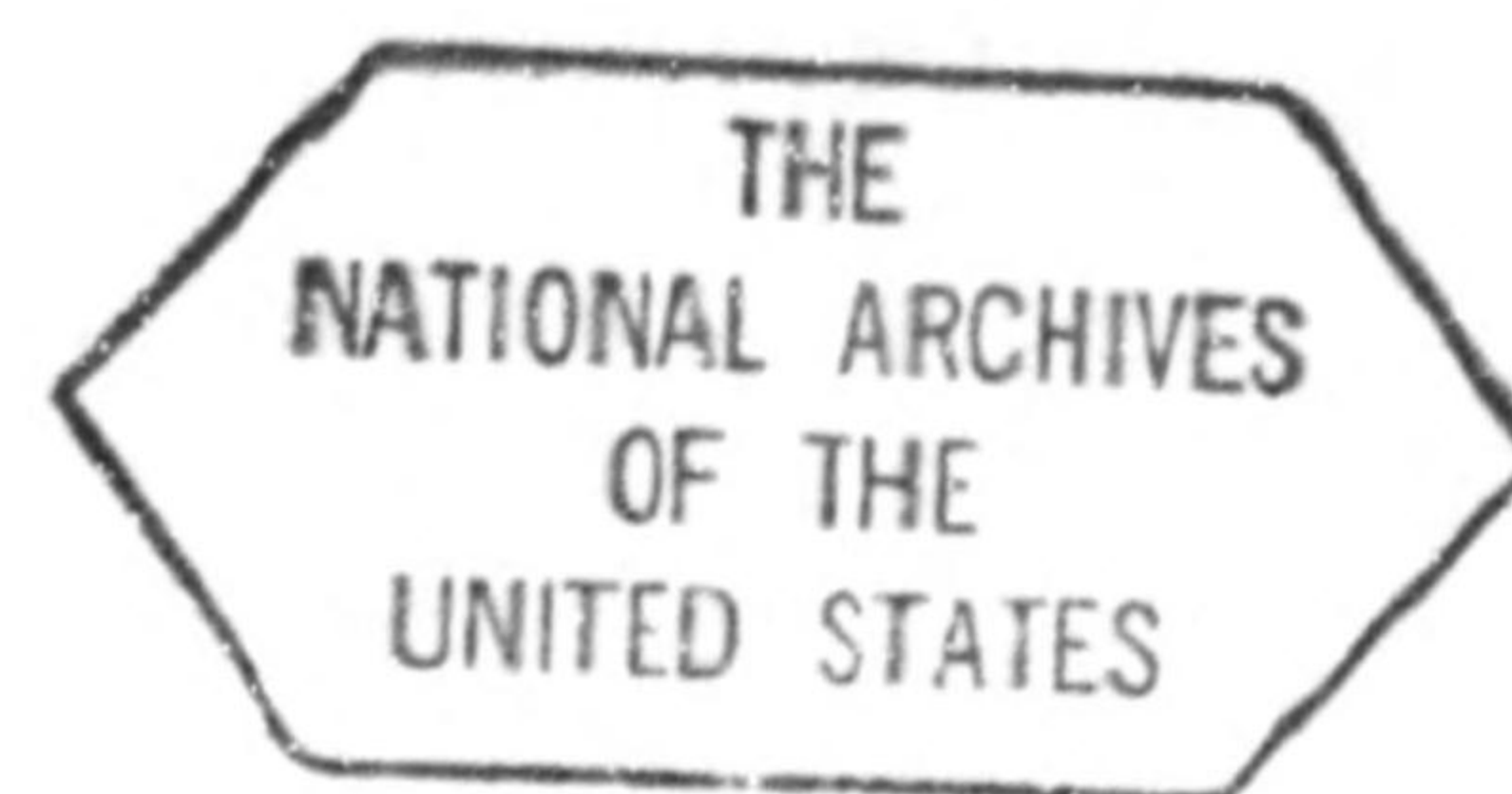
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
Government Section
Administrative Division

Purge Miscellaneous File
1945-51

Provisional Designees to Maritime Safety
Agency

Box No. 2066

GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents



- (1) Box no. 2066
- (2) Folder title/number: (1)
Educational Purge
- (3) Date: Dec. 1946 - July 1950

(4) Subject :

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Purge

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

1100, 2 December 1946

X Purge note

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHIEF, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

SUBJECT: Comments on Educational Purge.

1. The small percentage of purgees in relation to total screened personnel suggests that basic flaws may exist in the Educational Purge program which was ordered by directive over a year ago (see Appendix I attached).

