Incl. 2

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

Name	Ex-Rank	Prefecture
None		

Total 0

Note:

	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	Total
End of Sept.	31	43	77	28	14	0	193
							0
October							
End of Oct.	31	43	77	28	14	0	193

S. Takayama

Shinobu Takayama
Chief of Demob. Operations Div.,
Demobilization Bureau.

For Taichi Miyazaki
Acting Director of Demobilization
Bureau.

Incl. 3.

Roster of ex-Navy Career Officers
Retired during October 1950.

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

None.

None.

N.B. Ex-Ensign SHINOTSU Kiyoshi of Wakayama Prefectural Assistance Section was released from purge under date of 13 October 1950.

Kou. Nagasawa.

(Signed)_____
Kou NAGASAWA,
for
Eigoro HATSUMI,
Director, Second Demobilization
Bureau Liquidation Division,
Demobilization Bureau,
Repatriation Relief Agency.

Incl. 4.

Roster of ex-Navy Career Officers
Retired During October 1950.

(Relative to Prefectural Assistance Sections)

None.

N.B. Ex-Ensign SHIMOTSU Kiyoshi of Wakayama Prefectural Assistance Section was released from purge under date of 13 October 1950.

Kou. Nagasawa

(Signed)
Kou NAGASAWA
for
Eigoro HATSUMI,
Director, Second Demobilization
Bureau Liquidation Division,
Demobilization Bureau,
Repatriation Relief Agency.

Incl. 5.

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

Name	Ex-Rank	Rost at the time of retire
ICHII Sueji	Lt.	Osaka Fairway Safety Office

Total One (1) person

Y. Yanagisawa.

Y. Yanagisawa
Ass't Director,
Maritime Safety Agency

for

T. Okubo
Director,
Maritime Safety Agency.

Incl 6

1 November 1950

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

None

(Signed) Shigeo Tanabe

Shigeo Tanabe
Chief, Relief Bureau,
Repatriation
Relief Agency

Maritime Safety Agency
Ministry of Transportation

Roster of personnel who submitted application for retention in office as of Jan. 1, 1950 and whose retention has come to be unnecessary since then.

Name	Former Rank	Date of Retire	Reason
None			

H. Obata

TO : Maj. J.P. Napier, Government Section, GS, GHQ, SCAP.

FROM : Mr. T. Tanimura, Chairman, Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

SUBJECT : Petition concerning Some Appeal Cases.

October 31, 1950

My dear Major Napier,

Allow us to express again to you our heartfelt gratitude and respects for the kind consideration you have showed in regard to the result of the examination of appeal cases on October 12, 1950.

At our interview on the 6th of this month I told you that the Appeal Board had the intention to reconsider its decisions on some cases, on the grounds of subsequently disclosed facts, newly added evidences and conspicuous disparities caused in the treatment of similar appeal cases.

The approval you gave to the decisions on appeal cases on 12 inst. was so expeditious and favorable beyond all expectations, and came to us as a most delightful surprise, and so, we missed the opportunity of asking for your kind consideration of the abovementioned 32 cases of MATSUMOTO, Kisashi and others who are still left purged.

However, the delay in reporting to you on the above cases is not ascribable to the appellants concerned by any means, but solely to this Board who failed to go through necessary formalities within due time.

I ardently appeal to your magnanimity in a hope that you will be good enough to take the above situation into account and give favorable consideration to these unfortunate persons still remaining purged under the mishap referred to above.

Sincerely yours,

T. Tanimura

(T. Tanimura)
Chairman of the
Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

An Appeal

Outline

I. Allow us once more to express our cordial thanks and respects for the kind measures you took on Oct. 12, as regards to the result of the investigation on the part of our committee.

II. However, the committee still keep in mind about twenty more men w who are yet to be depurged through your recognition. As Mr. Tanimura, chairman of our committee, explained to you the situation in an interview of the 6th inst, this committee would add about twenty more cases to submit to you, with the following three reasons:
1. Fresh discovery of some more facts.
2. New evidences added.
3. Conspicuous disparity as a whole.

III. The information given by you on the 12th inst. being prompt and good beyond all expectation, we were greatly moved and consequently missed the opportunity to ask you favor about the cases concerning the above-mentioned persons, beginning with Mr. Kisashi Matsumoto, who are still left purged.

IV. As for the report of these cases, the delay is exclusively due to the committee, for which none of the petitioners are responsible. In fact, the committee was a bit slow in carrying out the necessary procedure for those cases, and we earnestly entreat you for your special consideration upon the fact.

V. Appealing to your generosity, we hereby ask you for your additional recognition in favor of these unfortunate men.

THE PURGE

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF PURGE STATISTICS — (Appended)

THE PURGE

On 4 January 1946 the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers issued a directive requiring a purge of all persons who shared responsibility for Japan's program of aggression. This directive was designed to remove undesirable persons from positions of influence in the political, economic and social life of Japan. For the fields of education and police, separate similar programs had been initiated as early as October 1945.

The removal and exclusion program has never been either in concept or administration a punitive measure but rather a technique designed to eliminate the continuity of influence or exercise of power by persons whose past careers showed them to be undesirable leaders for a nation dedicated to democracy and the cause of world peace.

BASIS FOR THE PURGE

Potsdam Declaration

The basis for the purge program is found in that part of the Potsdam Declaration which states, "There must be removed for all time the authority and influence of those who deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, for we insist that a new order of peace, security and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world".

Occupation Directives

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

SCAP was further directed to prohibit the retention in, or selection for, positions of important responsibility in industry, finance, commerce, agriculture, or public or private financial institutions, agencies or organizations, of any persons who have been active exponents of militant nationalism or aggression, and of all those who do not direct future Japanese economic effort solely toward peaceful ends.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, SCAP was directed to assume that persons who held key positions of high responsibility since 1937 in any of the fields enumerated above have been active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression.

The 4 January 1946 Directive

SCAPIN 550, the "4 January Directive", is SCAP's implementation of the instructions from the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Purge Categories

This basic directive ordered the Japanese Government to remove from public office and to exclude from government service exponents of militant nationalism and aggression falling within the following defined categories:

Category A. War Criminals

Category B. Career Military and Naval Personnel: Special Police and Officers of the War Ministries.

This category included members of the Board of Fleet Admirals and Field Marshals, the Supreme Military Council, the Imperial General Headquarters, the Army and Navy General Staffs, and the Supreme Council for direction of the war; all career commissioned officers and enlisted personnel who served in or with the military or naval police or other special or secret intelligence police organizations; and all persons who served as higher officials in the Ministry of War or Ministry of Navy.

Category C. Influential Members of Ultranationalistic, Terroristic or Secret Patriotic Societies.

Founders, officers, directors and other important officials, large financial contributors to, or editor of any publication or organ of such societies.

Category D. Persons Influential in the Activities of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, and the Political Association of Great Japan.

National officers, leading officials in Prefectural or Metropolitan subdivisions, editor of any publication or organ of the above or agencies or affiliates of the above organizations.

Category E. Officers of Financial and Development Organizations Involved in Japanese Expansion

Persons who between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945 were directors, presidents, vice presidents, advisors, auditors or controlling branch managers in Japanese occupied territory of above institutions.

Category F. Governors of Occupied Territories

Certain specified higher officials such as governor general, civil administrator, and military administrator in Japan's wartime colonial empire.

Category G. Additional Militarists and Ultranationalists.

These broad provisions bring under the terms of the directive:

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

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

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

INITIAL ACTION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING THE PURGE DIRECTIVE

Ordinances Issued

On 27 February 1946 the Japanese Government promulgated Imperial Ordinance No. 109 and Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1946 which established the machinery for applying the Directive. These ordinances determined, first, who should be screened, second, who should be classified as undesirable in light of the Directive and third, how the removal of undesirables should be accomplished.

By the terms of these ordinances all incumbent officials of the then first three civil service grades, and those who held positions of comparable authority, all staff officers of 114 listed corporations, associations and other organizations under the special control of the government, and all applicants for future elective or appointive posts in the national government were subject to screening to determine their eligibility.

The seven categories of undesirables outlined by the Directive were defined in greater detail by the ordinances as follows:

1. No change was made in the category applying to war criminals (Category A).

2. The one affecting career military and naval personnel (Category B) remained substantially the same.

3. The provisions of Category C were defined as applying to influential members of 123 listed ultranationalistic or secret patriotic societies.

4. The many agencies and affiliates of the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations (Category D) were enumerated and the influential positions in each duly listed.

5. The number of financial and development organizations involved in Japanese expansion (Category E), as listed in the original directive, was increased.

6. The exact titles and positions of high Japanese officials in occupied territories (Category E) were defined.

7. The broad provisions of Category G were extensively interpreted by a special cabinet announcement appearing shortly after the promulgation of Imperial Ordinance 109.

It brought under the purge memorandum all persons who had occupied certain policy-forming positions on the highest government level between the outbreak of "The China Incident" and the Surrender.

It listed other high government positions of somewhat lesser importance and provided for the purge of individuals who had occupied them providing there was conspicious evidence that these individuals have played an important part: (a) in the conclusion of alliances with the Axis or with puppet nations in preparation for the Greater East Asia War, (b) in the suppression of opponents of militarism, (c) in concluding economic agreements with occupied countries, (d) in the financial or production program for Japanese military activities.

The interpretation of Category G also brought under the purge: (a) those officials who had over a long period of time engaged in the suppression of civil liberties, (b) other officials, members of the Diet, artists, writers, publishers, editors and businessmen who had participated in activities prescribed under Category G, (c) officials of companies that had produced the weapons and sinews of war, (d) highest officers of patriotic societies not listed under Category C and (e) any person who was recommended as a candidate by the TOJO Government in 1942.

The ordinances provided for a screening committee to examine questionnaires and to decide upon individual eligibility. In the event that the individual was found to fall under the criteria as defined in the ordinance, the Prime Minister was to designate him as an undesirable person, and to order his removal and exclusion from office. The ordinances also provided for the collection of questionnaires and contained a penalty clause designed to insure that such questionnaires would be filled out truthfully and completely.

Initial Operation and Effect of the Purge

The impact of the Purge Directive was immediate and profound. On 13 January 1946, only 9 days after the Directive was issued, the Cabinet of Baron

Kijuro Shidehara underwent extensive re-organization. Three ministers and six cabinet executives and many other high government officials resigned. In view of the imminence of the approaching April elections the Government released the criteria as soon as they had been determined in the form of Cabinet announcements, without waiting until the entire bill had been written. Thus, by the end of February when Imperial Ordinance No. 109 was officially promulgated, action had already been taken to bring under the purge (a) persons who had been influential in patriotic and secret societies, (b) influential members of the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations, and (c) career naval and military personnel, of whom approximately 183,000 were barred from the public service.

On 10 March 1946, the day of the Cabinet announcement interpreting Category G, the Shidehara Cabinet sustained a second wave of resignations; five ministers retired. Many members of the House of Peers followed suit. Within the month 30 new appointees, duly screened under the new ordinances, were appointed to fill the vacancies thus created.

That part of the 10 March interpretation which rendered ineligible for public service all members of the Lower House who had been recommended by the Tojo Government greatly altered the political scene. Leadership of political parties changed, political allegiances shifted and new candidates were sought to replace those previously scheduled to run in the April elections. Of the 3,384 candidates for the Lower House, 252 were barred. Of the 252 barred, 113 were candidates recommended by Prime Minister Tojo in the 1942 elections. Another 268 "recommended candidates" did not file.

When the Diet convened on 20 June 1946 all successful candidates to the Lower House were re-screened and their cases reviewed. As a result ten more were removed, nine of these by Japanese Government order and one, Ichiro Hatoyama, leader of the Liberal Party, by SCAP directive.

On 16 May 1946 the Japanese Government prepared a still more comprehensive and detailed interpretation of those paragraphs of Category G relating to other government officials, members of the Diet, artists, writers, publishers, editors and businessmen who had engaged in activities proscribed under the Directive. These extended criteria were not publicly announced at the time lest such an announcement interfere with the completion of screening by the scheduled deadline. Nevertheless, this document represented an early extension of the purge program into industry and the field of public information, an extension to be perfected and completed the following year.

Statistical Summary

By August 1946 the Japanese Government announced the substantial completion of the initial phase of the purge program. The Privy Council, the Diet, the Cabinet, Prefectural Governors, all officials of the then first three ranks, judges of higher courts, officials of government controlled companies, procurators of certain higher courts, and officials of higher educational institutions directly under the Ministry of Education had all been screened. These totalled 5,520 persons, of which 814 were barred or removed, and 4,706 were passed. This figure was subsequently increased by 4 January 1947 to 8,899 persons

screened, of which 7,832 had been passed and 1,067 barred or removed. In addition 183,000 career officers of the army and navy, members of the gendarmerie and former intelligence agents had been categorically barred. The way was now clear for the anticipated extension of the program to local government, to industry and to the field of public information.

EXTENSION OF PURGE PROGRAM

Preliminary Steps

In August 1946 a statement of SCAP policy was issued requiring the Japanese Government to prepare a comprehensive plan for: (a) the exclusion from prefectural and municipal assemblies and from appointive posts of all personnel deemed undesirable under the provisions of SCAPIN 550; (b) the application of that directive to all elections of members of both Houses of the Diet; (c) the exclusion of all purged personnel from any influential political or economic posts. This statement also provided that the Japanese Government should publish the full text of the plan simultaneously with its submission to SCAP.

The Extension Plan

On 22 October the Government submitted to SCAP and simultaneously released to the public a plan which comprehensively implemented the 4 January Directive.

In the ensuing two months the essential features of this plan were incorporated into definitive and appropriate form for issuance as law.

The Extension Ordinances

On 4 January 1947, one year from issuance of the original directive, the Japanese Government promulgated Imperial Ordinance Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of 1947 and Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, thus implementing all the features of the approved plan. These ordinances contained provisions which were designed to reach into all fields.

Criteria for Screening

The screenable positions were extended to include all elective and appointive posts in the national and local governments and specified positions in certain companies, associations, mass communication media and other organizations. These latter were defined to be positions in: companies in which the government had special interests; organizations subsidized by the government or serving for the public benefit; principle newspaper companies, news agencies, publishing companies, motion picture and theatrical companies, broadcasting corporations and other media of mass communication; political parties, their branches and similar organizations; and influential companies, financial institutions and other economic organizations. The specific offices considered to be policy-making positions and approximately 470 such companies, organizations, etc., were specifically listed.

riteria for Purging

In a manner similar to that in which definition of screenable positions was enlarged, the purge criteria were also more specifically defined.

No changes were made in the definition of the categories applicable to war criminals (Category A) career military and naval personnel, etc. (Category B), officials of financial and development companies involved in Japanese expansion (Category E) and officials in occupied territories (Category F). With regard to the influential members of ultranationalistic, terroristic or secret patriotic societies (Category C) the criteria were specifically defined to include those persons in local branches thereof who had held positions comparable to those previously defined as applying only to the national level. The criteria applicable to persons influential in the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, (Category D) were further defined in the case of parent organizations and major affiliates to include officials of all local subdivisions thereof, down to and including chiefs of town and village branches.

The category in which the most far-reaching and comprehensive definitions were made was that applying to additional militarists and ultranationalists (Category G).

The provision in this category, implemented by Cabinet announcement of 10 March 1946 described heretofore, which applied to government officials and professional men who had participated in activities such as mentioned in this category was defined more clearly. Those falling under the provisions of the ordinance were government officials who took part in the planning or execution of propaganda or dissemination of news for the purpose of (1) instigating war; (2) suppressing opponents of jingoism; (3) advocating dictatorship, totalitarianism of the Nazi or Fascist pattern, and militarism or ultranationalism; (4) guiding or controlling thought or speech for the same purpose; (5) political direction or economic exploitation of Japanese occupied territories; (6) furthering important plans for wartime general mobilization or economic control, and other plans for the direction of war.

