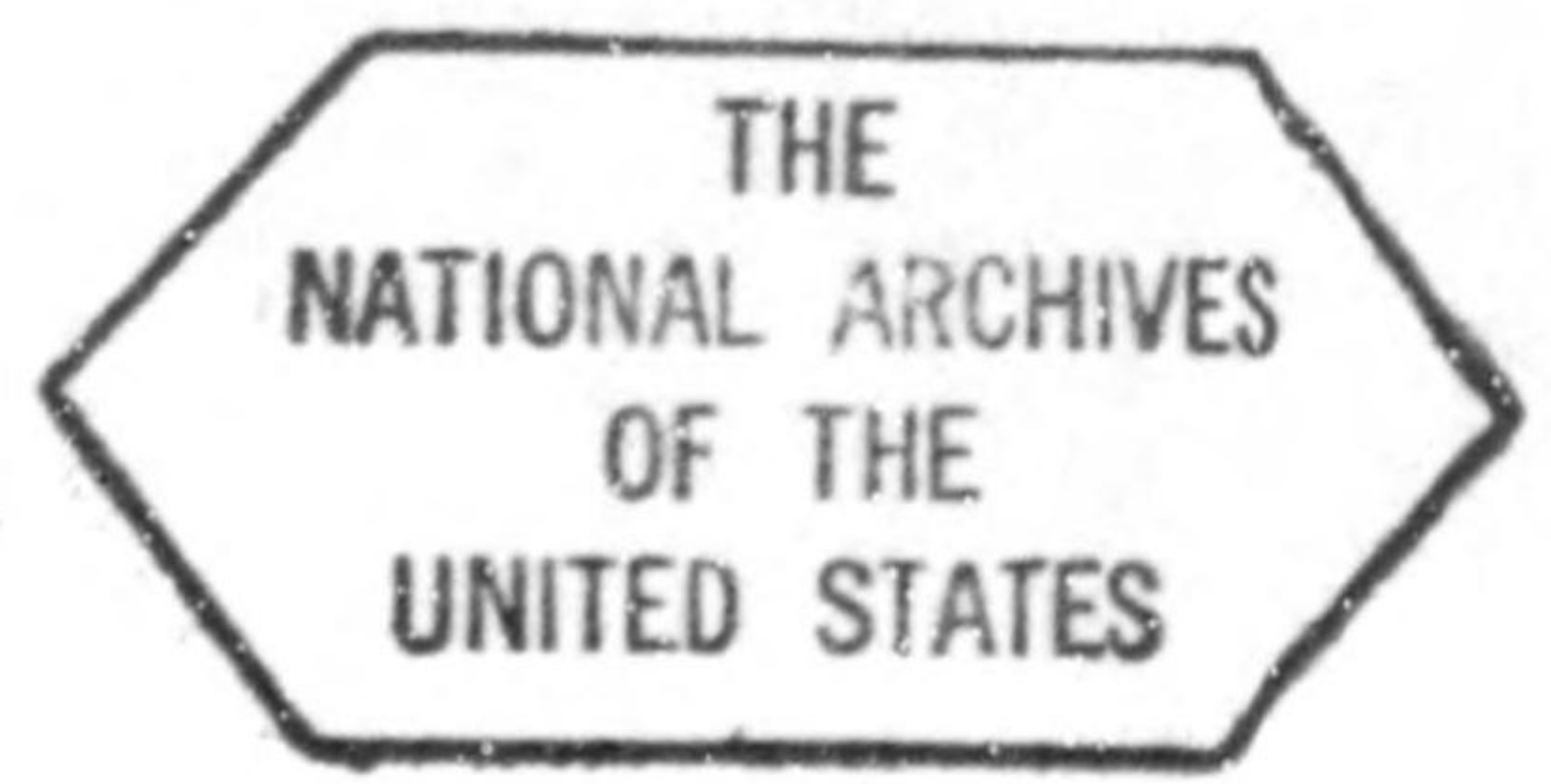


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EXTRACTS FROM WEC-015

5. Political and Administrative Reorganization

b. Except as indicated in paragraph 7 c below, in no circumstances will 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 ultra-nationalistic, terroristic or secret patriotic society, its agencies or affiliates, who have been influential in the activities of the other organizations enumerated in paragraph 5 g below, or who manifest hostility to the objectives of the military occupation.

7. Arrest and Internment of Japanese Personnel

c. You may, however, for a brief period of time, utilize the closely supervised services of those persons within the categories enumerated in subparagraphs 7 a (1) and (2) above, who are absolutely required by you to insure the demobilization of the Japanese armed forces.