2. Analysis of basic directives, the Imperial Ordinance and laws (Appendix II, attached) and memo to Chief, CIE, subject: "Teacher Screening", 15 Nov 46 (Appendix III attached), indicate that the program is based on sound policy. That policy is adequately presented in the directives and the general clauses of Imperial Ordinance 263. There are the usual technical bugs and loopholes in the Japanese laws, but they should not be regarded as basic flaws. Their elimination, however, would be necessary to guarantee smooth and effective operation of any revised system that might be put into effect.

The time lag of over six months between the issuance of the educational purge directive, 30 October 1945, and the promulgation of the Imperial Ordinance, 7 May 1946, putting it into effect may well have constituted an important factor in diluting the strength of the directive and weakening the resolution of the Education Ministry officials responsible for its effectuation.

3. The system of screening established under Imperial Ordinance 263, and the lack of an adequate system of checking on the Education Ministry seem to be the basic flaws. Under the ordinance are set up the various Inquiry Committees to conduct the screening and determine the status of educational personnel. The majority of the members of these screening committees are themselves educational personnel, or persons designated by high educational officials.

Of the five types of committees established, only one, the prefectural committee, for examining teachers of elementary and secondary grade schools and school inspectors, is not appointed by an educational official. This committee is organized by the local governor and he is permitted to appoint six representatives of organizations deemed suitable by him. The rest of this committee, the majority, consists of seven teachers designated by the Japan Educational Association.

The other types of committees are organized respectively by the Ministry of Education, Heads of School Blocs, Presidents of Universities, and the Vice-Minister of Education.

No pre-screening of committee members is required and no consideration is given in the regulations to the fact that in many cases purgeable persons

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may be sitting in judgment when they themselves have not been screened. One article does state that when any member of an inquiry committee is himself to be put to inquiry, he or she shall be excluded from sitting. This procedure has resulted in many undesirables being engaged in screening, and has been the subject of much adverse criticism.

Another factor contributory to inefficiency and confusion is the tendency of the committees to independently categorize persons to be screened. No common pattern of categories is being used, nor is there a standard order in which categories are screened. The difficult cases handled so far have usually been processed at the request of Military Government or CIE. Difficult cases generally have been put aside pending further investigation.

4. CIE reports that it expressed dissatisfaction to the Education Ministry with the result of the screening program, "when figures were presented in September." This date, apparently that of the first comprehensive report submitted, is indicative of the lack of adequate exercise of supervision. The Ministry of Education expressed concern at the small number of purgees. It was decided that certain committees should be dissolved and reorganized. Later the Ministry of Education claimed to have called a conference of all committee chairmen to attempt to reorient them as to their responsibility and request suggestions for possible changes in personnel. CIE at the same time directed 8th Army Military Government to submit recommendations for committee changes. On the basis of these recommendations CIE will determine whether rescreening will take place.

5. The Ministry of Education has recently expressed the opinion that the extension of SCAPIN 550 will add a considerable number to the list of purgees as well as further affect the screening committees. The handling of the educational purge under the Minister of Education and the utilization of educators to pass on themselves have proved markedly ineffective.

THEREFORE, it is recommended that:

In accordance with overall purge policy, the Educational Purge be removed from the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education and placed within the purview of the Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee.

This step will bring all current purge activities under one system. It will eliminate the basic flaws in the administration of the educational purge and will permit the rescreening of educational personnel without forcing CIE to reverse itself or placing SCAP in a possibly embarrassing position.

The machinery set up to handle the extension of SCAPIN 550 is the natural and most efficient channel for conducting the educational purge as well. The change-over may be made in the name of administrative reorganization in the interests of increased efficiency and for the purpose of avoiding unnecessary duplications of work.

DOUGLAS F. SCOTT
Public Administration Division

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

1100, 2 December 1946

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHIEF, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION DIVISION (Appendix I)

SUBJECT: Comments on Educational Purge. (Pertinent Extracts from SCAPINS 178 and 212).

1. Educational Directives dealing with Purge:

a. Policy of the Educational Purge:

"The personnel of all educational institutions will be investigated, approved or removed, reinstated, appointed, reoriented, and supervised in accordance with the following policies:

- (1) "Teachers and educational officials will be examined as rapidly as possible and all career military personnel, persons who have been active exponents of militarism and ultra-nationalism and those actively antagonistic to the policies of the Occupation will be removed." (SCAPIN 178, 22 Oct 45, "Administration of the Educational System of Japan").

b. Implementation of Policy:

"In order to eliminate from the educational system of Japan those militaristic and ultra-nationalistic influences which in the past have contributed to the defeat, war guilt, suffering, privation, and present deplorable state of the Japanese people; and in order to prevent the teachers having military experience or affiliation, it is hereby directed that:

"a. All persons who are known to be militaristic, ultra-nationalistic or antagonistic to the objectives and policies of the Occupation and who are at this time actively employed in the educational system of Japan will be removed immediately and will be barred from occupying any position in the educational system of Japan." (SCAPIN 212, 30 Oct 45, "Investigation, Screening and Certification of Teachers and Educational Officials").

c. Establishment of Screening System:

"In order to determine which of those persons who are now actively employed in or who may in the future become candidates

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for employment in the educational system of Japan are unacceptable and must be removed, barred, and prohibited from occupying any position in the educational system of Japan;

"It is hereby directed that:

"a. The Japanese Ministry of Education will establish suitable administrative machinery and procedures for the effective investigation, screening, and certification of all present and prospective teachers and educational officials.