Diet members in or outside the Diet who had in writing, speech or action been conspicuously active in instigating or directing war, suppressing opponents of jingoism or inspiring dictatorship, totalitarianism of the Nazi or Fascist pattern, militarism or ultranationalism were considered undesirable within the purview of the provision.

Men of letters and artists who by their works had advocated aggression or militant nationalism, actively contributed to such propaganda, or who through their political or philosophic doctrine laid down and ideological basis for the policies for the Greater East Asia, or New Order in the East Asia or policies of a similar nature, or the China Incident or the Pacific War; who had advocated the supremacy of the Japanese nation to be a leader of other nations or who cooperated actively with propaganda of the above effect; who persecuted or denounced liberals or anti-militarists for their liberal or antimilitaristic ideologies; or who in any other way advocated or championed militarism or ultranationalism were by this provision brought under the terms of the Directive.

This added definition made it possible to measure by a clearer standard the writings, speeches, articles, news reports, etc. of this group of people.

Closely associated with the above was the more elaborate interpretation of the criteria as applied to the principal officials and editorial personnel of organizations in the information media field. As published in the Cabinet Ordinance certain officials of newspaper companies, magazine or book publishing companies, broadcasting corporations, companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentations and any other media of mass communication in or outside Japan who held office during the period between 7 July 1937 and 7 December 1941 and whose companies engaged in the activities listed in the preceding paragraph as criteria for judging men of letters and artists were brought under the Directive. These listed officials were the Chairman, Vice-chairman, President, Vice-president, Managing Director, Standing Director, Chief of Compilation Bureau, Chief of Research Bureau, Editor-in-Chief, Managing Editor, Chief of Editorial Staff, or any other official who exercised authority or influence commensurate with that of any of the above positions. Previously the criteria as it applied to the information media field had been so vaguely defined as to be difficult of application; this had largely been remedied.

Perhaps the most sweeping extension of the provisions of this broad category, was in the interpretations as they applied to certain top officials of what had previously been referred to as "influential companies or national policy companies manufacturing finished aircraft or arms or producing iron or steel." This category had now been broadened to include all policy-making officials down to but not including ordinary directors, but including all other officials, regardless of title, who in fact exercised authority or influence commensurate with that of any of the above in any company which was conspicuously influential in the manufacture of strategic or critical material of war, conspicuously monopolistic in the production of basic productive materials or business of communications or transportation, or domestic or foreign trade; holding companies or influential companies closely associated thereto; and companies capitalized in excess of one hundred million yen or which had commanded excessive economic power. Two hundred and forty-six such companies were listed in the ordinance.

Injunctions

Contained in Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 are four injunctions designed to prevent the continuity of influence and power by purgees in those positions and organizations in the public service from which they had been removed. Penalty clauses are included which make violators of the above injunctions liable to confinement for not more than three years or to a fine not exceeding 15,000 yen.

Non-Succession Provisions

A feature designed to allow new leadership to come to the front in municipal governments was incorporated in Imperial Ordinances Nos. 3 and 4 of 1947, also issued on 4 January 1947. These ordinances provided that mayors, deputy-mayors, headmen of wards in Tokyo, headmen and deputy-headmen of towns and villages and headmen of federations of neighborhood associations (CHONAI KAI CHO and BURAKU

KAI CHO), who had held such positions consecutively from 1 September 1945 until 1 September 1946, even though they did not fall under the provisions of the purge ordinance, were to be barred from filing as candidates for those respective positions for a period of four years. So much of this as it applied to the headmen of federations of neighborhood associations was revoked when, on 3 March 1947, these federations were abolished.

dministration

Because of the increased amount of screening anticipated at all levels, estimated by the government at between 500,000 and 700,000 cases, reorganization of the screening system was effected by the promulgation of Imperial Ordinance No. 2 of 1947.

This ordinance provided for one Central Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee, forty-six Prefectural Committees (including 5 major cities) and 118 Municipal Committees (cities with population of 50,000 or more).

The Central Committee was made responsible to the Prime Minister who makes final decision on all cases screened by that committee. The local committees make recommendations to their respective prefectural governors who give final decision thereon.

The Central Committee's authority was limited to positions in the national government, positions in organizations comparable thereto, and the top elective posts of the prefectures and 5 principal cities. All other posts in local government and those in local branches of screenable organizations were within the screening authority of the local committees.

Publicity

The results obtained by the publicity of the extended purge plan in October 1946 made it desirable that in the future all activities and results in connection with the purge be given wide publicity. This publicity program is accomplished in several ways. The Central Government, through the Prime Minister, the governors, and the mayors of the five principal cities, releases to the press and posts semi-monthly bulletins listing by name all those persons who have been screened during the preceding two weeks, together with results of the screening. The questionnaires of all such persons together with copies of the purge ordinances are made available for public inspection at the offices of the screening committees concerned. A copy of the questionnaire of each candidate is also available for public inspection at the office of the appropriate election administration committee as well as the screening committee's office. News releases and radio broadcasts explain to the people not only the purpose behind the purge but also the important provisions of the purge ordinances.

Schedule of Screening

The order in which various groups would be screened was determined by schedule. Proposed appointees for local committees were screened first. The general elections then impending necessitated screening election officials and

candidates next. Screening of economic entities, principal public offices, political parties and public information media organizations followed.

Activities Prior to Elections

Prior to the General Elections in April 1947 all candidates for the more important elective posts were screened and the following report made by the Japanese Government:

Candidates	Filed	Passed	*Provisionally Passed	Barred
House of Representatives	3,426	3,230	59	137
House of Councillors	1,406	1,365	10	31
Prefectural Governors	451	428	3	20
Mayors of 5 Principal Cities	43	42	-	1

*No final decision could be reached in these cases noted as "provisionally passed" because research in the information media field had not been completed.

During the same period the Local Committees screened an estimated 72,550 candidates for headmen of wards, towns, and villages; 21,126 candidates for deputy-mayors, deputy-headmen and accountants of cities, towns and villages; and about 42,252 members of election administrative committees.

Activities Subsequent to Elections

Subsequent to the elections and prior to assuming office, successful candidates for the important elective posts, screened by the Central Committee were re-examined. Eleven members-elect to the House of Representatives and four members-elect to the House of Councillors were removed. One of those removed was ISHIBASHI, Tanzan, former Finance Minister of the Yoshida Cabinet.

The Central Screening Committee also post-screened 2,803 successful candidates for prefectural assemblies and 284 assemblymen of the five principal cities.

During the same period the Local Committees post-screened 158,757 persons who had been elected to the assemblies of cities, wards, towns and villages.

Economic Phase

This phase began about 15 April 1947, at which time it was estimated that 3,200 persons holding policy positions in approximately 300 companies would require screening.

By the middle of July 1947 approximately 3,150 persons holding leading and influential positions in over 240 companies had been screened and their cases reviewed by SCAP; a total of 292 persons had been removed and/or excluded from public service. There remained the screening of those persons whose questionnaires had not yet been obtained, the seeking out of those whose positions were not

listed in the mandatory provisions of the ordinances but who had, nevertheless, exercised influence and authority commensurate with such listed positions and the formal designation of those who resigned to escape the legal injunctions against purgees.

The economic phase of the purge program was completed on 10 May 1948. A total of 6,951 persons holding or having held screenable positions in 245 listed companies had been screened, of whom 6,312 were passed, 186 were barred from public service, and 453 were removed and excluded. In addition 1,298 persons who had held positions subject to the purge either in Japan itself or in former Japanese-occupied areas were purged through the provisional designation program.

Public Information Media Purge

Paragraph 5 of the "remarks" section of Appendix I, Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 constituted the basis of the Public Information Media Purge. This paragraph brings under the provisions of the directive any scholar, journalist or editor and any principal official of a publishing house, newspaper or magazine, broadcasting corporation, motion picture or theatrical company who between 7 July 1937 and 7 December 1941 advocated aggression, or militant nationalism, espoused totalitarianism or advocated the supremacy of the Japanese nation over other nations, denounced liberals and anti-militarists, or in any other way advocated or championed militarism or ultranationalism.

The just and equitable application of these provisions necessitated extensive research in every field of public information, including not only a study of the media itself but of the organizational structure of public information companies. This program was undertaken in March 1947 by a Cabinet Secretariat sub-committee, which during the ensuing three months compiled a list of 225 newspapers and news agencies, 15 motion picture companies, 5 broadcasting companies and 5 organizations controlling the dissemination of information, deemed to have engaged in activities prescribed under Category G. This list was published as part of an amendment to the "remarks" outlined above. This amendment brought under the provisions of the Directive specified office holders in listed companies but provided an opportunity for any individual or company to produce satisfactory evidence as to why exemption should be granted.

The Japanese Government conducted a review of allegedly ultranationalistic books published during the decade preceding the war in order to determine whether or not the authors fell under the Memorandum.

As of 10 May 1948, 1,328 persons in the public information media field had been screened; 1,104 of such persons were passed, 71 barred, and 153 removed and excluded from office. In addition 857 persons were purged through provisional designation, of whom 286 were the authors of objectionable writings.

Provisional Designation

"Provisional designation" was instituted to prevent persons who had resigned positions to escape purge by avoiding screening from legally

continuing their influence, which they might exercise as long as they did not assume positions legally screenable. These persons also received pensions and other benefits to which, if they had been screened, they would not have been entitled. Therefore, on 2 July 1947, the government issued Cabinet Order No. 119 of 1947 which provided that the Prime Minister could effect the provisional designation of any person concerning whom there was sufficient evidence to indicate that he fell within the purview of the Memorandum. This "provisional designation" was effected by individual notice to the person concerned. A period of thirty days was provided from the date of receipt of such designation during which the person so notified could file a letter of exception. If no such exception was filed within the thirty day period, the provisional designation became final to be publicly announced and made a matter of official record.

Special Examining Bureau

In May 1948, the Special Investigation Bureau of the Attorney General's Office, established by Law No. 15, February 1948, and organizationally complete with local bureaus in the eight regions of Japan, began to function. Action taken in accordance with its mission of observing and investigating compliance with the injunctions against return to public leadership by purgees included the completion of the investigation of violations and referral of the cases to the Public Procurator's Office for prosecution.

Public Office Qualifications Advisory Agency

A Cabinet pronouncement effective 11 May 1948 established an advisory group for Public Office Qualifications Examination within the Prime Minister's Office. This group assists the Prime Minister in the routine check of eligibility of applicants and nominees for public position. Screening 764,019 questionnaires between 11 May 1948 and 1 November 1950, this agency advised the Prime Minister that 5,759 persons were not qualified for public service. It also uncovered 1,522 instances of erroneous designation of individuals as purgees and these individuals were reinstated.

First Appeal Board

On 23 February 1947 the Japanese Government promulgated Imperial Ordinance No. 65 of 1947 setting up an Appeal Board. Prior to this time any person, who felt that a mistake had been made or an injustice committed in his case could appeal to the Prime Minister.

The Government reported 20 May 1948 that of 201,958 purgees, 1,070 submitted appeals and, of these, 14 were reinstated prior to 10 May 1948. On that date the Appeal Board submitted the names of 248 persons to the Prime Minister for reinstatement. The Prime Minister thereafter requested that SCAP authorize the reinstatement of 129. Approval was granted 21 May 1948, and the Government officially announced the reinstatement of these persons on 22 May 1948. Later, on 19 July 1948, five additional persons were reinstated.

Second Appeal Board

On 8 February 1949, by Cabinet Order No. 39, a second appeal board was established to recommend reinstatement of petitioners who could substantiate pleas of gross personal injustice. Thirty-two thousand, eighty-nine applications were received. On the board's recommendation, the Prime Minister submitted names of 10,090 to SCAP for reinstatement. SCAP approved the Prime Minister's recommendation and those persons were reinstated by successive government announcements. In addition, on 30 October 1950 the Japanese Government proposed, and SCAP approved, the reinstatement of 3,250 young ex-officers of the army and navy, none of whom had military service or military schooling prior to 8 December 1941.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF PURGE STATISTICS
As of 31 October 1950

Category	Screened	Passed	Barred	Re-moved	Purged by Prov. Desig.	Rein-stated	Total Remain. Purged
tegory A (War Criminal Suspects)	27	4	3	20	1,664	5	1,682
ıtegory B (Career Military)	6,294	715	3,505	2,074	113,337	7,822	111,094
ategory C (Ultra-nationalistic Societies)	26	0	13	13	3,066	116	2,976
ategory D (Imperial Rule Assitance Association and Affiliates)	83	0	76	7	33,573	2,310	31,346
ategory E (Expansionist Organizations)	53	9	32	12	391	125	310
ategory F (Governors of Occupied Areas)	0	0	0	0	43	12	31
ategory G (Additional Militarists & Ultra-nationalists)	1,472,004	1,464,883	3,524	3,597	42,770	4,620	45,271
Economic	179,404	178,763	188	453	914	554	1,001
Public info media	1,777	1,530	90	157	857	250	854
Ex-servicemen's associations	380	0	356	24	39,744	3,463	36,661
Miscellaneous others (including special higher police, recommended candidates, Butokukai, etc.)	1,290,443	1,284,590	2,890	2,963	1,255	353	6,755
Total	1,478,487	1,465,611	7,153	5,723	194,844	15,010	192,710

Source: Public Office Qualification Section of the Prime Minister's Office

PURGE STATISTICS
BASED UPON REASON FOR PURGING
As of 31 October 1950

Category	Screened	Passed	Barred	Removed	Purged by Prov. Desig.	Reinstated	Total Remain. Purged
Category A							
Suspected War criminals	27	4	3	20	1,664	.5	1,682
Category B	6,294	715	3,505	2,074	113,337	7,822	111,094
Career Army Officers	2,521	171	1,086	1,264	48,947	4,266	47,031
Chokunin rank officials--War Ministry	0	0	0	0	48	5	43
Career Navy Officers	1,519	203	539	777	24,119	2,379	23,056
Chokunin rank officials--Navy Ministry	0	0	0	0	103	10	93
Members of Kempei-tai	2,254	341	1,880	33	40,120	1,162	40,871
Category C							
Founders, officers and influential members of secret ultranationalistic societies	26	0	13	13	3,066	116	2,976
Category D							
Founders, officers and influential members of Imperial Rule Assistance association and affiliates	83	0	76	7	33,573	2,310	31,316
Category E							
Financial organizations							
Development organizations	53	9	32	12	391	125	310
Category F							
Governors of Occupied Areas	0	0	0	0	43	12	31
Category G	1,472,004	1,464,883	3,524	3,597	42,770	4,620	45,271
Economic organizations	179,404	178,763	188	453	914	554	1,001
Special companies & banks in which the Government is largest stockholder	2,988	2,888	5	95	0	1	99
Companies & organizations designated by Temporary Supply & Demand Adjustment Law	843	802	0	41	0	0	41

Category	Screened	Passed	Barred	Re-moved	Purged by Prov. Desig.	Rein-stated	Total Remain. Purged
ategory G con't.							
Organizations established & subsidized by the government	172,730	172,666	6	58	0	3	61
Influential companies, financial institutions & other economic organizations (located in Japan)	2,217	1,875	138	204	666	474	534
Influential companies, financial institutions & other economic organizations (located outside Japan)	139	66	39	34	248	76	245
Other influential companies & financial institutions	487	466	0	21	0	0	21
ublic information media organizations	1,777	1,530	90	157	857	250	854
Government information media control companies	0				59	9	50
Officials of news companies & news agencies	817	672	56	89	256	123	278
Book & magazine publishers	822	753	14	55	213	56	226
Motion picture & theatrical companies	105	82	11	12	28	29	22
Broadcasting corporations	28	23	4	1	15	5	15
Writers	5	0	5	0	286	28	263
Influential members & officials of Butokukai	1,060	626	28	406	791	221	1,004
Others	1,289,763	1,283,964	3,218	2,581	40,208	3,595	42,412
Grand Total	1,478,487	1,465,611	7,153	5,723	194,844	15,010	192,710