ELIMINATION OF CERTAIN ELEMENTS IN THE JAPANESE ECONOMIC SYSTEM

23. You will prohibit the retention in or selection for positions of important responsibility or influence in industry, finance, commerce, or agriculture of all persons who have been active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression, of those who have actively participated in the organizations enumerated in paragraph 5 g (page 141, Political and General Part) of this directive, and of any who do not direct future Japanese economic effort solely towards peaceful ends. (In the absence of evidence, satisfactory to you, to the contrary, you will assume that any persons who have held key positions of high responsibility since 1937, in industry, finance, commerce or agriculture have been active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression.)

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FINANCIAL

40. You will remove and exclude from positions of important responsibility or influence in all public and private financial institutions, agencies or organizations all persons who have been active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression or who have actively participated in the organizations enumerated in paragraph 7 of this directive. It may be generally assumed in absence of evidence to the contrary that any persons who have held key positions in any such institutions, agencies, or organizations are active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression. You will also prevent the retention in or selection for places of importance in the financial field of individuals who do not direct future financial effort solely towards peaceful ends.

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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 Ultrationalistic, 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 Ultrationalists.

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.

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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 conspicuous 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 proscribed 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 PROGRAMPreliminary 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.

Criteria 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 the 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.

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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 an 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.

Administration

Because of the increased amount of screening anticipated at all levels, estimated by the government at between 500,000 and 700,000 cases, a re-organization 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 had 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 thru 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 proscribed 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 thru provisional designation, of whom 286 were the authors of objectionable writings.

PROVISIONAL DESIGNATION

This term grew out of the need to prevent persons who had resigned to escape being purged from legally continuing their influence, which they might have exercised as long as they did not publicly commit actions or assume positions legally screenable. They also received pensions and other benefits to which, if they had been purged, they would not be entitled.

On 12 March 1947 the government promulgated Imperial Ordinance No. 77, which is primarily directed against those potential or "invisible"

purgees who engage in political activity, and as such cannot effectively be applied to all "invisible purgees".

On 2 July 1947, the government issued Cabinet Order No. 119 of 1947 which provides that the Prime Minister can effect the provisional designation of any person concerning whom there is sufficient evidence to indicate that he falls within the purview of the Memorandum. This designation is effected by individually notifying the persons concerned. A period of thirty days is provided from the date of receipt of such designation during which the person so notified can, if he so desires, file a letter of exemption with a questionnaire which is examined and processed in the normal manner. If no such exception is filed within the thirty day period, the designation becomes effective under the provisions of the basic ordinance, and is publicly announced and made a matter of official record.

APPEAL BOARD

On 23 February 1947 the Japanese Government promulgated Imperial Ordinance No. 65 of 1947 setting up a Board of Appeal. 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. However, relatively few such appeals had been received. But with the greatly enlarged amount of screening conducted, appeals increased until by July 1947 a total of 99 was listed with the Appeal Board. Of these, 36 were rejected or recommended for rejection, 9 recommended for reinstatement, while 54 were undergoing either examination or deliberation. Initially Ordinance No. 65 provided that before an appeal could be submitted an appellant must have vacated his position; however, in July 1947, this provision of the Ordinance was revoked and appeal became possible immediately upon designation. At first the Appeal Board was handicapped by lack of a sufficient secretariat but later a Cabinet Order was issued which provided a secretariat sufficiently large to enable the Board to investigate and prepare cases more promptly.

SUMMARY

From its inception the Purge has remained preventative. Although SCAP was authorized to intern active exponents of militant nationalism or aggression, the desire to preserve the preventative nature of the program restricted the use of this authority to suspected war criminals only.

Except for the initial Purge Directive issued to the Japanese Government on 4 January 1946 and certain memoranda issued after post-review of the government's action directing the removal of specific individuals, SCAP has insisted that the Japanese Government itself implement and administer the purge program, subject to the right reserved by SCAP to review any action of the Japanese Government to insure compliance with the word and spirit of SCAPIN 550.

The Public Office Qualifications Committee and the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board concluded their work 10 May and were dissolved in accordance with provisions of Cabinet Order No. 62 of 1948.

In the program which began 4 January 1946, 717,415 persons were screened and 8,781 were barred or removed from public service. The Central Committee screened 66,015 of whom 3,681 were removed from public office and 1,019 were barred. Local committees screened 651,400 of whom 1,907 were removed and 2,174 barred.