"b. The Japanese Ministry of Education will submit to this Headquarters as soon as possible a comprehensive report describing all actions taken to comply with the provisions of this directive. This report will contain in addition the following specific information:

"(1) A precise statement of how acceptability of the individual is to be determined, together with lists of specific standards which will govern the retention, removal, appointment or re-appointment of the individual.

"(2) A precise statement of what administrative procedures and machinery are to be established in order to accomplish the investigation, screening, and certification of personnel, together with a statement of what provisions are to be made for review of appealed decisions and reconsideration of individuals previously refused certification." (Ibid).

II. Imperial Ordinance 263.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

23 December 1946.

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL KADES

SUBJECT: Educational Purge

1. Based upon a review of materials on the educational purge prepared by CI&E and upon Mr. Scott's analysis of such materials, it can be safely stated that the failure of the educational purge can be attributed to:

a. The staffing of "educational purge" committees with educators and persons appointed by educators or government officials concerned with education.

b. Not having required, and apparently still not requiring, the pre-screening of committee members.

c. The six months' time lag between the issuance of the educational purge directive, 30 October 1945, subject "Investigation, Screening and Certification of Teachers and Educational Officials" and the promulgation of Imperial Ordinance 263 implementing same.

d. The exercise of arbitrary discretion by the individual committees in the determination of persons or categories of persons to be screened.

e. Ineffective supervision by CI&E concerning the application and interpretation of screening standards by the various educational screening committees.

2. The most important contributing factor, and perhaps the crux of the whole problem, is undoubtedly the composition of the screening committees. In the first place, there is no fundamental requirement, or even logic, in staffing the educational purge committees with educators or persons concerned with education per se, inasmuch as the criteria to be applied to educators is exactly the same as the criteria to be applied to any government official or person in the public service.

3. It is not unfair to state that the "soft and sympathetic" administration of the educational purge by the present personnel of the educational screening committees was inevitable and quite understandable and would in no way differ from the calibre of administration which would result if members of Zaibatsu organizations screened personnel in the economic field and Army and Navy officers, respectively, screened Army and Navy personnel.

4. I strongly concur in Mr. Scott's recommendation that the screening of educational personnel under SCAPIN 550 and interpretations thereof be conducted by the same personnel responsible for the screening of other government

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and public service officials, namely, personnel of the public office qualifications examination committee system which will be responsible for the screening of national and local government officials and other designated public service posts in political and economic fields.

5. This recommendation is particularly sound, inasmuch as it would subject teachers and other educational personnel to screening by prefectural and municipal screening committees which are directly responsible to their respective governors and mayors. It is obvious that educational personnel come closer to the every-day lives of the citizens of the community which they serve than most any other public official and their influence is more deeply imbedded and perpetuated longer than that of any other public servant.

6. It is recommended, therefore, that the screening of educational officials and personnel under the provisions of SCAPIN 550 and interpretations thereof be transferred to the appropriate public office qualifications examination committee and that the present organization for the screening of educational personnel established under CI&E directives and Imperial Japanese Government ordinances be abolished, insofar as their responsibility and duties are concerned with screening under SCAPIN 550.

7. However, in view of the fact that CI&E has certain overlapping responsibilities in the screening of educational personnel on ultra-nationalist and militarist grounds under the provisions of SCAPINS 178 and 212, as well as other existing and continuing responsibilities in the screening of educational personnel on grounds other than ultra-nationalism and militarism, it is imperative that a command decision on this fundamental point be obtained preliminary to the required negotiations with CI&E, to arrive at an agreement on modification of the pertinent implementing ordinances issued by the Japanese Government, and to establish a basis for coordination similar to that developed for dealing with ESS and CIS, as outlined in the proposed staff memorandum on allocation of staff responsibility.

CARLOS P. MARCUM
Chief, Public Administration Division

Directives and Ordinances pertaining to screening and re-screening of educational personnel include the following:

SCAPIN 212, Paragraph 2 A

The Japanese Ministry of Education will establish suitable administrative machinery and procedures for the effective investigations, screening and certification of all present and prospective teachers and educational officials.

Imperial Ordinance No. 263 (7 May 46), Article 5.

Each Ministry, Board, Bureau or office of Central or Prefectural government shall, in accordance with the stipulations made by the competent minister, collect the questionnaires necessary for the applications under the provisions of Articles 1 and 3.