PURGE STATISTICS BASED UPON
POSITION FOR WHICH SCREENED
As of 31 October 1950

Category	Screened	Passed	Barred	Removed	Purged by Prov. Desig.	Reinstated	Total Remain. Purged
Screened by Central Government							
Major appointive office	170,275	162,395	4,198	3,682	123,288	9,227	121,941
Ministries & boards	121,540	119,502	308	1,730	0	0	2,038
Central government Committees	5,231	5,228	3	0	0	0	3
Public office qualification Committees	1,005	1,004	1	0	0	0	1
Members of political parties subject to screening	54	23	4	27	0	0	31
Quasi-governmental Control Organizations	12,894	12,894	0	0	0	0	0
Economic Organizations	7,909	7,269	187	453	914	554	1,000
Special companies & special banks in which the Government is largest stockholder	2,985	2,885	5	95	0	1	99
Companies & organizations designated by the Temporary Supply and Demand Adjustment Law	843	802	0	41	0	0	41
Organizations established & subsidized by the Government	1,226	1,163	5	58	0	3	60
Influential companies, financial institutions & other economic organizations (located in Japan)	2,237	1,895	138	204	666	474	534
Influential companies, financial institutions & other economic organizations (located outside Japan)	139	66	39	34	248	76	245
Other influential companies & financial institutions	479	458	0	21	0	0	2

Statistics Based upon Position for which Screened

	Screened	Passed	Barred	Removed	Purged by Prov. Desig.	Reinstated	Total Remain. Purged
Public information media organizations	1,773	1,531	85	157	857	230	849
Government information media control agencies.	0	0	0	0	59	9	50
Officials of newspaper companies & new agencies	819	675	55	89	256	123	277
Book & magazine publishers	820	751	14	55	213	56	226
Motion picture & theater companies	105	82	11	12	28	29	22
Broadcasting corporations	28	23	4	1	15	5	15
Writers	1	0	1	0	286	28	259
Others	19,869	14,944	3,610	1,315	121,517	8,423	118,019
For elective office	9,198	8,883	267	48	0	0	315
House of Representatives	4,224	4,023	179	22	0	0	201
House of Councillors	1,698	1,640	49	9	0	0	58
Governors	466	428	37	1	0	0	38
Mayor of principal cities	45	44	1	0	0	0	1
Prefectural assemblies	2,500	2,485	1	14	0	0	15
Others	265	263	0	2	0	0	2
Total	179,473	171,278	4,465	3,730	123,288	9,227	122,256
Screened by Local Governments							
For appointive office	879,155	876,372	933	1,850	71,556	5,752	68,587
First-class officials	44	44	0	0	0	0	0
Second-class officials	43,178	42,253	2	923	0	3	922
Third-class officials	252,739	252,667	10	62	0	2	70
Members of political parties	9,196	9,182	7	7	0	0	14
Others	573,998	572,226	914	858	71,556	5,747	67,581
For elective office	419,859	417,961	1,755	143	0	31	1,867
Headmen & assistant headmen	51,106	50,852	218	36	0	13	241
Others	368,753	367,109	1,537	107	0	18	1,626
Total	1,299,014	1,294,333	2,688	1,993	71,556	5,783	70,454
GRAND TOTAL	1,478,487	1,465,611	7,153	5,723	194,844	15,010	192,710

PURGE STATISTICS
FOR PROVISIONAL DESIGNATION
As of 31 October 1950

Category	Persons Provisionally Designated	Persons Passed	Persons Finally Designated
Category A			
Suspected War Criminals	1,668	8	1,664
Category B	122,445	9,108	113,337
Career Army Officers	54,185	5,238	48,947
Chokunin rank officials--War Ministry	48	0	48
Career Navy Officers	26,982	2,863	24,119
Chokunin rank officials--Navy Ministry	105	2	103
Members of Kempei-tai	40,217	999	39,218
Members of Tokumu Bu	43	0	43
Members of Tokumu Kikan	865	6	859
Category C			
Founders, officers and influential members of secret patriotic or ultranationalistic societies	3,206	140	3,066
Category D	34,216	643	33,573
Imperial Rule Assistance Association	16,913	207	16,706
Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association	16,572	408	16,164
Council for Establishing Imperial Rule Assistance Political Societies	576	13	563
Political Association of Great Japan	14	0	14
Other Affiliates of Imperial Rule Assistance	141	15	126
Category E			
Financial and development organizations involved in Japanese exparsion	401	10	391
Category F			
Governors of occupied territories	44	1	43
Category G	43,992	1,222	42,770
Economic organizations	936	22	914
Special companies and special banks in which the Government is largest stockholder	0	0	0
Companies and organizations designated by the Temporary Supply and Demand Adjustment Law	0	0	0
Organizations established and subsidized by the Government	0	0	0

Purge Statistics for Provisional Designation

Category	Persons Provisionally Designated	Persons Passed	Persons Finally Designated
Category G cont.			
Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic organizations (located in Japan)	681	15	666
Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic organizations (located outside Japan)	255	7	248
Other influential companies and financial institutions	0	0	0
Public information media organization	967	110	857
Government information media control agencies	62	3	59
Officials of Newspaper companies & news agencies	276	20	256
Book and magazine publishers	255	42	213
Motion picture and theatrical companies	28	0	28
Broadcasting corporations	15	0	15
Writers	331	45	286
Recommended candidates of 1942 elections	353	0	353
Principal officials of ex-servicemen's associations	40,802	1,058	39,744
Officials of Butokukai	823	32	791
Others	111	0	111
GRAND TOTAL	205,972	11,128	194,844

COPY

October 24, 1950

MEMO FOR THE RECORD

At 0930 hours, at Government Section, GHQ, General Whitney addressed to S. Kimura, Chief, Liaison Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the following message for transmission to the Japanese Government:

Concerning the letter (dated Oct. 23) addressed to me by Mr. Okazaki, Chief Cabinet Secretary, on the matter of interpretation of SCAPIN 550, both the Supreme Commander and I agree with the Japanese Government which has found that its previous interpretation was erroneous and the present one correct as it pertains to a certain category of junior officers. The Japanese Government may proceed forthwith with the release of these junior officers.

Kimura thanked the General for the prompt approval given to the Japanese Government's proposal and assured him that he will without delay transmit the message to Mr. Okazaki.

I delivered the foregoing message to Mr. Okazaki at 11 a.m.

/s/ SK

file
Purge Background

COPY

The Prime Minister's Office

23 October 1950

Dear General Whitney:

After carefully reviewing the cases of purged junior officers of the former army and navy and weighing them in the light of the spirit and intent of SCAPIN 550, the Japanese Government has arrived at the conclusion that those among them who belong to a certain category have been disqualified as a result of an erroneous interpretation of the aforesaid memorandum.

Specifically reference is made to the officers of the army and navy who did not attend any military school or receive any military training before 8 December 1941; that is to say, those who received military training for the first time after that date and subsequently were commissioned as regular officers. Technically classified as career officers they were made subject to SCAPIN 550.

If the Government's reading of the memorandum is correct, the intention of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in issuing it was to disqualify and exclude from public offices persons who in some way shared responsibility for the mistaken policies of the old regime, and, if this is so, young men of the category mentioned above do not fall within its purview. The Government feels, on the basis of the foregoing considerations, that an injustice has been committed and therefore to correct it wishes to release the following from the purge:

ARMY: Approximately 1,517 officers of the 58th class of the Military Academy, commissioned August 1945, and 297 paymasters of the 6th and 7th classes of the Paymasters' Academy, commissioned May 1944 and August 1945 respectively, totalling approximately 1,814.

NAVY: 1,328 officers of the 74th class of the Naval Academy, commissioned, July 1945, and 99 paymasters of the 35th class of the Naval Paymasters' Academy, commissioned July 1945, totalling 1,427.

TOTAL for both army and navy: Approximately 3,241

The Japanese Government, hoping that your Headquarters will agree with the step here proposed, hereby requests that it will be favorably received and approved.

Sincerely yours,

Brig. Gen Courtney Whitney
Chief, Government Section
General Headquarters
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

/s/ KATSUO OKAZAKI
Katsuo Okazaki
Chief Secretary of
The Cabinet

Copy

18 October 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Record

SUBJECT : Release of Certain Erroneously Purged Junior Officers

1. At 1000 hours, 18 October 1950, Major Napier conferred with OKADA Norikazu, Chief of the Public Office Qualification Section of the Prime Minister's Office, on the above subject. Also present, were Mr. Aka and Captain McWherter. Preliminarily, Major Napier stated that he knew Mr. OKADA had a good command of English, but that Mr. Aka was to interpret so that there could be no possibility of misunderstanding.

2. The following points were emphasized by Major Napier:

a. That SCAP's intention in utterance of SCAPIN 550 was to remove from positions of leadership all those persons responsible for Japan's ultranationalism and militarism -- those who fomented war preparations, prepared the national consciousness to accept war as an instrument of national policy, and led the Japanese people down the path of armed aggression.

b. That SCAP had no intention that the restrictions of this directive should bear upon personnel not sharing such responsibility.

c. That it appeared that certain military personnel were technically classified as career military persons and therefore subject to the provisions of SCAPIN 550, who in fact did not share responsibility for the mistaken policies of the old regime.

d. That, particularly, those young men who before 8 December 1941 were themselves in no way connected with the military service or with military schools and who received first military training after that date and were subsequently accepted as regular officers of the military services should be considered for release in the correction of individual injustice.

e. That by no means should effort be made to expand this clarification of SCAP's intention; and that an estimate of the numbers of those who should be released be prepared after careful investigation of the problem.

/s/ J.P.N.
J.P.N.

120A

Copy

18 October 1950
1400 hours

The above matters were communicated to Mr. OKAZAKI, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, together with the suggestion that he submit an official request to SCAP through Chief, Government Section, for release of that limited class of persons mentioned above. Mr. OKAZAKI agreed fully, stating that it was his Government's long-time purpose to correct this matter; and he dispatched Mr. KIMURA, Liaison Chief, to confer on terms and wordings of the proposed letter.

/s/ J. P. M.
J. P. M.

COPY

October 24, 1950.

I hasten to acknowledge your message, transmitted to me this morning by Mr. Kimura, Chief of the Liaison Bureau, concerning your concurrence with my letter to you of yesterday's date and to whole-heartedly thank the Supreme Commander and you for such a prompt and favorable response.

Your message was promptly conveyed to the Prime Minister. He directed me to express to you and through you to the Supreme Commander the sincere appreciation of the Japanese Government for the kind consideration given to its wishes.

I may add that the Government does not intend to give any publicity in this matter.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

.....
Katsuo Okazaki
Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

Brig. Gen. Courtney Whitney,

Chief, Government Section,

General Headquarters, SCAP.

COPY

October 24, 1950

MEMO FOR THE RECORD

At 0930 hours, at Government Section, GHQ, General Whitney addressed to S. Kimura, Chief, Liaison Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the following message for transmission to the Japanese Government:

Concerning the letter (dated Oct. 23) addressed to me by Mr. Okazaki, Chief Cabinet Secretary, on the matter of interpretation of SCAPIN 550, both the Supreme Commander and I agree with the Japanese Government which has found that its previous interpretation was erroneous and the present one correct as it pertains to a certain category of junior officers. The Japanese Government may proceed forthwith with the release of these junior officers.

Kimura thanked the General for the prompt approval given to the Japanese Government's proposal and assured him that he will without delay transmit the message to Mr. Okasaki.

I delivered the forgoing message to Mr. Okazaki at 11 a.m.

/s/ SK

COPY

The Prime Minister's Office

23 October 1950

Dear General Whitney:

After carefully reviewing the cases of purged junior officers of the former army and navy and weighing them in the light of the spirit and intent of SCAPIN 550, the Japanese Government has arrived at the conclusion that those among them who belong to a certain category have been disqualified as a result of an erroneous interpretation of the aforesaid memorandum.

Specifically reference is made to the officers of the army and navy who did not attend any military school or receive any military training before 8 December 1941; that is to say, those who received military training for the first time after that date and subsequently were commissioned as regular officers. Technically classified as career officers they were made subject to SCAPIN 550.

If the Government's reading of the memorandum is correct, the intention of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in issuing it was to disqualify and exclude from public offices persons who in some way shared responsibility for the mistaken policies of the old regime, and, if this is so, young men of the category mentioned above do not fall within its purview. The Government feels, on the basis of the foregoing considerations, that an injustice has been committed and therefore to correct it wishes to release the following from the purge:

ARMY: Approximately 1,517 officers of the 58th class of the Military Academy, commissioned August 1945, and 297 paymasters of the 6th and 7th classes of the Paymasters' Academy, commissioned May 1944 and August 1945 respectively, totalling approximately 1,814.

NAVY: 1,328 officers of the 74th class of the Naval Academy, commissioned, July 1945, and 99 paymasters of the 35th class of the Naval Paymasters' Academy, commissioned July 1945, totalling 1,427.

TOTAL for both army and navy: Approximately 3,241

The Japanese Government, hoping that your Headquarters will agree with the step here proposed, hereby requests that it will be favorably received and approved.

Sincerely yours,

Brig. Gen. Courtney Whitney
Chief, Government Section
General Headquarters
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

/s/ KATSUO OKAZAKI
Katsuo Okazaki
Chief Secretary of
The Cabinet

COPY

19 October 1950

TO Major J. P. Napier, Government Section, GHQ

FROM Chief, Supervision Section, Prime Minister's Office

SUBJECT: Army and Navy Officers after 10 December 1941

Army

	Number	Date Enrolled Military Academy or Paymasters' Academy.	Date Commissioned 2nd Lt.	Other Military Service before 10 Dec. '41.	Remarks
Combatting Officers	1,400 (estimate)		1 Aug '45	None	58th class of Military Academy
Paymasters	297	(147 Dec. '42 (152 May '44	May '44 1 Aug '45	None	6th class 7th class of Military Paymasters' Academy
Total	1,697 (estimate)				

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Navy

	Number	Date Enrolled in Naval Academy or Paymasters' Academy	Date Commissioned Ensign	Other Naval Service before 10 Dec. '41	Remarks
Combatting Officers	1,328	1 Dec. '42	15 Jul '45	None	74th class of Naval Academy
Paymasters	99	1 Dec. '42	15 Jul '45	None	35th class of Naval Paymasters Academy
Total	1,427				

Grand Total 3,124 (estimate)

/s/ NORIKAZU OKADA
OKADA Norikazu

Chief, Supervision Section,
Prime Minister's Office.

C
O
P
Y

12 October 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Purge Appeals Decision

1. At 1130 hours this date, Mr. Katsuo OKAZAKI, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, presented to General Whitney, Chief of Government Section, the attached letter addressed by Prime Minister Yoshida to General MacArthur, transmitting final recommendations of the Purge Appeals Committee and requesting General MacArthur's favorable consideration of these recommendations. General Whitney recommended to General MacArthur that the request for the release of these persons be accepted. General MacArthur approved the recommendation of General Whitney and instructed General Whitney to so inform the Prime Minister.