Provisional designation of undesirable individuals on the basis of official records and documentary evidence, concluded 10 May, affected 204,304 persons of whom 15,699 submitted petitions for exception accompanied by questionnaires and counter evidence, on the basis of which 11,124 were cleared. The number finally designated in this phase

of the program was 193,180, making a total of 201,961 persons removed or excluded from public service. Three of these persons, purged in 1946, were reinstated as a result of rescreening in 1947.

The Government reported 20 May that of the 201,958 persons remaining purged 1,070 had submitted appeals and, of these, 14 were reinstated before 10 May when the Appeals Board submitted the names of 248 persons to the Prime Minister with recommendations for their reinstatement. The Prime Minister subsequently requested that SCAP authorize the reinstatement of 129. Approval for this action was granted 21 May and the Government officially announced the reinstatement of these persons 22 May, reducing the number of those purged to 201,815.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF PURGE STATISTICS

<u>Category</u>	<u>Screened</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Barred</u>	<u>Removed</u>	<u>Purged by Prov. Desig.</u>	<u>Rein- stated</u>	<u>Total Remain. Purged</u>
Category A (war criminal suspects)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category B (career military)	2,097	16	39	2,042	113,337	2	115,416
Category C (ultra-nationalistic societies)	0	0	0	0	3,066	4	3,062
Category D. (Imperial Rule Assistance Assoc. and affiliates)	0	0	0	0	33,573	1	33,572
Category E (Expansionist organizations)	51	8	31	12	391	3	431
Category F (Governors of occupied areas)	0	0	0	0	43	0	43
Category G (Additional militarists and ultranationalists)	715,267	708,610	3,123	3,534	42,770	136	49,291
Economic	6,951	6,312	186	453	914	18	1,535
Public Info							
Media	1,328	1,104	71	153	857	25	1,056
Ex-Service- men's Assoc.	0	0	0	0	39,732	0	39,732
Misc. others (including special higher police, recommended candidates, Butoku-kai, etc.)	706,988	701,194	2,866	2,928	1,267	93	6,968
TOTAL	717,415	708,634	3,193	5,588	193,180	146	201,815

a/ Of these, three were purged in 1946 and were reinstated as a result of rescreening in 1947.

SOURCE: Secretariat of the Central Screening Committee.

PURGE STATISTICS BASED UPON REASON FOR PURGING

<u>Category</u>	<u>Screened</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Barred</u>	<u>Removed</u>	<u>Rein- stated</u>	<u>Total Re- maining Purged</u>
Category A Suspected war criminals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category B Career army officers	2,097	16	39	2,042	0	2,081
Chokunin rank officials--War Ministry	1,287	4	22	1,261	0	1,281
Career navy officers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chokunin rank officials--Navy Ministry	804	12	17	775	0	792
Members of Kem- pei-tai	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6	0	0	6	0	6
Category C Founders, officers and influential members of secret ultranationalis- tic societies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category D Founders, officers and influential members of Im- perial Rule As- sistance Assoc. and affiliates	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category E Financial organi- zations	51	8	31	12	1	42
Development or- ganizations	34	8	14	12	1	25
	17	0	17	0	0	17
Category F Governors of oc- cupied territories	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category G Economic organi- zations	715,267	708,610	3,123	3,534	107	6,550
Special compan- ies and special banks in which the Government is largest stock- holder	6,951	6,312	186	453	13	626
Companies and organizations designated by Temp. Supply & Demand Adjustment Law	2,855	2,755	5	95	1	99
Organizations established and subsidized by the Government	843	802	0	41	0	41
	911	848	5	58	3	60

PURGE STATISTICS BASED UPON REASON FOR PURGING

<u>Category</u>	<u>Screened</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Barred</u>	<u>Removed</u>	<u>Rein- stated</u>	<u>Total Re- maining Purged</u>
Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic institutions (located in Japan)	1,770	1,429	137	204	9	332
Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic organizations (located outside Japan)	136	63	39	34	0	73
Other influential companies and financial institutions	436	415	0	21	0	21
Public Inf. Media organizations	1,328	1,104	71	153	15	209
Government Info. media control companies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Officials of news companies and news agencies	595	468	42	85	7	120
Book and mag. publishers	640	571	14	55	7	62
Motion picture and theatrical companies	73	50	11	12	1	22
Broadcasting corporations	20	15	4	1	0	5
Writers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influential members and officials of Butokukai	1,058	625	27	406	0	433
Others	705,930	700,569	2,839	2,522	79	5,282
GRAND TOTAL	717,415	708,634	3,193	5,588	108	8,673

SOURCE: Secretariat of the Central Screening Committee.