Cabinet Ordinance, Ministry of Education, Agriculture and Forestry, and Transportation Ordinance No. 1 (7 May 1946)

Article 1.the designation in accordance with Appendix 1 shall be made according to the inquiry and decision of the Inquiry Committee to be set up separately.

Article 5. The questionnaire to be submitted in accordance with Article 5 of the Ordinance shall be collected, three copies each, as in Annexed Form III of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1946 (But the English version is not needed), by the Minister of Education in the case of teachers or other officials of universities, higher schools or colleges, government or public officials concerned with education and officials of educational corporations, and by the local Governor in the case of teachers of elementary schools, youth schools and secondary schools as well as local secretaries of Third Grade who are in the positions of school-inspectors and city officials who are in the positions of school-inspectors; and one copy of which shall be sent to the inquiry committee to be set up separately and one copy out of those collected by the local Governor shall be sent to the Minister of Education.

Article 6. The term Minister of Education used in the provisions of Articles I, II and V shall be replaced by the term Prime Minister in the case of Wireless Telegraphic Training Institute (MUSENDENSHIN KOSHUJO), by the term Minister of Forestry in the case of Fishery Institute (SUISAN Koshujo), and by the term Minister of Transportation in the case of teachers and other officials of Marine Institute (KAIMU GAKUIN) Nautical College (KOTO SHOSEN GAKKO), Marine Technical School (KAIGI SENMON GAKUIN), Navigation Training School (KOKAI KUNRENJO), Mercantile Marine Schools (SHOSEN GAKKO) and Seamen's Training Schools (KAIIN YOSEIJO) as well as officials concerned with education of the Ministry of Transportation.

Appendix 1.

The Committee's categories of those who are to be designated as unacceptable persons for educational service according to the inquiry and decision of the Inquiry Committee are defined as follows. . . .

Appendix 2.

The categories of those who are to be designated as unacceptable persons for educational service without being referred to the Inquiry Committee are defined as follows. . . .

Cabinet Order No. 62 (21 May 47), Article 3.

A person in the teaching profession who comes under the Articles or memorandum concerning the teaching profession (hereinafter called unacceptable) shall be excluded from the teaching profession and cannot be reinstated. A person desiring to get a job in the educational profession cannot do so when found unacceptable.

Article 4. Designation of the unacceptable shall be made by the Minister in charge or the prefectural governor in compliance with the findings of the Teachers' Screening Committee organized in accordance with the stipulations of the Minister in charge.

Article 5. If a person falling under the preceding paragraph is considered a special case, the responsible Minister may make an exception from such disqualification.

Article 6. In compliance with the stipulations made by the Minister in charge, all government authorities should collect necessary questionnaires concerning the provisions of Article 4.

Supplementary Provisions. Regarding those who have been designated as unacceptable for teaching before this Ordinance comes into effect because they came under Appendix 2 of Cabinet Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and Ministry of Transportation Ordinance No. 1 of 1946, if a Minister in charge finds any of them especially necessary, he can commit the case to the Teachers' Screening Committee and on the basis of its decision, can cancel designation.

The examination by the Teachers' Screening Committee as stipulated in Article 4, shall be carried on for the time being by the old Screening Committee organized in accordance with the stipulations of the Minister of Education.

Ministries of Education, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Communications, Welfare Home Affairs, Finance, Transportation, and Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 1 (21 May 47)

Article 4.The exemption from the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 1 of the Ordinance under Article 5, paragraph 2 is made by the competent

Minister according to the judgment of the Screening Committee.

Article 7. The authority of the Minister of Education as established in Articles 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 is transferred to:

1. The Minister of Communications in the case of the Communications Training Institute, Wireless Telegraphy Training Institute, and Communications Youth Training Institute.

2. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in the case of the Fishery School.

3. The Ministry of Transportation in the case of teachers and other officials of the Railway Training Institute, Railway Bureau Engineering Experts Training Institute, Railway Youth School, Nautical College, Higher Mercantile Marine School, College of Seafaring Art, Navigation Training Institute, Mercantile Marine Schools, Seamen's Institutes, Lighthouse-keepers' Institute, Hydrographical Experts' Training Institute, and Weather Experts' Training Institute attached to the Central Meteorological Observatory, and the educational service officials in the Transportation Ministry.

4. The Foreign Minister in the case of the Diplomatic Service Officials' Training Institute.

5. The Minister of Justice in the case of the Judicial Service Officials' Training Institute and the Prison-Keepers' Training Institute.

6. The Minister of Finance in the case of the Tax-Collectors' Training Institute and Higher Financial Affairs Institute.

7. The Minister of Welfare in the case of the members of the Juvenile Asylums, Special Secondary School Teachers' Training Institute and Special Elementary School Teachers' Training Institute.