2. General Whitney thereupon, at 1400 hours, called Mr. Okazaki to Government Section and informed Mr. Okazaki that General MacArthur upon the recommendation of this Section was now, through General Whitney, authorizing the Prime Minister to implement at once the decisions of the Appeals Board contained in the Prime Minister's letter. General Whitney told Mr. Okazaki that General MacArthur, and this Section, were of the firm conviction that the Appeals Board had acted with utmost honesty and that each of its favorable actions was based upon an honest determination of individual injustice. General Whitney said that,further, General MacArthur and he were confident that the Japanese Government understood that those recommended for release had been examined on the basis of individual evidence and their release would in no way become precedent for encroachment upon the principles of the purge. General Whitney added that it was his understanding that the Purge Appeals Board, having accomplished its work, would now be dissolved and there would be no more appeals from the purge. Mr. Okazaki agreed that such was the understanding of the Prime Minister and of his Government and that effective with the new budget year the secretariat of Purge Appeals would be abolished with the exception of three persons whose sole function would be to maintain the necessary records of past processes and to act upon appeals only from those persons purged subsequent to this date; as for example: recent repatriates found to be subject to the provisions of the pertinent ordinances.

3. Mr. Okazaki asked when action could be taken by the Japanese Government to release those persons now approved for release from the purge designation. General Whitney stated that sofar as this headquarters was concerned action was complete and the Japanese Government could proceed as it saw fit in the matter from this moment forward.

4. General Whitney then said that he had given this message to Mr. Okazaki in person for transmission to the Prime Minister in order that there could be assurance of no misunderstanding, and he asked Mr. Okazaki to call

Prime Minister Yoshida on the telephone and inform him of the matter. Mr. Okazaki stated that Mr. Yoshida was at the funeral of IKEDA Seihin, whereupon General Whitney instructed Mr. Okazaki to inform Mr. Yoshida upon his return, adding that this settled the matter of appeals from the purge except the appeals of persons who might be designated subsequent to this date, and that all could now turn their minds to more constructive business. To this Mr. Okazaki agreed, stating his deep appreciation of the prompt action taken.

J. P. N.

12 October 1950

Present at the above conference were Mr. Rizzo, Deputy Chief of the Government Section and Major Napier, Chief of the Public Administration Division of the Government Section.

Above initials are those of Mr. Rizzo, Mr. Okazaki and Major Napier. General Whitney upon reading the above memorandum concurred.

J. P. N.

C O P Y

COPY

Office of
The Prime Minister

October 12, 1950

My dear General,

The Public Office Qualification Appeal Board, which was established with your approval on February 8, 1949, has now completed its task after more than one and a half years of assiduous work of examining 32,091 applications for special remission. It has submitted to me its reports on all the cases with the exception of 129 consisting of the Memorandum cases and those that have been withdrawn.

After careful study of these Reports I have approved all the decisions of the Board except in one case. The decisions comprise 10,094 for special remission and 21,863 against.

Of the first category mentioned above, remission was formally granted with the approval of your headquarters on the 27th, September last, in the case of 838 former army and navy officers on the reserve lists. I earnestly hope the remaining cases will be accorded early consideration and approval.

As for the Memorandum cases that have been excluded from the Board's jurisdiction, I venture to express my personal wish that the door will be left open for action by your headquarters at a future date.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Shigeru Yoshida

Shigeru Yoshida

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur,

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,

Tokyo.

COPY

C O P Y

October 12, 1950

My dear General,

I have just been informed through General Whitney that the decisions of the Public Office Qualification Appeal Board have been approved by you in toto, and hasten to send you my sincere thanks for your prompt action.

I can well imagine the gratification and joy of the ten thousand and more persons who have been granted special remission from purge. To them it will mean a new lease in life. Restored to useful activities in their respective fields, they will now be able to contribute positively and abundantly to the task of national reconstruction.

This will be a good news to all the families and friends of the released — a news that will brighten many nooks and corners of Japan.

Yours sincerely,

s/ Shigeru Yoshida

Shigeru Yoshida

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur,

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,

Tokyo.

C O P Y

GHQ, SCAP-FEC
AG RECORDS
Filed AG 091.112

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

LIAISON BUREAU

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

FROM : Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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

FOM No. 2088(LCR) 11 October 1950

1. Reference: FOM letter No. 1869(LCR), 11 September 1950, subject: Transmittal of Rosters of Former Army and Navy Career Officers Retired from Governmental Service During August 1950.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR THE MINISTER:

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

6 Incls
Six (6) rosters in quadruplicate.

492

Incl. 1

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

Name	Ex-Rank	Post when relieved
HORINOUCHI, Tosuke	Lt. Col.	Seibu Demob. Liaison Office.

Total 1

Note:

	Col.	Lt.Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	Total
End of Aug.	18	43	67	23	8	1	160
Sept.		-1					-1
End of Sept.	18	42	67	23	8	1	159

Yozo Miyama.

(Yozo Miyama)

Attached Official to the Director.

For (Taichi Miyazaki)

Acting Director of Demob. Bureau.

Incl. 2

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

Name	Ex-Rank	Prefecture
None		

Total 0

Note:

	Col.	Lt.Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	Total
End of Aug.	31	43	77	28	14	0	193
Sept.							0
End of Sept.	31	43	77	28	14	0	193

Yozo Miyama

(Yozo Miyama)

Attached Official to the Director.

For (Taichi Miyazaki)

Acting Director of Demob. Bureau.

Incl. 3.

Roster of ex-Navy Career Officers
Retired During September 1950

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

None.

(Signed) Eigoro Hatsumi

Eigoro HATSUMI,
Director, Second Demobilization Bureau Liquidation Division, Demobilization Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency.

Incl. 4.

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

None.

(Signed) Eigoro Hatsumi

Eigoro HATSUMI,
Director, Second Demobilization
Bureau Liquidation Division,
Demobilization Bureau,
Repatriation Relief Agency.

Incl. 5.

Roster of Ex-Navy Career Officers Retired during Sep. 1950

(Relative to Maritime Safety Agency, Ministry of Transportation)

Name	Ex-Rank	Post at the time of retire
None		

Y. Yanagisawa

Y. Yanagisawa
Ass't Director,
Maritime Safety Agency
for
T. Okubo
Director,
Maritime Safety Agency.

Incl. 6

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

None

(Signed) Shigeo Tanabe

Shigeo Tanabe
Chief, Relief Bureau,
Repatriation
Relief Agency

Reserve Officers

GOVERNMENT SECTION
Public Administration Division
Statistics & Review Branch

18 September 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major Napier.

SUBJECT : Review of Public Office Qualification Appeals Board Decisions--Reserve Officers

1. On 16 September 1950, Chief Cabinet Secretary Okazaki presented a recommendation to Major Napier requesting that a list of 860 Reserve Officers be reinstated. On 18 September 1950, S & RB reviewed a cross section of those cases. Approximately one out of every twenty-five questionnaires submitted were considered. Results of this study indicate that:

a. Appellants did not furnish complete information in their questionnaire;
b. The decisions of the POQAB were based on incomplete information;
c. The examination by the Appeals Board was superficial in that: cases other than those of Reserve Officers were submitted; the Board recommended reinstatement of persons who were purgable under Category B; the Board recommended reinstatement of persons who were purgable under categories other than B.

2. The above conclusions are based on the following discrepancies discovered in the thirty-five questionnaires reviewed:

a. (1) English translation on page 16 of the three following questionnaires does not include the signature of a reliable witness--KITAMURA Sadakuni, KOMIHAMI Kinichi, and IMAI Soju.
(2) The following four persons did not show on page 13 of their questionnaires that they had ever travelled outside of Japan, but did enter on page 4 of the questionnaire that they had served a tour of duty outside Japan: IWATA Shinichi, KATO Norio, TAKAYAMA Hidekatsu and KASE Toshi.
(3) English entries in the following questionnaires failed to list any record of employment or non-employment since subjects were demobilized: HAMAGUCHI Koichi, HAYASHI Masahiro, FUJIU Genjiro, YOKOO Tetsuo, YANAGIZAWA Shizuo and KOMOTSU Terumi.

b. The English entries on page 3 and 4 of the following three questionnaires were so sketchy that proper screening was impossible. If the Japanese entries were no more complete, the Appeals Board should have called for additional information before making a decision. There is no record that the Board asked for this additional data: IWATA Shinichi, MORISHITA Choe and KOMINAMI Kinichi.

c. (1) a. English entries on page 4 of the questionnaire of NASANO Teruhiro failed to show that he was ever commissioned, but do indicate that on 25 Jul 45 he entered the Military Police School. Eivdentally this case should have been included under a "standard" other than Reserve Officers.

b. The English translation on page 4 of the questionnaire of NIIZATO Nobukichi indicates that the appellant served with the Kempei Tai from 5 Sept-25 Sept 45. While precedent has been established that such "temporary Kempei" are not subject to the purge, such service seems to remove NIIZATO from the group of Reserve Officers who were erroneously purged--as are now being considered.

(2) English entries on page 6 of the questionnaire of TAKAHASHI Kakumi indicate that he was purgable as a branch chief of an Ex-Servicemen's Association as well as being purged as a Reserve Officer.

(3) Appellant TSUJIMURA Taien was rescissioned because he was a reserve officer, whereas he was actually commissioned under the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 731 of 1939 and was a Special Volunteer Reserve. The case was discovered sometime ago, but because the Prime Minister submitted this name and did not officially withdraw it, it was included in the present list.

JEM

COPY

file purge background

MEMORANDUM TO: Maj. J.P.Napier, Chief, Public Administration Div.,GS,GHQ,SCAP.

FROM : Mr. K. Okazaki, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet,Japanese Government.

SUBJECT : Request for Reinstatement of Reserve Officers

16 September 1950

1. The reserve officers on the attached roster were purged erroneously. Their appeals for special remission have been examined and decided on as those of rescission by the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board, as the result of close investigations into their statements of appeal, questionnaires, testimonies, and certificates. The fact is established that they have never been career officers or special volunteer officers, and accordingly, that they were not purgeable under any existing directive or implementation thereof.

2. It is, therefore, respectfully requested that you would be good enough to review the decisions on these cases and approve them as soon as practicable.

/s/ K. OKAZAKI
(K. OKAZAKI)
Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

OK CW 23 Sep 50

To be done without fanfare and in routine manner--with certificate from responsible official that subject reserve officers do not come under any present purge directive, implementation or policy or precedent.

M.

COPY

TO : Major Jack P. Napier, Chief, Public Administration Div., GS, GHQ

FROM : Mr. T. Tanimura, Chairman, Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

SUBJECT: Reinstatement of Reserve Officers

25 September 1950

I certify that no person named on the attached list is purgeable under any provision of the directives now in force or of the implementing ordinances or established precedent thereof as those directives, ordinances and precedents are interpreted at present by GHQ. All persons named on the list are reserve officers who were purged erroneously, who fall within no "standard" or "criteria" other than that of reserve officer, and whose eligibility for reinstatement is incontrovertible on any grounds.

/s/ SHINJIRO KITAZAWA
for (T. TANIMURA)
Chairman
Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board

MEMORANDUM TO : Maj. J.P.Napier, Chief, Public Administration Div., GS,GHQ,SCAP.

FROM : Mr. K.Okazaki, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Japanese Government.

SUBJECT : Request for Reinstatement of Reserve Officers

16 September 1950

1. The reserve officers on the attached roster were purged erroneously. Their appeals for special remission have been examined and decided on as those of rescission by the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board, as the result of close investigations into their statements of appeal, questionnaires, testimonies, and certificates. The fact is established that they have never been career officers or special volunteer officers, and accordingly, that they were not purgeable under any existing directive or implementation thereof.

2. It is, therefore, respectfully requested that you would be good enough to review the decisions on these cases and approve them as soon as practicable.

23 Sept 50

OK CW

to be done without fanfare & in routine manner - with clear-cut note from responsible official that subject reserve officers do not come under any provision of purge directive, implementation or policy or precedent

K Okazaki

(K. OKAZAKI)
Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

TO : Major Jack P. Napier, Chief, Public Administration Div., GS, GHQ.

FROM : Mr. T. Tanimura, Chairman, Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

SUBJECT : Reinstatement of Reserve Officers.

25 September 1950

I certify that no person named on the attached list is purgeable under any provision of the directives now in force or of the implementing ordinances or established precedent thereof as those directives, ordinances and precedents are interpreted at present by GHQ. All persons named on the list are reserve officers who were purged erroneously, who fall within no "standard" or "criteria" other than that of reserve officer, and whose eligibility for reinstatement is incontrovertible on any grounds.

Shinjiro Kitazawa
for (T. TANIMURA)
Chairman,
Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

GHQ, FEC-SCAP
AG RECORDS
Filed AG 091.112

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

LIAISON BUREAU

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

FROM : Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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

FOM No. 1869(LCR) 11 September 1950

1. Reference: FOM letter No. 1625(LCR), 10 August 1950, subject: Transmittal of Rosters of Former Army and Navy Career Officers Retired from Governmental Service During July 1950.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR THE MINISTER:

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

6 Incls
Six (6) rosters in quadruplicate.

148

Incl. 1

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

Name	Ex-Rank	Post when relieved
✓ HAGI, Saburo	Lt.Gen.	Chief of Hokubu Demob. Liaison Office.
✓ KOZUKI, Yoshio	Lt.Gen.	Director of Demob. Bureau.
✓ YOSHIZUMI, Masao	Lt.Gen.	Attached to Demob. Bureau.

Total 3

Note:

	Gen.	Col.	Lt.Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	Total
End of July	3	18	43	67	23	8	1	163
August	-3							-3
End of August		18	43	67	23	8	1	160

Taichi Miyazaki
For Acting Director of Demob. Bureau.

Yozo Miyama.

Yozo Miyama
Attached Official to the Director.

Inclosure to FOM No. 1869 (CCR)

Incl. 2

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

Name	Ex-Rank	Prefecture
✓ MARUKO, Yaichi	Capt.	Yamagata

Total 1

Note:

	Col.	Lt.Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	Total
End of July	31	43	77	29	14	0	194
August				-1			-1
End of August	31	43	77	28	14	0	193

Taichi Miyazaki
For Acting Director of Demob. Bureau.

Yozo Miyama.

Yozo Miyama
Attached Official to the Director.

Incl. 3.

Roster of ex-Navy Career Officers
Retired During August 1950.

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

Name	Rank	Post at the time of retirement	Reason of Retirement
KAWAI Iwao	Ex-Rear Adm.	Director, 2nd Demobilization Bureau Liquidation Division, Demobilization Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency.	Due to curtailment of the affairs of the office.
YOKOYAMA Ichiro	"	Attached to 2nd Demobilization Bureau Liquidation Division, Demobilization Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency.	"
YAMAGISHI Masaaki	Ex-Lt. J.G.	Accounts Section, Maizuru District Demobilization Liquidation Division.	"

Total: 3 persons.

(Signed) Eigoro Hatsumi

Eigoro HATSUMI,
Director, Second Demobilization
Bureau Liquidation Division,
Demobilization Bureau,
Repatriation Relief Agency.

Incl. 4.

Roster or ex-Navy Career Officers
Retired During August 1950

(Relative to Prefectural Assistance Sections)

Name	Rank	Post at the time of retirement	Reason of retirement
KATAYAMA Asakazu	Ex-Lt. J.G.	Kochi	Due to the curtailment of the affairs of the office.

Total: 1 person.

(Signed) Eigoro Hatsumi

Eigoro HATSUMI,
Director, 2nd Demobilization
Bureau Liquidation Division,
Demobilization Bureau,
Repatriation Relief Agency.

Incl. 5.