PURGE STATISTICS BASED UPON POSITION FOR WHICH SCREENED

<u>Screened by</u> <u>Central Govt.</u>	<u>Screened</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Barred</u>	<u>Removed</u>	<u>Rein-</u> <u>stated</u>	<u>Total Re-</u> <u>maining</u> <u>Purged</u>
For appointive office	57,388	53,001	753	3,634	54	4,333
Ministries and boards	42,404	40,386	307	1,711	8	2,010
Central Govt. Committees	1,345	1,342	3	0	0	3
Public Office Qualification Committees	1,005	1,004	1	0	0	1
Members of political parties subject to screening	21	15	4	2	0	6
Quasi-governmental control orgns.	434	434	0	0	0	0
Economic orgns.	6,951	6,312	186	453	13	626
Special companies and special banks in which the Govt. is largest stockholder	2,855	2,755	5	95	1	99
Companies and orgns. desig. by Temp. Supply & Demand Adjustment Law	843	802	0	41	0	41
Orgns. established and subsidized by Govt.	911	848	5	58	3	60
Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic orgns. (located in Japan)	1,770	1,429	137	204	9	332
Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic orgns. (located outside Japan)	136	63	39	34	0	73
Other influential companies and financial institutions	436	415	0	21	0	21
Public Info. Media organizations	1,328	1,104	71	153	15	209
Govt. info. media control agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Officials of newspaper companies and news agencies	595	468	42	85	7	120
Book and mag. publishers	640	571	14	55	7	62
Motion picture and theater companies	73	50	11	12	1	22
Broadcasting corporations	20	15	4	1	0	5
Writers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	3,900	2,404	181	1,315	18	1,478

PURGE STATISTICS BASED UPON POSITION FOR WHICH SCREENED

<u>Screened by</u> <u>Central Govt.</u>	<u>Screened</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Barred</u>	<u>Removed</u>	<u>Rein-</u> <u>stated</u>	<u>Total Re-</u> <u>maining</u> <u>Purged</u>
For elective office	8,627	8,314	266	47	18	295
House of Repre-						
sentatives	3,931	3,731	178	22	13	187
House of Coun-						
cillors	1,439	1,381	49	9	3	55
Governors	450	412	37	1	1	37
Mayors of prin-						
cipal cities	43	42	1	0	0	1
Prefectural						
assemblies	2,499	2,485	1	13	1	13
Others	265	263	0	2	0	2
TOTAL	66,015	61,315	1,019	3,681	72	4,628
<u>Screened by</u> <u>Local Govts.</u>						
For appointive						
office	351,971	349,736	462	1,773	31	2,204
First-class						
officials	16	16	0	0	0	0
Second-class						
officials	4,301	3,380	0	921	0	921
Third-class						
officials	19,921	19,875	0	46	0	46
Members of						
political						
parties	8,034	8,021	6	7	0	13
Others	319,699	318,444	456	799	31	1,224
For elective						
office	299,429	297,583	1,712	134	5	1,841
Headmen and						
assistant						
headmen	44,187	43,947	206	34	0	240
Others	255,242	253,636	1,506	100	5	1,601
Total screened						
by Local						
Government	651,400	647,319	2,174	1,907	36	4,045
GRAND TOTAL	717,415	708,634	3,193	5,588	108	8,673

SOURCE: Secretariat of the Central Screening Committee.

PURGE STATISTICS FOR PROVISIONAL DESIGNATION

<u>Category</u>	<u>Persons Provisionally Designated</u>	<u>Persons Passed</u>	<u>Persons Finally Designated</u>
Category A			
Suspected war criminals	0	0	0
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 ultra-nationalistic 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 Association	141	15	126
Category E			
Financial and development organizations involved in Japanese expansion	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

	<u>Persons Provisionally Designated</u>	<u>Persons Passed</u>	<u>Persons Finally Designated</u>
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 Organizations	967	110	857
Government Information Media Control Agencies	62	3	59
Officials of newspaper companies and 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	204,304	11,124	193,180

SOURCE: Secretariat of the Central Screening Committee.

As a final action of this phase of the purge program five additional persons were reinstated upon recommendation of the Prime Minister on 19 July. These changes in status are not reflected in the foregoing summaries.

A cabinet pronouncement effective 11 May established an advisory group for Public Office Qualifications Examination within the Prime Minister's Office. It will assist the Prime Minister in the routine checking of the eligibility of applicants and nominees for positions in the public service.

In May the Investigation Bureau of the Attorney General's Office, established by law 15 February and now 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. The Bureau is continuing investigation and surveillance of purged organizations and individuals.