8. The Home Minister in the case of the Police School, Policemen's Training Institute and the Firemen's Training Institute.

Cabinet Order No. 228 (13 August 48)

Article 1.the certificate of acceptability for educational service provided for in the preceding paragraph is given by the Minister of Education or the prefectural governor in conformity with the order stipulated by the Minister of Education on the basis of the Teachers' and Educational Service Officials' Screening Committee's findings.

Government Section
Public Administration Division
Statistics & Review Branch

21 July 1950

MEMORANDUM TO: Major Napier

SUBJECT: Conference with Dr. Loomis

1. A conference was held with Dr. Loomis at 1130 hours, 21 July 1950. At the conference Dr. Loomis was informed that since the previous conference a report had been made through Major Napier to General Whitney of all pertinent matters covered in the previous conference and that Dr. Loomis was to be advised of the following points.

- a. General Whitney was gratified that Colonel Nugent had agreed to settle the problem in line with GHQ policy.
- b. Inasmuch as the question of who would handle the educational purge had been threshed out long ago, Government Section could not now review the cases. GS knows CI&E cannot review each case individually. In fact, Government Section is not now reviewing purge cases, but the Section is being firm, making the Japanese Government Agency decide in accordance with the existing ordinances and SCAPINS.
- c. To keep the educational purge in line with the SCAP policy, it will be necessary for CI&E to reverse those cases wherein career military personnel were made eligible for employment in the educational system.
- d. Arguments over definition of career militarists are merely red herrings. The Japanese Government knows which persons were career militarists and which were not. The facts are in each man's record.

2. Dr. Loomis listened to the above without comment. At the conclusion he stated that he was preparing oral instructions to be given to the Japanese Government, revising the educational purge in conformance with the SCAP policy.


J.D.M.

19 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major Napier

SUBJECT: Fifth Conference with Dr. Loomis

1. A fifth conference was held with Dr. Loomis at 1600 hours, 18 Jul 50. Dr. Loomis stated that he had been instructed by Colonel Nugent to adjust the decisions in the case of the educational purgees in line with existing SCAP policy. His attitude as reflected by the following statements evidenced a personally biased stand. In effect, he said that he had been told to make decisions and reverse decisions as ordered by GS, that he was throwing up his hands, that there would be no blood on the head of CIE but that the responsibility for any injustices resulting would rest squarely on GS. Angrily, he asked why GS had waited three years after the passage of Imperial Ordinance No.62 to interfere in the program.

2. Dr. Loomis was advised that it was not GS' policy to review each case individually, that GS was offering CIE technical advice only and, that, not with the thought of interfering with the CIE program, but--as explained in para 2, Tab 4 attached--merely to assure compliance with pertinent FEC directives and SCAPINS. Copies of letters between the Supreme Commander, General Whitney and the Prime Minister were shown to emphasize the importance of adhering to these directives. The following points were stressed:

a. It was believed that the SCAPINS had been written in accordance with FEC directives, and that the Imperial Ordinances had been written in accordance with the SCAPINS.

b. It is held that the Central Inquiry Committee in passing cases of regular military personnel had made decisions counter to the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance, and thus in turn of the SCAP and FEC directives.

c. If GS had waited three years to bring up matters relating to the educational purge, it was because nothing in the educational purge had happened in three years. GS had no objections to the Ordinance passed three years ago. GS did object to the decisions announced 1 Jun 50 which violated the Ordinance.

d. It was felt that if CIE made sure each case was decided in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance, there might be hardship worked in individual cases, but there would certainly be no injustice, unfairness, or impartiality shown in any case.

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Memo for Major Napier (Cont.)

3. Dr. Loomis said that the Central Screening Committee believed that they had made decisions in accordance with existing Imperial Ordinances; that he couldn't say they hadn't unless he could point out a definition of career military personnel set down by SCAP which conflicted with the Commission's decisions. As it was, he was not sure whether career military personnel included all regular army personnel, or more, or less. He stated that the only definition he had found was in SCAPIN 550 and that none of the Commission's decisions violated that.

4. It was explained that SCAPIN 550 included only career officers, while SCAPINS 178 and 212 specified all career military personnel; that whether or not a man was a career military person was a matter of fact, not a matter of opinion and could be determined from the person's service record; and that certainly the Central Inquiry Commission knew they had made decisions in violation of the Ordinance because the Ordinance provided specifically for the purge of all persons, whether career military or not, with over ten years of service, and the Commission had passed soldiers with 12, 15 and 20 years of service.

5. Dr. Loomis reiterated that he had instructions to carry out GS orders. He asked why GS did not stop stalling and tell him what to do. He said that he would try (by 20 Jul 50) to formulate a plan and present it to GS for approval.