Roster of Ex-Navy Career Officers Retired during Aug. 1950

(Relative to Maritime Safety Agency, Ministry of Transportation)

Name	Ex-Rank	Post at the time of reitre
None		

T. OKUBO
Director,
Maritime Safety Agency

Incl 6

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

None

(Signed) Shigeo Tanabe

SShigeo Tanabe
Chief, Relief Bureau,
Repatriation
Relief Agency

Encl. B/4

From: G-2 To: Government Section Date: 9 September 1950
CIDiv/MES/MPW/as

2 1. There are forwarded herewith, as Inclosures 1 - 17, copies of all memoranda issued by CIS on this subject as requested above. The procedure followed in issuing such memoranda was as follows: the Japanese Government screened each questionnaire and indicated thereon the status of the subject, forwarding the questionnaires to GHQ upon completion. CIS was the receiving agency for GHQ and here the questionnaires were again screened. If CIS agreed with the decision of the Japanese Government, and this was true in the majority of cases, lists were compiled and forwarded with the questionnaires to GS. If GS concurred in our findings we were so notified and the Japanese Government was notified through the CLO by informal memoranda. In those cases where CIS did not concur in the findings of the Japanese Government a separate check note was sent to GS stating our reasons therefor and, upon the concurrence of GS, the Japanese Government was notified that their decision had been reversed and the reasons therefor stated. As far as our records show there were only twenty-two such cases during the period that this CIS-GS arrangement was in force. The attached inclosures are copies of the memoranda issued under this arrangement.

2. Reference is made to telephone conversations between Mr. Wheeler and Capt McWherter on this subject. Of the fourteen names given to Mr. Wheeler, our records contain reference to only nine in connection with SCAPIN 550. These are as follows:

EDAMOTO Mikitoshi, former corporal in the KEMPEITAI.
MATSUMOTO Toshio, former corporal in the KEMPEITAI.
OGAWA Masayoshi, former senior private in the KEMPEITAI.
UEMURA Kogoro, removed by the IJG under Categories C and D and reported on IJG list No. 33 as of 19 June 1946.

YAMAUCHI Naomoto was initially passed by the Japanese on 23 June 1947 and then barred on 4 July 1947. His appeal was disapproved in a memo from GS to the Director General of the Cabiet Secretariat dated 31 December 1947.

96524

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Purge Memorandum

Note No. 2 cont'd

From: G-2 To: Government Section Date: 9 September 1950

✓ YONEZAWA Mototake was barred 31 March 1947 by the Japanese Government and his appeal was denied by GS on 13 December 1947.

nc ✓ YASUKAWA Daigoro was barred on 22 June 1946 by the Japanese Government and a request for his retention in office was disapproved and his removal ordered under Category C of SCAPIN 550 by an AG memo dated 4 September 1946.

✓ SUEHIRO Kojiro was barred by GS in a memo to the CLO dated 12 May 1947, after the Japanese had removed him and then requested his temporary retention.

TANAKA Yoshimi's record is not clear in our files, for we have three purgees by that name: (a) a Lt (jg) in the Navy who was ordered removed in November 1946 by the IJG; (b) an Army Major who was ordered removed in in September 1946; and (c) a candidate for the House of Representatives who was barred by the IJG under Category G and was reported to CIS, 10 October 1946.

3. Of the fourteen names given to Mr. Wheeler there is no information in our files which would indicate that CIS prepared memoranda on any of them. The five cases in which we have no "purge" record are:

KATO Hirotatsu
SEISHI Shigemasa
TAKANAKA Yoshimi
TANAKA Yoshinaga
YAMAGATA Muneyuki

17 Incls:
1 - 17. Copies of memo re TANAKA Mitsugi, WATANABE Tadao, INATOMI Takato, KONO Ichiro, MUSHANOKOJI Saneatsu, NOMURA Junji, MIYAKE Masataro, MATSUI Haruo, OTSUKA Eikichi, IIJIMA Manji, KOBAYASHI Kanae, KAWAKAMI Tatsukichi, SEKI Toyoo, KABAYAMA Aisuke, IWATA Chuzo, HOKETSU Kota, YAMAZAKI Tsunekichi, KOBAYASHI Ataru, NAKAYAMA Taichi, MIZUNO Jinjiro, MURA Misao and SAKANO Chisato

C. A. W.

FEC AGO Form No. 37
(9 February 1948)

0493—FEC Printing Plant—2/48—25M

Purge

DEPURGING OF LOWER ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS

DESIRED

5 September 1950

The Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board has been examining with the utmost strictness appeals for special remission from former Army and Navy officers. The Board is making decisions for special remission only in regard to persons whose designation has been found erroneous or those who fall under the very narrow standards for which the understanding of the General Headquarters authorities has already been obtained.

More than five years having elapsed since the end of the war, the Japanese Government thinks it desirable, for the under-mentioned reasons, that "the lower Army and Navy officers who were commissioned after the outbreak of the Pacific War" be excluded from the Memorandum criteria and released from designation, subject to the approval of the General Headquarters, regardless of whether or not applications have been made for special remission. It is wished that this desire may be taken into due consideration.

The reasons are as follows:

(1) Persons who were lower Army and Navy officers had not been motivated by any special trend of thought on their part in entering the schools under the jurisdiction of the Army and the Navy. The rapid and enormous expansion of armed services in those days led to an exceedingly large increase in the enrollments offered at such schools. The authorities of Primary Schools and Middle Schools earnestly encouraged their graduates to enter Army and Navy schools. Their parents and elders also took up a similar attitude toward them in many cases.

- 3 -

As a result, it was the general fashion for the greater number of qualified boys throughout the country to desire enrollment at Army and Navy schools, not from their own well-established motive, but owing to the urgings made by persons around them. (See Note.) Under these circumstances, there are many cases where boys of poor families but of superior ability came to seek after professional careers in the armed services for the economic reason that they could gain education at Government expense, coupled with the fact that those careers were open to promotion. There are also many cases where boys had no alternative but to choose Army and Navy careers owing to the fact that under the then-prevailing circumstances their drafting in the armed services would otherwise be unavoidable before their civilian schooling was over.

Note: The principal Army and Navy schools, with the age of applicants for enrollment, the period of training and the ratio of applicants against the prescribed number of enrollments, follow:

Army Junior School (preparatory to entering the Military Academy): The larger number of applicants were those who had finished the first or the second year course of the Middle School. Their age was 13 or 14. The period of training was three years.

Military Academy: Those who had finished the fourth or fifth year course of the Middle School formed the larger number of applicants. They were 16 or 17 years old. The period of training consisted of two years in the Preparatory Course, six months in training with the barracks, and one year and ten months (subsequently shortened to about one year in some cases) in the Principal Course. The ratio of applicants against available enrollments, it is recalled, was about 40 times in about 1941 and 1942.

Naval ~~Staff College~~ Academy: The greater number of applicants had finished the fourth or the fifth year course of the Middle School, their age being 16 or 17. The period of training was three years. The number of applicants, it is recalled, was 30 to 40 times in about 1937, and about 50 times at the time of the end of the war, against the number of available enrollments.

(2) The lower Army and Navy officers under consideration, having been commissioned after the outbreak of the Pacific War, served as officers for short periods. Moreover, during that brief time they acted only as lower officers of front-line detachments, and none of them, of course, held any important post in the armed services.

(3) These former officers, save for exceptional cases, are still under 30 years of age, and are easy of spiritual reorientation. Many of them are superior in mind and body, and are capable of contributing to the self-support and reconstruction of Japan. Where personal circumstances permitted, many of them also entered universities and colleges after their demobilization, and have thus received re-education along democratic lines.

(4) In short, these youthful and promising persons are left with gloomy prospects ahead because of the events and circumstances which existed in their boyhood and for which they were not responsible. This fact justly makes a claim for sympathy. To release these men from purge and enable them to give full play to their constructive ability in the present new order of things, far from causing any evil consequences, would be desirable also for promoting the self-support and reconstruction of Japan.

MEMO : Table concerning Army Officers.

4 September 1950

TERM	DATE ENTERED SCHOOL	DATE GRADUATED	DATE COMMISSIONED	NUMBER	Maj.	Capt.	Lt.	2nd Lt.
	Apr. 1936	Dec. 1937						
52nd	1 Feb. 1938	7 Sept. 1939	1 Nov. 1939	412	400	10	2	
	Apr. 1937	May 1938						
53rd	1 Sept.1938	Feb. 1940	1 May 1940	1,099	1,054	41	4	
54th	1 Mar. 1939	5 Sept. 1940	25 Oct.1940	1,340		1,338	1	1
55th	1 Oct. 1940	15 Jul. 1941	1 Oct. 1941	1,482		1,465	16	1
56th	15 Aug.1941	17 Dec. 1942	27 May 1943	1,390		1,356	31	3
57th	10 Oct.1942	20 Apr. 1944	1 Jul. 1944	1,662			1,651	11
58th	14 Dec.1943	10 Jul. 1945	1 Jul. 1945	2,288				2,288

海. 67机 ㄟ 全部大尉.

MEMO : Table concerning Naval Officers.

4 September 1950

TERM	DATE ENTERED ACADEMY	DATE GRADUATED	NUMBER
68th	1 April 1937	7 August 1940	288
69th	1 April 1938	25 March 1941	342
70th	1 December '38	15 Nov. '41	432
71st	1 Dec. '39	14 Nov. '42	581
72nd	1 Dec. '40	15 Sept. '43	628
73rd	1 Dec. '41	22 March '44	901
74th	1 Dec. '42	30 March '45	1,024

Purge B/G

5 September 1950

TO : Major J. P. Napier, Government Section, GHQ.

FROM : Chief, Supervision Section, Prime Minister's Office.

SUBJECT: Concerning "Memorandum Cases".

Leutenant Colonel Schindell, who was in charge of screening business in C.I.S. in 1946, together with Mr. Uyama Atsushi, Foreign Office man, came to my office 17 June 1948 and explained to me to the following effect:

In 1946 C.I.S. was in charge of screening business and all the questionnaires screened by the Japanese authorities were reviewed by C.I.S. and Leutenant Colonel Schindell was responsible for that. As the result of review he sent written papers approving or disapproving the screening results of the Japanese Government. He insisted that the written papers signed by him were not "Memorandum", because he had no authority to issue Memorandum and the papers were addressed to Mr. Uyama, no high ranking official in the then Central Liaison Office.

I requested Leutenant Colonel Schindell to make a written testimony, because at that time my office was charged with the business of rescission of designation and "Memorandum Cases" were assumed unfavorable for rescission of designation.

He refused my request, because he did not want to interfere the Government Section, but promised to explain to the same effect, when requested, to the Government Section.

Soon after that I told Captain R. Borman, Government Section, what Leutenant Colonel Schindell said to me and Captain Borman answered to examine the matter.

However, only reserve officers and the like purged by mistake were decided to be unpurged by the rescission-of-designation-measure, Mr. Matsui's case and others remained undecided.

The present Appeal Board was established 8 February 1949 and at the beginning "Memorandum Cases" were not examined by the Board, but later on they were screened by it.

In the middle of the last month, unexpectedly, it was made clear that the Appeal Board had no authority to examine "Memorandum Cases", and so Mr. Matsui was anxious for it and came to my office and hoped to me to explain the matter to you and solicit your favorable consideration about his case.

He said to me that Mr. Uyama, prior to his departure to the U.S., left you a letter about Mr. Matsui's case.

I have written hereby not only for Mr. Matsui but also what I know about other "Memorandum Cases". I shall be very happy, if you reconsider them favorablly.

N. Okada.

OKADA, Norikazu
Chief, Supervision Section,
Prime Minister's Office.

31

Purge B/6

GOVERNMENT SECTION
Public Administration Division
Statistics & Review Branch

1 September 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major Napier

SUBJECT : Manchurian Officers

1. Attorney General OHASHI suggested Japanese personnel who were formerly officers in the Manchurian Army for positions in the National Police Reserves. Whether there is a sufficient number of such personnel who do not fall under the provisions of SCAPIN 550 and Imperial Ordinance No. 1 to answer the needs is doubtful.

2. There were between 9,000 and 10,000 Manchurian Officers in all, approximately 3,000 of whom were Japanese nationals (See Tab A). There is no roster nor statistics of these persons available in the Demobilization Board or other Japanese agencies. All figures in Tab A were obtained by the Demobilization Board from an individual who served in Manchuria.

3. Of the approximately 3,000 Japanese nationals, the Demobilization Board "guesses"—there were no records or basis for estimate—that perhaps 2,000 have been repatriated to Japan.

4. The purge status of Manchurian Officers is not specifically covered in FEC Directives, SCAPINS or in Japanese government implementing ordinances. More than 200 of the approximately 3,000 Japanese were or should have been purged. Technical officers and second lieutenants have been cleared. Purge status of the remaining is questionable. (Tab B).

5. Inasmuch as the Chief of Government Section has authorized Mr. OHASHI to use any nonpurgable Manchurian officers in the Police Reserves; inasmuch as each applicant for office must be screened prior to appointment; and inasmuch as the Public Office Qualification Section has been instructed to screen Manchurian officers on the same criteria as Japanese army officers:

It is recommended that—as far as the use of Manchurian officers is concerned—the Japanese government be allowed to solve the problem under existing purge instructions and precedent.

JDK

30

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF JAPANESE NATIONALS WHO WERE OFFICERS IN THE MANCHURIAN ARMY

Rank	Number	Equivalent Rank in Japanese Army	Number Purged as of 15 Jun 50
Gen.	0	----	----
Lt. Gen.	3-4	Major	----
Maj. Gen.	10	Major	----
Col.	20	Captain	----
Lt. Col.	200	Captain or 1st Lieutenant	1
Maj.	700	1st Lieutenant	2*
Capt.	500	Non-Com.	5
1st Lt.	700	----	2
2nd Lt.	800	----	0
Total	3,000 (approximately)		10

* 1, a pharmacologist, reinstated

SOURCE OF JAPANESE WHO WERE OFFICERS IN THE MANCHURIAN ARMY

Rank	Japanese Regular Army Officers who were Trasferred	Japanese Reserve Officers who Volunteered or Technicians who were Commissioned after Graduation from a Civilian University	Japanese who Graduated from the Manchurian Military Academy & Former Japanese Army Non-Commission Officers
Lt. Gen.	3-4	----	----
Maj. Gen.	10	----	----
Col.	10	10	----
Lt. Col.	40	160	----
Maj.	140	560	----
Captain	----	----	500
1st Lt.	----	----	700
2nd Lt.	----	----	800
Total (approx.)	200	730	2,000

GOVERNMENT SECTION
Public Administration Division
Statistics & Review Branch

1 September 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major Napier

SUBJECT : Purge Status of Japanese who were Manchurian Officers

1. According to Mr. OKATA of the Public Office Qualification Section: After his conference with Government Section, instructions were issued to Local Screening Committees to screen all Japanese who were officers in the Manchurian Army as they would screen Japanese who were officers in the Japanese Army. His statement is substantiated by a note in Government Section files (See Tab 1).

2. When complaints were received by the Central Office from Local Screening Committees that such cases were not covered by provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 1, Mr. OKATA gave instructions that all questionnaires should be withdrawn before screening. There is no record that any Manchurian army officers--except as noted below were screened.

3. A few Japanese who graduated from the Manchurian Army Academy in 1945 and served as Second Lieutenants only a short term before the end of the war, were screened by the Central Office and passed. This after consultation with Government Section, according to Mr. OKATA. Ten others of higher rank were screened and barred. One of the ten--a technician--appealed and with Government Section approval was reinstated.

4. Using the reinstatement of this technician as a precedent, Mr. OKATA informed the Local Screening Committees that all Japanese who were technicians in the Manchurian Army could be screened and passed. There is no record of how many cases were thus handled.

5. It is obvious that the 200 or so officers who were transferred from the Japanese Regular Army fall under the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 1 and should have already been provisionally designated. Since questionnaires are not collected from provisionally designees and since there is no roster of Manchurian officers, it is impossible to determine whether or not any or all two hundred were so designated.