770072

COMPILATION OF
SCAPIN 550
and
REGULATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS PUBLISHED BY
IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Compiled by Compliance Branch
Office of Chief of Counter-Intelligence

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
United States Army Forces, Pacific
Office of the Chief of Counter-Intelligence
Compliance Branch

APD 500
26 April 1946

1. This office, the Compliance Branch of CIS, is charged with ensuring that the provisions of certain SCAP directives be fully met. At present we are setting up files of barred Japanese individuals and organizations.

2. Herewith, for your reference, is a compilation of SCAPIN 550, and the regulations and interpretations published by the Imperial Japanese Government in compliance therewith.

3. All individuals found to fall under the provisions of Paragraphs A to F, inclusive, of Appendix A, as amplified by the regulations of the Imperial Japanese Government, are automatically barred. All those found to fall under the provisions of Paragraph G must be screened in order to ascertain whether or not they shall be barred. Persons removed from the office under these provisions will be disqualified from holding any other positions in the government service. Persons who may not be holding public offices from which they must be removed, may nevertheless be disqualified from taking a position in the government service.

4. Violations of SCAP directives coming within the jurisdiction of this office will be handled in one of two ways depending on the type of violation.

a. If the case is sufficiently serious in nature and accompanied by adequate evidence, it will be referred to the Military Occupation Courts for trial.

b. Cases not falling into the above classification will form the basis for an order to the Japanese Government to take appropriate action, as, for example, removal from office.

5. Types of cases to be referred to Military Occupation Courts by this section: *

*GHQ, SCAP, AG 015 (19 Feb 46)LS, and Hq, Eighth Army, Occupational Directive, No. 29, 11 Mar 46.

a. Interfering with, refusing information required of, making any false or misleading statement orally or in writing to, or defrauding, in any manner, any member of the Occupation Forces or person attached to or accompanying such forces in a matter of official concern;

b. Acts in behalf of or in support of any organization dissolved or declared illegal by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, or dissolved or declared illegal at the order of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers;

c. Acts prejudicial to the objectives of the occupation which the Commanders of the Eighth Army and Fifth Fleet or their authorized subordinates see fit to remove from the jurisdiction of the Japanese Courts;

d. Conspiracies to commit, or acts which aid or abet the commission of, any of the offenses listed above.

6. Evidence required by this section for reference of a case to an Occupation Court for prosecution:

a. "Such evidence shall be admitted as would have probative value to a reasonable man, or such evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion." *

b. For purposes of this section, sworn statements are the minimum level of evidence that can be considered in deciding whether a case shall be referred to an Occupation Court for prosecution.

c. In further weighing the evidence, ascertainment must also be made whether witnesses who know of the controverted facts personally are available for production in court.

d. Requirements in signing charges: "Charges shall be signed under oath by a person subject to military or naval law having EITHER PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE THEREOF OR KNOWLEDGE BASED UPON INFORMATION AND BELIEF." **

7. Copies of this document are being sent to all CIC and similar intelligence agencies in Japan. In order that barred individuals may be promptly dealt with, it is requested that this office be informed of all suspected violations of SCAPIN 550 which come to your attention.

* Paragraph 5-d, Operational Directive No. 29, Hq. Eighth Army, 11 Mar 46.

** Paragraph 4, GHQ, SCAP, AG 015 (19 Feb 46) LS and Hq. Eighth Army, Operational Directive No. 29, 11 Mar 46, Paragraph 5-a.

Information shall include:

Full Name (including kanji)

Address

Rank or Position

Reason for Suspected Non-Eligibility

8. In addition to SCAPIN 550, the following important SCAP directives are within the jurisdiction of this office:

- SCAPIN 93. Removal of Restrictions on Political, Civil, and Religious Liberties (4 October 1945)
- SCAPIN 115. Answer to Pro Memoria concerning the Memorandum of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on Removal of Restrictions on Liberties dated 4 October 1945 (10 October 1945)
- SCAPIN 178. Administration of the Educational System of Japan (22 October 1945)
- SCAPIN 183. Violation of Religious Freedom (24 October 1945)
- SCAPIN 212. Investigation, Screening, and Certification of Teachers and Educational Officials (30 October 1945)
- SCAPIN 448. Abolition of Governmental Sponsorship, Support, Perpetuation, Control, and Dissemination of State Shinto (Kokka Shinto, Jinja Shinto) (15 December 1945)
- SCAPIN 519. Suspension of Courses in Morals (Shushin), Japanese History, and Geography (31 December 1945)
- SCAPIN 548. Abolition of Certain Political Parties, Associations, Societies, and Other Organizations (4 January 1946)

9. Request periodic check be made by CIC and similar intelligence agencies throughout Japan to assure that provisions of aforementioned directives are being carried out. When violations of the above directives are found, CIC will take no action, except in purely local matters, until this office has been informed. Appropriate action will be initiated here. The attached form will serve as a guide in submitting information required by this office

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, Compliance Branch
Evaluation Sub-Section

DISPOSITION SHEET

APO 500

ALLEGED OFFENSE:

SUMMARY OF FACTS REPORTED:

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

(So and so essential fact "A" is proven by so and so evidence.)