6. He was told that GS was not giving him any orders, but that GS was offering technical advice as explained before with the purpose of insuring compliance by the Japanese Government with the existing SCAPINS. If he presented his plan to GS, either formally or informally, GS would act on it as the occasion warranted.

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

18 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR NAPIER

SUBJECT: Screening of Educational Purgees

1. Reference is inclosures 1, 3, 4 and 5.
2. According to Dr. Loomis, CI&E has agreed that decisions on educational purgees' appeals have been made without regard to pertinent directives. CI&E has decided that Government Section should review each case, and that CI&E will go along with GS's decisions. A conference has been proposed for 1400 hours, 18 July '50 to review the cases.
3. This plan of CI&E's will accomplish Government Section's objective, but it will also give CI&E an opportunity to place any resulting criticism on Government Section.
4. If GS does judge the cases, recommend the following procedure be used:
 - a. Automatic Purgees: Inasmuch as those automatically purged were either SCAPIN 550 purgees, career military personnel, or persons who had more than ten years service -- (1) Refer names to the Demobilization Board for a check of military records to be sure that persons were not automatically purged erroneously. (2) If no error is reported by the Demobilization Board, do not qualify these purgees for employment in the educational system. (3) If errors are discovered, screen these persons and make decisions on the basis of the corrected service record and in line with FEC Directives and SCAP policy.
 - b. Other Applicants: Ask the Demobilization Board for information as to whether or not each person was a career militarist, and on the basis of that data make decisions in line with FEC Directives and SCAP policy.


J.D.M.

Government Section
Public Administration Division
Statistics & Review Branch

7 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major Napier

SUBJECT: Fourth Conference with Dr. Loomis

1. Reference is enclosures 1, 3, and 4. A fourth conference was held with Dr. Loomis at 0945 hours, 7 July 50.

2. The conference was called by Government Section, following a telephone conversation at 1630 hours, 6 July 50, in which Dr. Loomis reported that the statements he made (see paragraphs 4 and 5, Tab 4) were not true. He stated that he had discovered that the nineteen persons had previously been released from the automatic purge and that the decisions announced in Tab 1, Inclosure 1, were the decisions of a Central Inquiry Committee, who had judged the nineteen not to be career militarists and had cleared them for employment in the educational system.

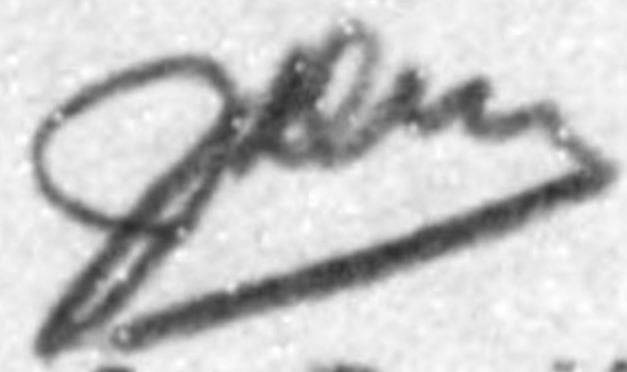
3. At this fourth conference, Dr. Loomis was informed:

- a. That Major Napier was greatly disturbed on hearing that the definition of the term "career militarist" had been left in the hands of the Japanese Screening Committee.
- b. That if Dr. Loomis would check back he would find that no less a person than the Supreme Commander himself had defined the term, and that the Japanese Government agency had only to look at each individual's record to determine whether or not he was a career militarist.
- c. That leaving the definition of the term to the Screening Committee was exactly what Government Section was trying to prevent.
- d. That Major Napier was so greatly disturbed over the decisions and particularly over point "a." above, that unless Dr. Loomis took steps, Major Napier would go to Colonel Nugent, today, and request him to revise the decisions and the CI&E policy.

4. Dr. Loomis replied:

- a. He appreciated Major Napier's attempt to straighten out the matter below the Section Chief level.

- b. He would brief Colonel Nugent on the problem in case Major Napier now felt that it was necessary to go to the Section Chief.
- c. He would check back on the Supreme Commander's definition of a career militarist.
- d. He would have the Central Screening Committee revise their decisions in the light of that definition.



J. D. M.

Government Section
Public Administration Division
Statistics & Review Branch

6 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major Napier

SUBJECT: Conference with Dr. Loomis, CI&E

1. Reference is enclosure 1 and 3. A third conference was held with Dr. Loomis at 1000 hours, 6 July 50 at the request of Government Section.