6. Per paragraph four and five above, correctly or not, a precedent has been set up that technicians and Second Lieutenants are not subject

to the purge. There remains a doubt as to the purge status of those, approximately 730, Japanese Reserve officers who volunteered for service in the Manchurian Army and those, approximately 1,200, Captains and First Lieutenants who graduated from the Manchurian Military Academy.

JDM

COPY

Examination Report

The Appeal Board
May 22, 1947

WATANABE, Toshitake

Decision Designation as a purgee should not be released.

Reason The fact that the appellant served as a military medical officer of Manchukuo from June 1936 to Feb. 1942 has no difference comparing with a military officer of Japan, which falls to the Memorandum.

/s/ OK JPM

Capt. McCharter
26-6963

Purge Memorandums

Govt Sect G-2 1 September 1950

Request that a copy of each memorandum issued by CIS to the Japanese Government directing the exclusion and removal of undesirable persons from public office under the provisions of SCAPIN 550 be forwarded to Government Sections.

---C. W.---

GS Files

15

Purge

CONFIDENTIAL

Amelioration of the Purge

GS DS 24 August 1950

(2) 1. As you know, the SCAP, in a series of messages to the Department of the Army, the principal of which are C-65997 of 4 Dec 48, C-66456 of 20 Dec 48, and C-67296 of 23 Jan 49 (Top Secret), delineated in detail the limitations of his position and responsibility in carrying out Allied policy concerning this subject. Since then there has been no change in the Far Eastern Commission's directives such as would modify the SCAP's position in any particular, and the provisions of FEC e14/19, 017/1, 045/6 and 277/20 continue binding on SCAP in these matters. Accordingly, the recommendations contained in your check note of 22 August 50 to me are quite beyond the competence of SCAP to accomplish by unilateral action. Any move on his part to do so would render him highly vulnerable to attack by many of the Commission's members.

2. While there may be some "unrest and uneasiness" among the purgees, it is more important to note that such feeling does not extend to the overwhelming preponderance of public sentiment. Public opinion in these matters, concerning which I have full and continuing reports, appears to be more apprehensive of the deleterious effects of any special measures designed to favor particular classes of purgees which would facilitate their early return to important public posts. In this connection I invite your attention to the editorials in the NIPPON TIMES of 16 Aug 50 and the ASAHI of 19 Aug 50 concerning recent unofficial proposals to permit officering of the new National Police Reserve with purged former career military officer personnel.

3. Further, the successful application in recent weeks of existing purge procedures to the control of Communist leaders renders it particularly inappropriate at this time to modify their application to the former militarists, for such action would be widely misrepresented as violation of the integrity of the purge policy and abandonment of the Potsdam principles on which it is based.

Gen. Whitney

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

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Sebald
26-7011

WJS:rg

Amelioration of the Purge

DS (Mr. Sebald) GS 22 August 1950

(1) Attn: Brigadier General
Courtney Whitney

1. During the past several weeks an increasing number of representative Japanese have called upon me with a view to appealing for an amelioration of the purge. It has been pointed out to me that there is serious unrest and uneasiness among the purgee class, many of whom directly blame the United States for their present status. The argumentation which has been advanced to me by various Japanese, in conversations and in written documents, may be summarized as follows:

(a) That practically all the younger officers of the Army and Navy who have been purged were, in fact, merely carrying out their orders and were not responsible for policy;

(b) That the categorized purge of directors of companies over a certain size, including banks and insurance companies, has resulted in much injustice, as similar directors of smaller companies escaped notwithstanding that in many cases they were more directly concerned with the militarists;

(c) That the top people in the publishing field who were purged very often were powerless to control their employees who in fact were in close cooperation with the military but are now in top positions;

(d) That managers of Japanese companies abroad were in fact far removed from the militarists and ultra-nationalists in Japan and yet have been purged irrespective of their own political inclinations;

(e) That the category of "recommended" candidates is unfair when viewed in the light of conditions existing during and immediately preceding the war;

(f) That chiefs of villages often were appointed to patriotic organizations without knowledge but nevertheless were compelled by circumstances to accept.

2. It appears to me that the growing unrest and irritation of the purgees and their friends with their status and their inclination to place the blame for "unjust punishment" upon the United States is a matter of

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Sebald
26-7011

WJS: rg

Amelioration of the Purge

22 August 1950

DS (Mr. Sebald)

GS
Attn: Brigadier General
Courtney Whitney

(1) cont'd broad political concern under the changed political situation which has arisen in consequence of the Korean affair. I therefore recommend that cognizance be taken of this matter and the entire purge question re-examined with a view to ameliorating to the maximum extent possible the direct and latent anti-American attitude, not only of the purgees, but of the millions of Japanese with whom, under the Japanese system, they are associated.

3. In the above connection it is my recommendation that the Fifth Anniversary of the Surrender Ceremony might be made the occasion for an amnesty by the Supreme Commander for certain classes of purgees, consistent with the overall purge directive adopted by the FEC. I believe that the resulting pro-American wave among the Japanese people (other than the Communists) would be electric.

---------- W.J.S.----------

Purge.
D/G

Government Section
Public Administration Division
Statistics & Review Branch

17 August 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR NAPIER

SUBJECT: Results of SCAPIN 93

According to information reported by Public Office Qualification Section, Prime Minister's Office, the following numbers of persons were affected by the provisions of SCAPIN 93:

	Removed	Re-instated	Barred
Special Higher Police	4,985	1,313	*3,672
Protection & Surveillance Personnel	106	9	97
Total	5,191	1,322	**3,769

J.D.M.

* Includes 313 purged under Category G (paragraph 4) SCAPIN 550.

** Includes 4 (one of whom is included in the group of 33 who were purged as "thought case" procurators) purged under Category G (paragraph 3) SCAPIN 550.

3 Copies

DEMOBILIZATION BUREAU
REPATRIATION RELIEF AGENCY

Plan For Change Of Leading Officials In Demobilization Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency

17 Aug. 1950

An understanding in advance is requested as Demobilization Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency is now planning the following change of personnel.

It is added that this is nothing but a memorandum to request the verbal understanding. The official document for requesting an advanced approval shall be submitted after the examination by National Personnel Authority.

Name	Former Army rank	Present Post	Post expected to assign
TAKAYAMA, Shinobu	Colonel	Chief of Operations Section, Demob. Operations Division, Demob. Bureau	Chief of Demob. Operations Division, Demob. Bureau and Chief of Operations Section, Demob. Operations Div., Demob. Bureau concurrently.
KATO, Takeo	Colonel	Chief of Liaison Section, Demob. Operations Div. Demob. Bureau	Attached official to Director. Kayabuzaki
AMANO, Yoshifusa	Lt. Colonel	Member of Liaison Section, Demob. Operations Div., Demob. Bureau	Chief of Liaison Section, Demob. Operations Div. Demob. Bureau.
OKABAYASHI, Junkichi	Colonel	Chief of Personal Affairs Section, Demob. Operations Div., Demob. Bureau	Attached official to Director Kayabuzaki
INOUE, Yoshihiro	Lt. Colonel	Member of Personal Affairs Section, Demob. Operations Div., Demob. Bureau.	Chief of Personal Affairs Section, Demob. Operations Div., Demob. Bureau.

Table Showing Change of Personnel in Demobilization Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency

Name	Present Position	Position to be assumed	Date of qualification examination	Screening No.
TAKAYAMA, Shinobu	Chief of Operations Section, Demob. Operations Div., Demob. Bureau	Chief of Demob. Operations Div. and Chief of Operations Section, Demob. Bureau	25 June 1947 (Fell under Purge directive)	22025
KATO, Takeo	Chief of Liaison Sect. Demob. Operations Div., Demob. Bureau	Attached Official to Director	25 June 1947 (Fell under Purge directive)	22026
AMANO, Yoshifusa	Member of Liaison Sect., Demob. Operations Div., Demob. Bureau	Chief of Liaison Sect., Demob. Operations Div., Demob. Bureau	25 June 1947 (Fell under Purge directive)	22779
OKABAYASHI, Junkichi	Chief of Personal Affairs Sect., Demob. Operations Div., Demob. Bureau	Attached Official to Director	25 June 1947 (Fell under Purge directive)	22029
INOUE, Yoshihiro	Member of Personal Affairs Sect., Demob. Operations Div., Demob. Bureau	Chief of Personal Affairs Sect., Demob. Operations Div., Demob. Bureau	25 June 1947 (Fell under Purge directive)	22566

Remarks: The above change was approved by Lt. Colonel Taitê, G-2, GHQ, on 17 August 1950 and 3 persons, TAKAYAMA, AMANO and INOUE passed the examination by National Personnel Authority on August 1950, 2 persons, KATO and OKABAYASHI are not necessary to be examined by the said office.

Soichi Saito

SAITO Soichi

President of Repatriation Relief Agency

24 August 1950

Mr. Salter Capt McWhorter

More information from N.P.A. re two "ATTACHED" status personnel.

Ceiling control(T.O.) has ten positions such as the above "attached" personnel, Department chief, Regional depatment chiefs etc. They are not specified by each position but lumped together as 10 positions outside of regualr staff (Section Chiefs etc.)
as in addition to

"Attached" is not a position(regular government position) specified by Administrative Management Agency, hence requires no review or approval of N.P.A.

In short, these two men, although included in the maximum no.of personnel, are not subject to N.P.A. review in so far as their appointment is concerned.

Likewise, in this respect, they are given different treatment in so far as appointment is concerned from other regural service personnel, although they are technically regular service personnel.

Today's official gazette will list 5 appointments made in the Lst Demob. Bureau.
3 appointments are for the position of section chiefs, and these were reviewed and approved by NPA, Other two, Kato and Okabayashi, appointed as of 25 Aug 1950, did not require NPA review as explained above.

Sho

N.P.A. called Sat Morning.

DEMOBILIZATION BUREAU
REPATRIATION RELIEF AGENCY

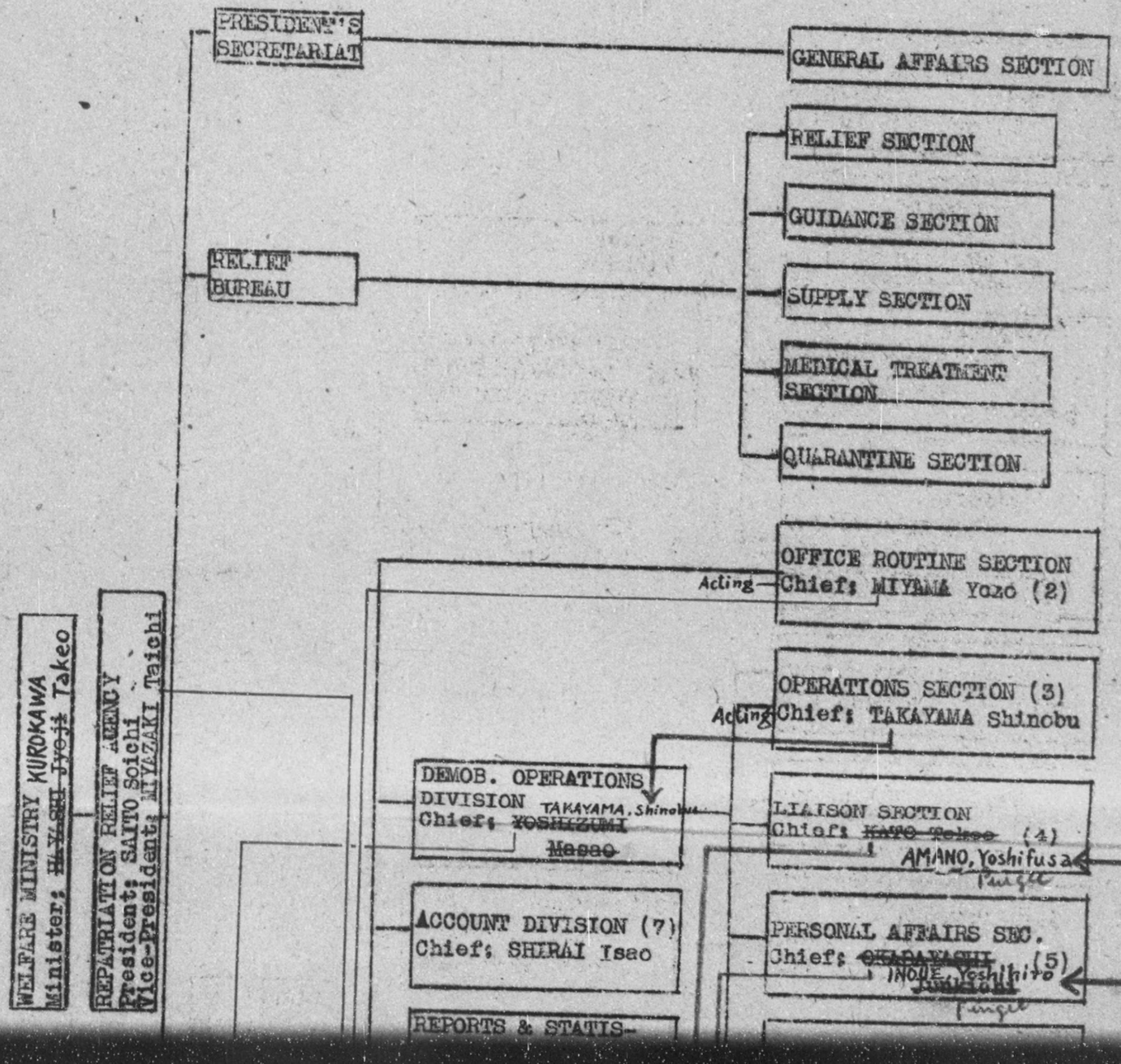
FDB 255 - 3 (Rev.)