SCAP DIRECTIVE VIOLATED:

(Cite Directive and Paragraph violated. Give full provision so that reviewing authority will not need to go to SCAP Directive.)

ACTION OR DISPOSITION RECOMMENDED:

(Attach draft of Check Sheet for carrying out action or disposition.)

THE IMPERIAL ORDINANCE

ARTICLE I. Any person who has been designated by the Prime Minister as falling under the provisions of the Memorandum of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers dated January 4, 1946 on the removal and exclusion of undesirable personnel from public office (hereinafter called a "person who falls under the provisions of the Memorandum") and who holds a position in the government service, customarily filled by one with the civil service rank of Chokunin or above, shall be removed from such position and be henceforward disqualified from taking a position in the government service.

When it is impossible to obtain a suitable replacement, any person who falls under the provisions of the preceding paragraph may in spite of such provisions be retained or reinstated in a position in the government service in accordance with the rule laid down by the Prime Minister.

A person who falls under the provisions of the Memorandum, but who does not come under the provisions of the first paragraph above may nevertheless be disqualified from taking a position in the government service.

ARTICLE II. The term "position in the government service" mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall mean and include all those positions designated by the Prime Minister as corporations, associations and other organizations which are under the special control of the government. The term "position customarily filled by one with the civil service rank of Chokunin or above" shall mean and include in connection with the organizations mentioned above, the positions of staff officers thereof designated by the Prime Minister.

ARTICLE III. Any person who has been removed from a position in the government service in accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum as prescribed in Paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the present ordinance shall not be entitled to any public or private pensions or other emoluments or benefits unless otherwise designated by the Prime Minister.

ARTICLE IV. Any person who falls under the provision of the Memorandum shall be disqualified from becoming a member of the Imperial Diet and the Mayor of a city. Such persons who are at present Members of the Imperial Diet shall be removed from such positions.

ARTICLE V. A Prefectural Governor, in compiling the list of mutual electors under Articles 4 and 39 of the Rules for Mutual Election of the High Tax Payer Members of the House of Peers, shall cause each would be elector to present papers sufficient to certify that he is not a person who falls under the provisions of the Memorandum.

A Prefectural Governor, when he has received the papers prescribed in the preceding paragraph, shall immediately forward it to the Prime Minister through the Minister of Home Affairs.

The provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall apply mutatis mutandis to the election of the count, viscount and baron members of the House of Peers and of the Imperial Academy Members of the House of Peers. In that case, however, "Prefectural Governors shall, when pertaining to the count, viscount and baron member of the House of Peers, read 'President' of the Bureau of Peerage", and when pertaining to the Imperial Academy members of the House of Peers, read "election administrator". The papers need not be forwarded through the Minister of Home Affairs.

ARTICLE VI. Any person who falls under the provisions of the Memorandum shall be disqualified from standing as a candidate for membership of the House of Representatives.

Any person who desires to file a notification of candidacy or of recommendation for a candidate under Article 67, Paragraphs 1 to 3 of the law for the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives (hereinafter called notification or notification of recommendation) shall also present to the chairman of election papers sufficient to certify that the would-be candidate is not a person who falls under the provisions of the Memorandum.

The chairman of election, when he is satisfied that the would-be candidate is a person falling under the provisions of the Memorandum, shall not accept his notification or notification of recommendation.

The chairman of election, when he has received the papers prescribed in the second paragraph of the present article, shall immediately forward it to the Prime Minister through the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Any candidate shall, when he has been designated under Article 1, Paragraph 1, be deemed as having withdrawn his candidacy.

ARTICLE VII. Each ministry, board, bureau or office of the Central or Prefectural government shall, in accordance with the stipulations made by the Prime Minister, collect the questionnaires necessary for the application of the provisions of Article 1.