2. At the conference, it was explained to Dr. Loomis that Major Napier was greatly concerned over the recent review of educational purgees by CI&E, and that he intended to request Lt. Col. Nugent to reverse CI&E's decisions. It was further explained that Major Napier wanted Dr. Loomis to know why he was making the request. Major's Napier reason was explained as follows:

Government Section--in administering the political purge--has told the Japanese Government that inasmuch as the purge SCAPINS and implementing ordinances were written with regard to the FEC Directives, there could be no change in the purge program. But pointing out that CI&E had changed FEC 014/9, the Japanese Government could justly ask why Government Section did not change the same directive to ease the political purge, and thus try to bring pressure to bear upon Government Section.

3. To emphasize that officials in the Japanese Government realize that reinstatement of the nineteen educational purgees was contrary even to the Japanese ordinances, Tab "A" (letter to Major Napier from Chief, Supervision Section, PMO, subject: "Concerning 19 Educational Purgees Reinstated 1 Jun 50) was shown to Dr. Loomis.

4. According to Dr. Loomis, the information in Tab "A" and in the newspaper accounts (enclosure 1, Tab 1) is inaccurate. The nineteen cases were not cleared, or reinstated, for employment in the educational system. They were merely released from automatic designation. Being released, these persons are eligible to submit questionnaires to the Educational Inquiry Committee, which organization will screen in accordance with the criteria prescribed by Imperial Ordinance No. 62, 1947. If, after this examination of their records, the committee decides any have been career military officers, they will be barred from employment in the educational system.

5. Dr. Loomis compared FEC 014/9 with the Japanese ordinances. He agreed that both papers preclude career military officers and non-commissioned officers from employment in the educational system; and he agreed that neither paper made exceptions in the cases of those career militarists whose term of service was relatively short or whose tour terminated prior to World War II.

6. In closing, Dr. Loomis stated that he would call in the Ministry of Education officials to ascertain that the Japanese Government understood

that the situation was as outlined in paragraphs 4 and 5, and that he would warn the Ministry to be more accurate when issuing press releases and when giving information to other government agencies.

J.D.M.

J.D.M.

4 July 1950

TO : Major J. P. Napier, Government Section, GHQ.
FROM : Chief, Supervision Section, Prime Minister's Office.
SUBJECT: Concerning 19 Educational Purgees Reinstated 1 June 1950.

The Education Minister reinstated 19 educational purgees with approval of C.I.E. 1 June 1950. Of these 13 persons had been formally designated falling under educational purge and other 6 ones were "border-line" cases not yet designated. So the latter ones were, more precisely speaking, not unpurged this time, but passed with approval of C.I.E.

In the educational purge ordinance there exists purgeable criteria to the effect that any person who had a career of active non-commissioned officer or who served in Army or Navy more than 10 years, that are not included in the Public Office Purge Ordinance.

Those 19 persons are within the said criteria of the preceding paragraph and the reason of rescission of designation is, it is assumed, as follows:

1. Term of service is relatively short, or
2. Time of service is relatively early, say till 1920's, or
3. Especially physically handicapped.

Those 19 cases were submitted to C.I.E. in 1947 and were approved to be reinstated recently.

N. Okada

OKADA Norikazu

Chief, Supervision Section,
Prime Minister's Office.

29 June 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major Napier

SUBJECT: Conference on Educational Purge

1. Reference is para 4c, Incl 1. The second conference was held with Dr. Loomis, Chief, Education Division, at 1400 hours, 27 Jun 50.
2. Apparently Dr. Loomis was handicapped in directing the educational purge for the following reasons:
 - a. His Liaison and Investigation Branch had been deactivated at the recommendation of the G-1 Planning Commission and he was left without competent purge advisors.
 - b. His Division's file of FEC directives and Japanese ordinances was not complete.
 - c. His knowledge of the pertinent ordinances was gleaned from Incl 2 which was presented to him by the Ministry of Education.
 - d. He became Chief of the Education Division, CIE, during the Spring of 1949. By then CIE considered the educational purge almost complete except for review of those questionnaires referred to in para 4b, Incl 1. Dr. Loomis had many more pressing problems which demanded his attention and which left little time for him to consider the purge problem.
3. Effective 1 Jul 50, CIE will no longer review individual cases. The Government will report only the number of rescissions and the number of non-rescissions. For surveillance, CIE will use this information to ascertain if the percentage of rescissions to non-rescissions is extraordinarily high.
4. Dr. Loomis said that the changes in the ordinances took place in May 47 when it was considered that the automatic purge was completed. That amendment removed the provision that certain classes of persons in the educational system should be provisionally designated and it provided that those who had already been automatically designated could appeal.
5. The cases referred to in Tab 1, Incl 1, were those automatic purgees who had appealed in 1947 in consequence of the amendment. Dr. Loomis was vague on the exact criteria which his reviewing officials had used. But he did say the reinstated cases were of persons whose military career ended prior to 1941 and who could not justly be held responsible for World War II.

Memo for Major Napier (Cont.)