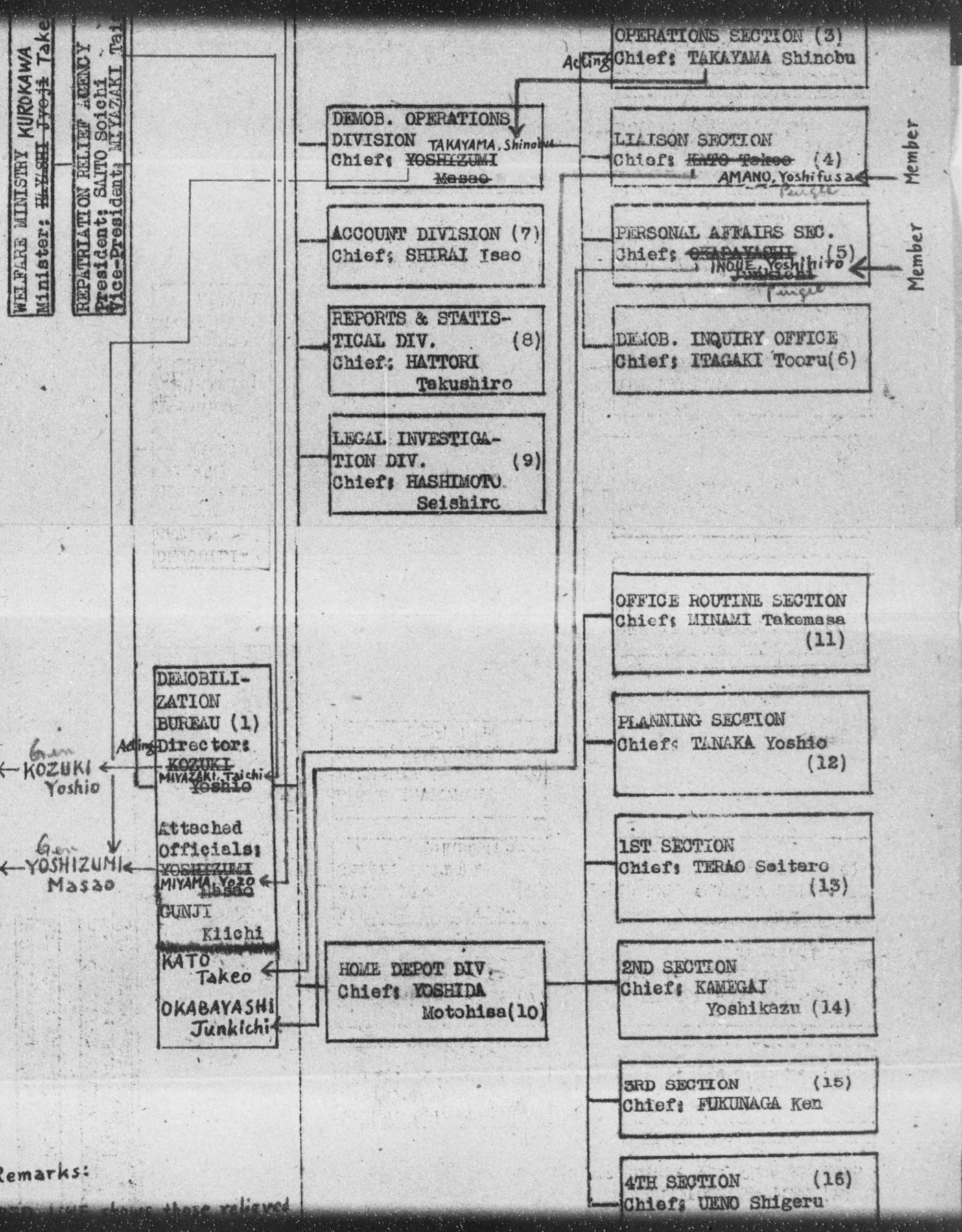
IS/TV/mi
~~15 June 1950~~
22 Aug. 1950

THE ORGANIZATION OF DEMOBILIZATION MACHINERIES ON 15TH JUNE 1950

(1) NATIONAL GOVERNMENT MACHINERY (as to functions, see III)

(A) Central Agency




WELFARE MINISTRY KURODAWA
Minister: ~~HAYASHI~~ Iyeji Take
REPATRIATION RELIEF AGENCY
President: SAITO Soichi
Vice-President: MIYAZAKI Tai
DEMOBILIZATION BUREAU (1)
Director: ~~KOZUKI~~ MIYAZAKI, Taichi Yoshio
Attached officials:
~~YOSHIZUMI~~ MIYAMA, Yozo ~~Masao~~
GUNJI Kiichi
KATO Takeo
OKABAYASHI Junkichi
Gen KOZUKI Yoshio
Gen YOSHIZUMI Masao
RETIRED ON 16 AUG. 1950
Acting
DEMOB. OPERATIONS DIVISION TAKAYAMA, Shinobu
Chief: ~~YOSHIZUMI~~ Masao
ACCOUNT DIVISION (7)
Chief: SHIRAI Isao
REPORTS & STATISTICAL DIV. (8)
Chief: HATTORI Takushiro
LEGAL INVESTIGATION DIV. (9)
Chief: HASHIMOTO Seishiro
HOME DEPOT DIV.
Chief: YOSHIDA Motohisa(10)
OPERATIONS SECTION (3)
Chief: TAKAYAMA Shinobu
LIAISON SECTION
Chief: ~~KATO Takeo~~ (4)
AMANO, Yoshifusa
Member
PERSONAL AFFAIRS SEC.
Chief: ~~OKABAYASHI~~ (5)
INOUE, Yoshihiro
Member
DEMOB. INQUIRY OFFICE
Chief: ITAGAKI Tooru(6)
OFFICE ROUTINE SECTION
Chief: MINAMI Takemasa (11)
PLANNING SECTION
Chief: TANAKA Yoshio (12)
1ST SECTION
Chief: TERAO Seitaro (13)
2ND SECTION
Chief: KAMEGAI Yoshikazu (14)
3RD SECTION (15)
Chief: FUKUNAGA Ken
4TH SECTION (16)
Chief: UENO Shigeru
Remarks:

RETIRED ON 16 AUG

Gen KOZUKI Yoshio ← Acting

BUREAU (1)
Director: ~~KOZUKI Yoshio~~ MIYAZAKI, Taichi

Gen YOSHIZUMI Masao ←

Attached Officials: ~~YOSHIZUMI Masao~~ MIYAMA, Yozo

GUNJI Kiichi

KATO Takeo

OKABAYASHI Junkichi

PLANNING SECTION
Chief: TANAKA Yoshio (12)

1ST SECTION
Chief: TERAO Seitaro (13)

HOME DEPOT DIV.
Chief: YOSHIDA Motohisa (10)

2ND SECTION
Chief: KAMEGAI Yoshikazu (14)

3RD SECTION (15)
Chief: FUKUNAGA Ken

4TH SECTION (16)
Chief: UENO Shigeru

Remarks:

RED LINE shows those relieved from posts or assumed posts.

BLUE LINE shows those expected to assume new posts.

MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS SECTION (20)
Chief: NAGASAWA Hiroshi ← Acting

DEMOBILIZATION AFFAIRS SECTION (21)
Chief: MORISHITA Rikuichi

RETIRED ON 16 AUG. 1950

adm KAWAI, Iwao ←

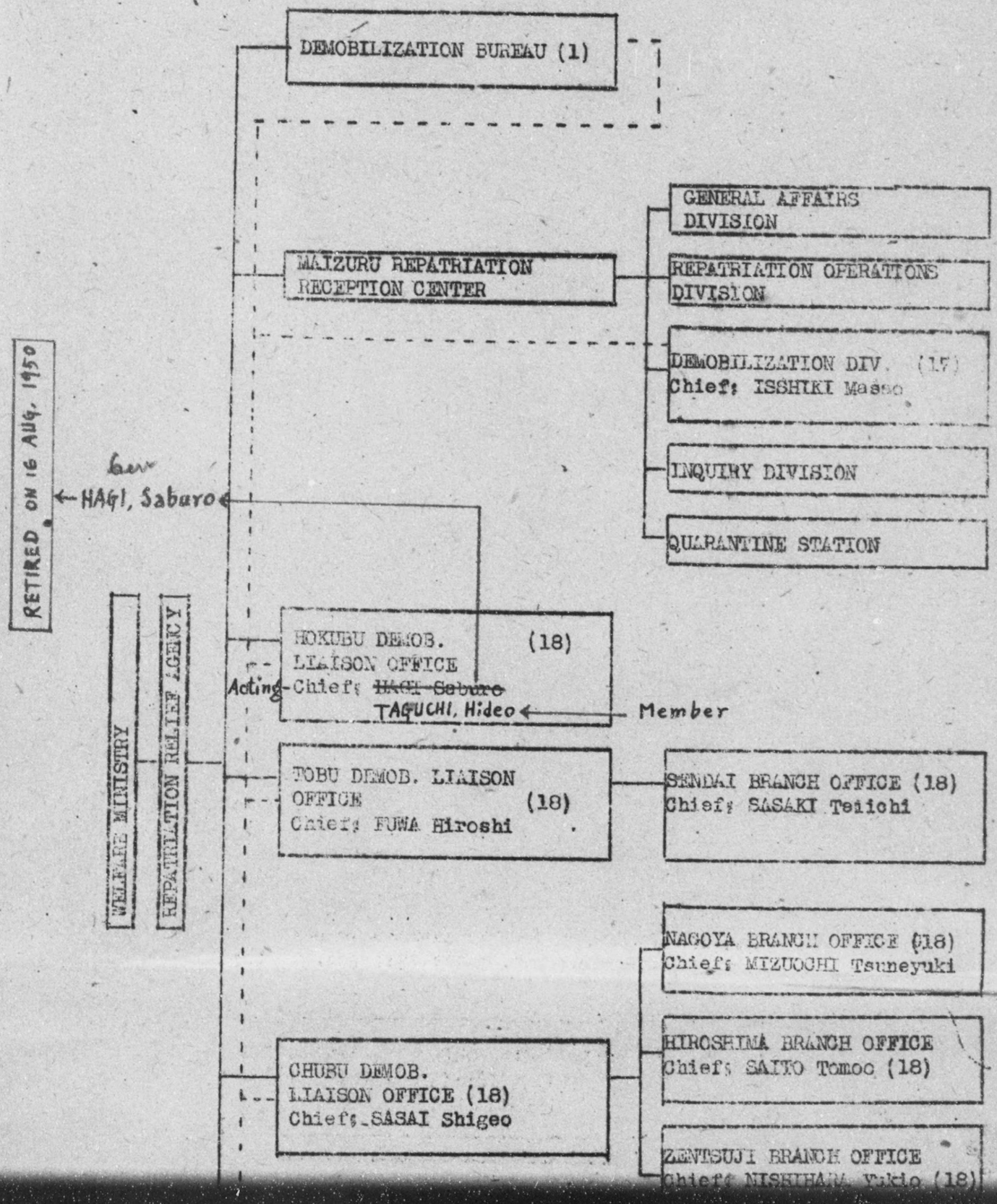
YOKOYAMA, Ichiro ← adm

2ND DEMOBILIZATION LIQUIDATION DIV. (19)
Chief: ~~KAWAI Iwao~~ HATSUMI Mitsugoro
Attached Official: ~~YOKOYAMA Ichiro~~ NAGASAWA, Hiroshi

ACCOUNT SECTION (22)
Chief: ~~HATSUMI Mitsugoro~~ MURAOKA Tatsushi ← Member

HISTORICAL RECORDS SECTION (23)
Chief: YOSHIDA Eizo

(B) Local Agencies



WELFARE MINISTRY

REPATRIATION RELIEF

LIAISON OFFICE
Acting-Chief; ~~HACHI Saburo~~
TAGUCHI, Hideo ← Member

TOBU DEMOB. LIAISON OFFICE (18)
Chief; FUWA Hiroshi

SENDAI BRANCH OFFICE (18)
Chief; SASAKI Teiichi

NAGOYA BRANCH OFFICE (18)
Chief; MIZUOCHI Tsuneyuki

CHUBU DEMOB.
LIAISON OFFICE (18)
Chief; SASAI Shigeo

HIROSHIMA BRANCH OFFICE
Chief; SAITO Tomoo (18)

ZENTSUJI BRANCH OFFICE
Chief; NISHIHARA Yukio (18)

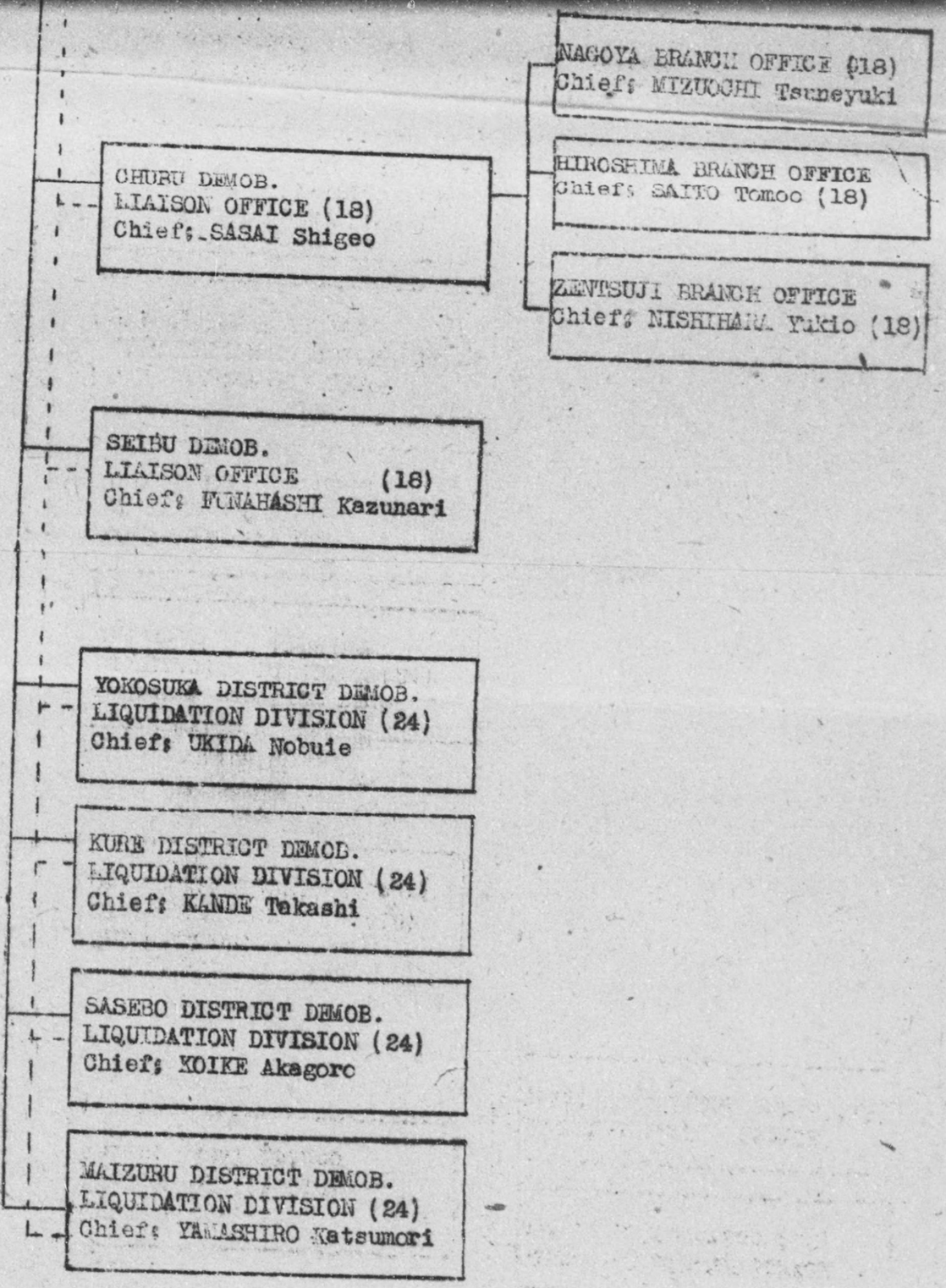
SEIBU DEMOB.
LIAISON OFFICE (18)
Chief; FUNAHASHI Kazunari

YOKOSUKA DISTRICT DEMOB.
LIQUIDATION DIVISION (24)
Chief; UKIDA Nobuie

KURE DISTRICT DEMOB.
LIQUIDATION DIVISION (24)
Chief; KANDE Takashi

SASEBO DISTRICT DEMOB.
LIQUIDATION DIVISION (24)
Chief; KOIKE Akagoro

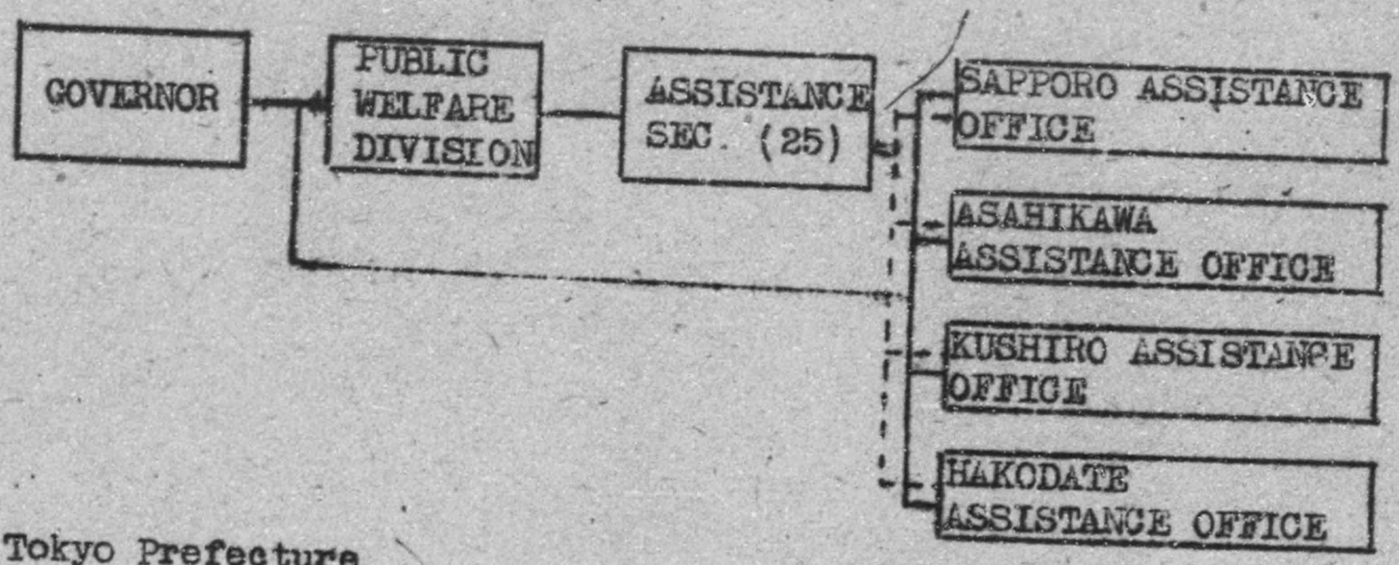
MAIZURU DISTRICT DEMOB.
LIQUIDATION DIVISION (24)
Chief; YAMASHIRO Katsumori



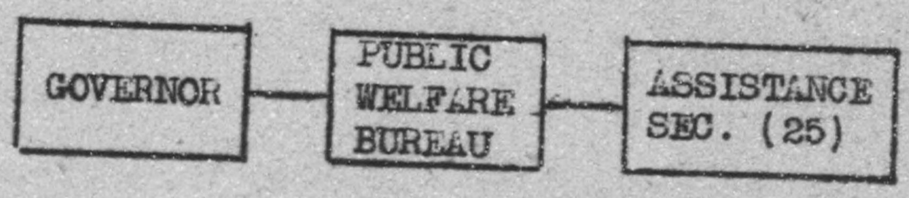
Note: Dotted line shows the connection of direction concerning the management of demobilization business.