ARTICLE VIII. Any person who has wilfully made false entries or failed to take full and complete disclosures in the papers mentioned in Article V, Paragraph 1 (including those cases where such provisions are applicable mutatis mutandis as prescribed in Paragraph 3 of the same article) or Article VI, Paragraph 2, or in the questionnaire mentioned in the preceding article, or a person who has been asked for presentation of the questionnaire prescribed in the same article but has failed

to do so, shall be liable to penal servitude or imprisonment for less than one year or to a fine of less than 3,000 yen. In those cases where reports are to be submitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers by each ministry, board, bureau or office of the government in accordance with the memorandum as mentioned in Article 1, Paragraph 1, any person who has made false entries or failed to make full and complete disclosures therein shall be punished likewise.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULE

The present ordinance shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

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

SCAPIN 550

APO 500

Interpretations of the Imperial Japanese Government of the provisions of the 4 January 1946 Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government.

(SCAPIN 550)

(Those paragraphs in all capital letters are the provisions of the SCAP Directive. Those paragraphs in both upper and lower cases are the specific interpretations of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance Regulations for the enforcement of Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945.)

1. THE POTSDAM DECLARATION STATES: "THERE MUST BE ELIMINATED FOR ALL TIME THE AUTHORITY AND INFLUENCE OF THOSE WHO HAVE DECEIVED AND MISLED THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN INTO EMBARKING ON WORLD CONQUEST, FOR WE INSIST THAT A NEW ORDER OF PEACE, SECURITY, AND JUSTICE WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE UNTIL IRRESPONSIBLE MILITARISM IS DRIVEN FROM THE WORLD."

2. IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THE POTSDAM DECLARATION, THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IS HEREBY ORDERED TO REMOVE FROM PUBLIC OFFICE AND EXCLUDE FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN:

- a. ACTIVE EXPONENTS OF MILITARISTIC NATIONALISM AND AGGRESSION;
- b. INFLUENTIAL MEMBERS OF ANY JAPANESE ULTRANATIONALISTIC, TERRORISTIC, OR SECRET PATRIOTIC SOCIETY, ITS AGENCIES OR AFFILIATES; or
- c. INFLUENTIAL IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION, THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE POLITICAL SOCIETY, OR THE POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT JAPAN

AS THOSE TERMS ARE DEFINED IN APPENDIX A TO THIS DIRECTIVE.

Article 1. The category of those who are to be designated as persons who fall under the provisions of the Memorandum in accordance with the provisions of Article 1, Paragraph 1, of the Imperial Ordinance on Removal from Public Office and Exclusion from Government service promulgated in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 on orders to be issued in consequence of the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration (hereinafter called the Ordinance) is defined in Appendix 1.

3. THE TERM "PUBLIC OFFICE" AS USED IN THIS DIRECTIVE SHALL MEAN AND INCLUDE:

a. ANY POSITION IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE WHICH IS CUSTOMARILY FILLED BY ONE WITH THE CIVIL SERVICE RANK OF CHOKUNIN OR ABOVE (OR EQUIVALENT RANK UNDER ANY REORGANIZATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM); or

b. ANY OTHER POSITION IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE NOT CUSTOMARILY FILLED BY A MEMBER OF THE CIVIL SERVICE WHICH IS EQUIVALENT OR SUPERIOR TO THE CIVIL SERVICE RANK OF CHOKUNIN (IN THE CASE OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS THE TERM WILL INCLUDE AT LEAST: CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, DIRECTOR, ADVISER, AND AUDITOR).

4. THE TERM "GOVERNMENT SERVICE" AS USED IN THIS DIRECTIVE SHALL MEAN AND INCLUDE ALL POSITIONS IN THE CENTRAL JAPANESE AND PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENTS AND ALL THEIR AGENCIES AND LOCAL BRANCHES, BUREAUS (INCLUDING REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE BUREAUS), AND OFFICES AND ALL POSITIONS IN CORPORATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH SAID GOVERNMENTS OR ANY OF THEIR AGENCIES HAVE A FINANCIAL INTEREST REPRESENTING ACTUAL OR WORKING CONTROL.

Appendix II. "Corporations, associations, and other organizations" prescribed in the former part of Article 2 of the Ordinance:

Agricultural Land Development Corporation (Nōchi Kaihatsu Eidan)

Automobile Control Association (Jidosha Tosei Kai)

Bank of Japan (Nippon Ginkō)

Cement Control Association (Semento Tosei Kai)

Central Bank of Agriculture and Forestry (Nōrin Chuo Kinno)

Central Bank of Commercial and Industrial Associations (Shokō Chuo Kinko)

Central Damage Insurance Association (Songai Hoken Chuo Kai)

Central Food Corporation (Chuo Shokuryo Eidan)

Central Life Insurance Association (Seimei Hoken Chuo Kai)