6. Dr. Loomis seemed not to believe that his reasoning was in variance with current directives. In so far as he had been told that Government Section realized that the educational purge was the affair of CIE and that Government Section was not trying to infringe in CIE's sphere of influence, no argument on the point was pushed at either conference, but the provisions of para 1, Part III, FEC 014/9 and of SCAPINS 178 and 212 were called to his attention.

2 Incls

1. Conf Memo w/1 Tab
2. Min of Ed Rep

J. D. M.
J. D. M.

22 June 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major Napier

SUBJECT: Educational Purge

1. In a conference with Dr. A. K. Loomis, Chief, Educational Division, CIE, at 1400 hours on 22 Jun 50, the contents of Tab 1 were discussed.

2. Dr. Loomis stated that his Liaison and Investigation Branch, which was charged with such matters, had been disbanded, and that Mr. J. B. Gibson who was the person charged specifically with the educational purge had been transferred out of Tokyo. He stated also that, personally, he was not too familiar with the details of the educational purge, its directives, SCAPINS and ordinances.

3. The provisions of para 1, Part III, FEC 014/9 and the ordinances of the Japanese Government relating to the educational purge were discussed.

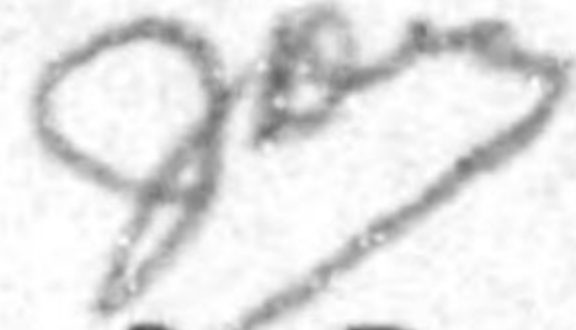
4. Dr. Loomis stated:

a. That while he was not sure of the ordinances, he was positive that there had been no recent changes in CIE purge policy;

b. That the cases announced in Tab 1 were some which had been submitted to CIE over two years ago and which his Division had neglected to review until recently; and

c. That he would have the Ministry of Education bring him up to date on changes in their ordinances and discuss the matters further with Government Section within a few days.

1 Incl
Tab 1--KYODO Press Release


J. D. M.

Incl 1

No. 1

EIGHT PERSONS DROPPED
IN EDUCATORS SCREENING

(Evening Edition)

Kyodo

TOKYO, June 10---Eight educators have been disqualified as a result of the educational personnel qualification examination conducted in May, according to the Education Ministry today.

Out of eight, two were judged unfit for their current jobs in the second screening and the remainder in the third.

Some 488 persons were found qualified for their present posts at the first examination.

A noteworthy result of the latest screening was that 19 educators, including Yoshitada Ohtsuka, former head of the students section of Waseda University, who had been automatically placed on the purge list because of his former military status as a non-commissioned officer, were found to qualify for their posts for the first time.

~~NOTE~~

Incl 1
Tab 1 -

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, JAPAN.
(MOMBU-SHO)

Reason for the Change of
Appendix II to Appendix I.

Explained by Mr. Ishizawa,
Central Screening Board,
Ministry of Education.

June 23, 1950

1. Appendix II showed the category of purge from educational services without screening. This was necessary for the prompt disposition of those who were engaged in education at the time of the enforcement of the Imperial Ordinance No.263 on May 7, 1948. But the automatic purge by applying such a category may in some case lead to a considerably irrational result. For instance, those who were at the positions included in the category but really liberalists, those who were obliged to assume those positions but really against those tendencies or conducts, or those who were said or recorded as being at those positions but really received no formal writ of appointment and had no activities — all those persons were to be purged automatically. And actually such a tendency was seen. It was felt that such a method of purge was not suitable.

At that time, the over-all change of the Imperial Ordinance No.1 (Ordinance for purge of undesirable persons from public services) was made. As the result, those who had been to be purged automatically up to that time were made to be screened by the Screening Board. Taking into consideration this situation, and as the purge from the educational services had almost come to the end of the first step, it was decided on one hand to open the way for the appeal by those who were purged automatically and on the other hand to screen each case as to whether a person should be purged or not. Thus the present change was made for the rationalisation of the purge system.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, JAPAN.
(MOMBU-SHO)

II. The above-mentioned steps were made in accordance with the suggestion given to the then Minister of Education Mr. Kotaro Tanaka by Major Arrowood, then CI & E officer concerned. The then Vice-Minister of Education Mr. Yamazaki and the then Chairman of the Board Mr. Sagara disposed of it legally, Education Minister at the time of its enforcement on May 21, 1947 was Mr. Seichiro Takahashi.

This change was consulted and enforced jointly by the cooperation of the then Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Justice, Communications, Welfare, Home Affairs, Finance, Transportation, and Agricultural & Forestry.