(II) PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT MACHINERY (as to functions, see IV)

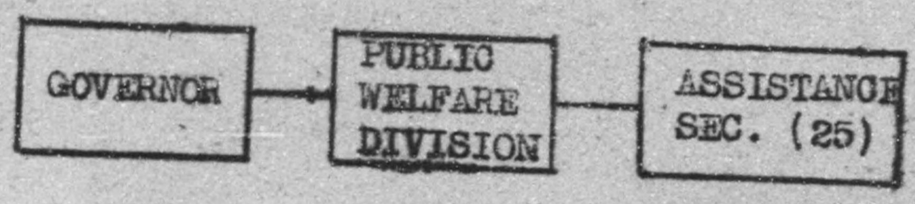
(A) Hokkaido



(B) Tokyo Prefecture



(C) Forty-four Prefectures other than Hokkaido and Tokyo



Note: Dotted line shows the connection of guidance concerning the demobilization business.

III. FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT MACHINERIES

(1) Demobilization Bureau

1 Affairs concerning procedure of demobilization of the former military personnel and civilians.

2. Affairs concerning investigation of the missing among the former military personnel and civilians as well as disposition of the deceased.

3. Affairs concerning payment of allowances pertaining to law relating Undemobilized Persons' Compensation (law No. 182, 1947)

4. Investigation on various matters in compliance with Allied Force's request.

5. Affairs concerning to liquidation of the former Army and Navy.

FUNCTIONS CONCERNING DEMOBILIZATION OF ARMY.

(2) Office Routine Section

1. The handling of documents (excluding the sending and receiving of documents to and from the Allied Forces) of the Demob. Bureau.

2. Communications in the Demob. Bureau.

3. The personnel data of the former Army.

4. Contracts and monetary business of the Demob. Bureau

5. Affairs not belonging to other divisions and sections and affairs pertaining to office routine, in addition to the abovementioned items.

(3) Operations Section

1. Affairs concerning coordination and adjustment of business in the Demob. Bureau.

2. Affairs concerning the general principles of demob. business and communications (excluding what is given in Item 2 above) and transportation related thereto.

3. Affairs concerning the investigation of special properties demanded by the Allied Forces and the remaining business of former Army Munitions Mobilizing Units (excluding account business)

(4) Liaison Section

1. Liaison business in general with the Allied Forces

2. Translation and interpretation.

(5) Personal Affairs Section

1. Affairs concerning the issuance of the certificate of physical disability compensation.

2. Affairs concerning investigation in hygienic matters demanded by the Allied Forces.

3. Affairs concerning the enforcement of disaster compensation (excluding affairs concerning the budget and funds) based on the Undemobilized Persons' Compensation Law.

(6) Demob. Inquiry Office

Affairs concerning answers to and reception of inquirers with regard to demobilization and relative business.

(7) Account Division

1. Affairs concerning the calculation and the allotment of various expenses.

2 Affairs concerning the assistance in disbursement and settlement of various expenditures.

3. Affairs concerning the collection of annual revenues.

4. Affairs concerning the audit of settlement and account business by accounting officials.

5. Affairs concerning the payment of allowances based on the Law concerning Undemobilized Persons' Compensation. (excluding affairs concerning the enforcement of disaster compensation, dealed with by Personal Affair Section)

6. Affairs concerning the liquidation business related to the former Army.

(8) Reports and Statistical Division

Affairs concerning the preparation and adjustment of historical data demanded by the Allied Forces.

(9) Legal Investigation Division

Affairs concerning the investigation of legal matters demanded by the Allied Forces.

(10) Home Depot Division

1. Affairs concerning the investigation and adjustment of the missing.

2. Affairs concerning the treatment of the dead and the disposition of ashes and articles left behind.

3. Affairs concerning the adjustment for the business of the agencies in the Repatriation Relief Agency and that of the prefectural governments in connection with the two items above.

4. Affairs pertaining to the liquidation of the former Army shipping units.

(11) Office Routine Section of Home Depot Division

1. Handling of documents of the Home Depot Division.

2. Affairs concerning various expenses, articles relating to the Home Depot Division.

3. Affairs not belonging to other sections, in addition to the above two items, and affairs pertaining to office routine.

(12) Planning Section

1. Affairs concerning planning in general and control of business in the Home Depot Division.

2. Affairs concerning collection and adjustment of data necessary for the investigation and adjustment of the missing.

3. Affairs concerning card index.

4. Affairs concerning ashes and articles left which recievers are unknown.

5. Disposition of deposits in post offices by former service men and army civilians.

6. Affairs concerning investigation of the missing which is not belonged to other sections mentioned below.

(13) 1st Section

Affairs concerning the investigation of the missing among the persons who belonged to the former 1st Area Army.

(14) 2nd Section

Affairs concerning the investigation of the missing among the persons who belonged to the former 3rd Area Army and the 4th Army.

(15) 3rd Section

Affairs concerning the investigations of the missing among the persons who belonged to former units stationed in Korea, Saghalien, Kurile Islands, China (excluding Manchuria) and units under direct control of the former Kwantung Army HQ. (excluding the persons who belonged to former army air corps and shipping units.)

(16) 4th Section

1. Affairs concerning the investigation of the missing mentioned below.

   a. Persons who belonged to the former army air corps and shipping units.

   b. Persons who belonged to former replacement depot for units overseas, and were not transfered.

   c. Persons who were despached oversea from former units in homeland.

   d. Persons whose units are unknown.

2. Liquidation work of 2nd Ajustment Section, Home Depot Bureau.

(17) Demobilization Division of the Repatriation Reception Center

Affairs concerning the demobilization task at landing points and the collection of the data necessary for the investigation of the missing of former military personnel and civilians.

(18) Demobilization Liaison Office, Branch Office of the Demobilization Liaison Office.

1. Affairs concerning the preparation of data necessary for the investigations of the missing of the ex-Army.

2. Affairs concerning the adjustment of the demobilization task in the Demobilization Division of the Repatriation Reception Centers and prefectural governments.

3. Affairs concerning the investigation in conformity to the Allied Forces' demand.

4. Affairs concerning the liquidation of abolished army units and offices.

FUNCTIONS CONCERNING DEMOBILIZATION OFNAVY

(19) 2nd Demobilization Liquidation Division

Affairs mentioned (1) above in connection with the demobilization of the former Navy and matters related thereto.

(20) Miscellaneous Affair Section

1. Miscellaneous affairs in the Division.

2. Affairs concerning to the preparation of Legal data demanded by the Allied Forces.

3. Affairs concerning to the investigation and statistics relating to demobilization.

4. Liaison Matters in general with the Allied Forces.

5. Translation and Interpretation.

6. Affairs not belonging to other sections, in addition to above items.

(21) Demobilization Affairs Section

1. Demobilization affairs in general.

2. Dealing with the undemobilized and affairs pertaining to investigation and adjustment of the missing and the dead.

3. Affairs pertaining to the treatment of the dead and the issuance of certificate of the physical disability compensation.

4. Affairs concerning the personnel data of former Navy.

5. Affairs concerning the investigation and Liaison task relating to personnel affairs in compliance with Allied Force's request.

6. Answering inquiries concerning demobilization and reception of inquirer.

(22) Account Section

1. Affairs concerning the calculation and the allocation of various expenses.

2. Assistance in disbursement and settlement of various expenditures.

3. Assistance in collecting annual revenues.

4. Affairs concerning auditing of settlement and account business by accounting officials.

5. Affairs pertaining to the payment of allowances based on the law concerning Undemobilized Person Compensation.

6. Affairs concerning the Liquidation business related to the former Navy.

(23) Historical Record Section

Affairs pertaining to the preparation of various data, excepting those of legal affairs, demanded by the Allied Forces.

(24) District Demobilization Liquidation Division

A port of demobilization of former Navy and business connected with them.

IV. FUNCTIONS OF PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT MACHINERIES

(25) Affairs concerning the treatment of personal affairs of ex-military or ex-military civilian and affairs concerning salaries and other allowances to the families thereof. (Article 10 of Supplementary Provisions of the Law concerning Local Autonomy, Law No. 67).

Government Section
Public Administration Division
Statistics & Review Branch

17 August 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR NAPIER

SUBJECT: Results of SCAPIN 93

9 According to information reported by Public Office Qualification Section, Prime Minister's Office, the following numbers of persons were affected by the provisions of SCAPIN 93:

	Removed	Re-instated	Barred
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* Includes 313 purged under Category G (paragraph 4) SCAPIN 550.

** Includes 4 (one of whom is included in the group of 33 who were purged as "thought case" procurators) purged under Category G (paragraph 3) SCAPIN 550.

GHQ
ASC RECORDS
017

File

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

LIAISON BUREAU

TO : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.
(Attn: Government Section).

FROM : Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SUBJECT: Petition Requesting Relaxation of Order to Dismiss Personnel of Maritime Safety Agency Who Fall Under Purge Memorandum.

FOM No. 1645(MSA)

14 August 1950

Transmitted herewith is a letter of the Maritime Safety Agency, Ministry of Transportation on the subject matter, addressed to the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

FOR THE MINISTER:

S Kimura

(Shiroshichi Kimura)
Chief of Liaison Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1 Incl
Letter as stated above
in triplicate with sub-incl.

15 Aug 50

Mr. Kimura informed that Gen Whitney considered this petition unproper since matter is at present (cabinet) level & therefore no action will be taken

5

14 August 1950

PETITION REQUESTING RELAXATION OF THE ORDER TO DISMISS PERSONNEL OF THE MARITIME SAFETY AGENCY WHO FALL UNDER THE PURGE MEMORANDUM

TO: General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

FROM: Maritime Safety Agency, Japanese Government

1. Reference:

(a) General Order Number 1, Military and Naval, attached to Directive Number 1, of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, dated 2 September 1945, which in section V-(a) directed responsible Japanese authorities to insure that all Japanese mines, minefields and other obstacles to movement by land, sea and air, wherever located, be removed according to instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(b) Directive Number 2, dated 3 September 1945, which in Part II, paragraph 13 directed that all minesweeping vessels remain available for minesweeping service as directed by Naval Representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(c) AG 091.1 (4 Jan. 1946)GS, SCAPIN 550, subject: Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office, Item 9.

(d) Imperial Ordinance No. 1, 4 January 1947.

2. Pursuant to and in accordance with the relevant orders referenced above, the Maritime Safety Agency has been conducting minesweeping operations under the direction of the Commander, Naval Forces, Far East, with an estimated completion date of August 1950 for the entire minesweeping program. However, as this program has not been completed as of this date, the date of completion thereof has been re-estimated to be March 1952.

3. Minesweeping operations are hazardous and require utilization of personnel having a high degree of professional and technical knowledge and skill to insure minimization of loss of life or injury to personnel performing these operations as well as the completion thereof. Accordingly, by authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, highly qualified former Japanese navy personnel have been retained by the Maritime Safety Agency for program planning and operation of the sweeping vessels in accordance with Paragraph 9 of reference (c) and Article III of reference (d).

4. The Maritime Safety Agency is in receipt of orders from the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, issued through the Government Section, that personnel in the employ of the Agency who fall under the purge Memorandum be forthwith dismissed from service. In this connection it is pointed out that if the personnel thus affected are to be released there are no replacements of personnel having a high degree of professional and technical skill available and that the utilization of unqualified personnel will not insure completion of the program nor minimize the physical dangers attendant upon operations of this nature should they be conducted by unqualified persons.

5. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is requested hereby to authorize the relaxation of the order for dismissal referred to above so that the services of 125 persons shown on the annexed list, deemed to be the minimum number required, may be retained to complete the minesweeping program as directed by the Commander, Naval Forces, Far East.

OKUBO Takeo
Director, Maritime Safety Agency

ANNEX: List of Former Career Naval Officers, Minesweeping Concern.

List of former Career Naval officers, Minesweeping Concern

Shown below is the summary of the attached sheets of former ex-naval Career officers of Minesweeping Concern.

	Capt.	Cdr.	Lt.Cdr.	Lt.	Lt.(jg)	Ens.	Total
Central Concern	3	3	6	3	2	1	18
Local Concern	4	8	11	34	22	28	107
Total	7	11	17	37	24	29	125

Minesweeping Concern at Tokyo.

(as of 7 Aug. 1950)

Name	Former Rank	Present Post
TAMURA Kyuzo	Capt. (deck)	Chief of Fairway Safety Office.
IKEDA Norito	Cdr. (Pay master)	Chief of Administrative Section.
MATSUDA Goro	Cdr. (deck)	Chief of Fairway Safety Section.
IKEDA Yoichiro	Lt.Cdr.(Engineering)	Administrative Section.
HOSHIDE Takaomi	Lt. (deck)	"
SHIMADA Kiyozo	Lt.Cdr. (deck)	Fairway Safety Section.
YAMATO Kunitami	Lt. (")	"
KOMAYASHI Hiroyuki	Lt.(jg) (")	"
SATO Fumio	"	"
MATSUSHIMA Tomoyuki	Ens. (")	"
OGUNI Kannosuke	Capt. (Engineering)	Ship Repair Section
TAKAHASHI Masanori	Cdr. (")	"
AIHARA Takashi	Lt.Cdr. (")	"
FUKUI Shizuo	" (")	"
OKU Sanji	Capt. (Pay Master)	Assistant Director
IRITANI Kiyoshi	Lt.Cdr. (Engineering)	Supply Section
MIURA Gihei	Lt. (Deck)	Communication Section
IKEDA Takizo	Lt.(jg) (Pay Master)	Supply Section