Chemical Industry Control Association (Kagaku Kogyo Tosei Kai)

Coal Control Association (Sekitan Tosei Kai)

Electric Machinery Control Association (Denki Kikai Tosei Kai)

"Staff officers thereof" prescribed in the latter part of Article 2 of the Ordinance:

Chairman or Vice Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors

President, Vice President, Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors

President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors

President, Vice President, Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or auditors

Chairman or Vice Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors

Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors

Chairman or Vice Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors

President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors

Chairman or Vice Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors

President, Vice President, Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors

President, Vice President, Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors

President, Vice President, Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors

Fiber Control Association (Seni Tōsei Kai)	President, Vice President, Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Gas Control Association (Gasu Tōsei Kai)	President, Vice President, Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Hokkaido Colonial Bank (Hokkaido Takushoku Ginkō)	President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors
Housing Corporation (Jutaku Eidan)	Chairman or Vice Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Hypothec Bank of Japan Nippon Kangyō Ginkō)	President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors
Imperial Fuel Company (Teikoku Nenryō Kaisha)	President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors
Imperial Mining Development Company (Teikoku Kōzan Kaihatsu Kaisha)	President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors
Imperial Oil Company (Teikoku Sekiyu Kaisha)	President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors
Industrial Bank of Japan (Nippon Kōgyō Ginkō)	President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors
Industrial Equipment Corporation (Sangyō Setsubi Eidan)	President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors
Industrial Machinery Control Association (Sangyō Kikai Tōsei Kai)	President, Vice President, Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
International Electric Communications Company (Kokusai Denki Tsushin Kaisha)	President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors
Japan Coal Company (Nippon Sekitan Kaisha)	President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors
Japan Education Association (Dai Nippon Ikuei Kai)	President, Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Japan Electric Supply Company (Nippon Hatsusoden Kaisha)	President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors

Japan Export Agricultural Products Company (Nippon Yushutsu Nōsanbutsu Kaisha)	President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors
Japan Fertilizer Company (Nippon Hiryo Kaisha)	Chairman or Vice Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or auditors
Japan Iron Manufacturing Company (Nippon Seitetsu Kaisha)	Chairman or Vice Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Japan Medical Service (Dai Nippon Iryo Eidan)	President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors
Japan Securities Exchange (Nippon Shōken Torihikijo)	President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors
Japan Silk Control Company (Nippon Sanshi Tōsei Kai)	President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors
Japan Transportation Company (Nippon Tsūn Kaisha)	President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors
Light Metal Control Association (Keikinzoku Tōsei Kai)	President, Vice President, Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Metal Industry Control Association (Kinzoku Kogyō Tōsei Kai)	President, Vice President, Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Metropolis High Speed Transportation Corporation (Teito Kōsokudo Kōtsu Eidan)	President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors
Mining Control Association (Kōzan Tōsei Kai)	President, Vice President, Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or auditors
National Financial Control Association (Zenkoku Kinyū Tōsei Kai)	President, Vice President, Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
National Rehabilitation Bank (Kokumin Kōsei Kinko)	Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors

Pension Bank (Onkyū Kinko)	Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Peoples Bank (Shomin Kinko)	Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Petroleum Control Association (Sekiyū Tōsei Kai)	President, Vice President, Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Precision Machinery Control Association (Seimitsu Kikai Tōsei Kai)	President, Vice President, Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Rolling Stock Control Association (Sharyō Tōsei Kai)	President, Vice President, Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Shipping Management Association (Senpaku Unei Kai)	President, Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors or Auditors
Tohoku Development Company (Tohoku Kaikon Kaisha)	President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors
Trading Corporation (Kōeki Eidan)	President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors
Yokohama Specie Bank (Yokohama Shōkin Ginkō)	President, Vice President, Directors or Auditors
Any Corporation in which any of the fol- lowing are the largest stockholders:	President, Vice President, Directors, Auditors, or Officers of similar positions
1. The Government, its sub- divisions, agencies, or branches;	
2. National Policy Companies or Eidans;	
3. Special Banks.	
Any Control Company under a Control Com- pany Ordinance, the main activities of which cover the whole homeland:	President, Directors or Auditors
Bōshi Chūō Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Central Hats Control Co., Ltd.)	
Chūō Tosō-fu Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Central Artificial Leather Control Co., Ltd.)	

Denki Kikai Haikyū Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Electric Machine Distribution Control Co., Ltd.)

Gōsei Jyushi Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Synthetic Resin Control Co., Ltd.)

Gyomo Yoriito Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Fishing Net Twine Control Co., Ltd.)

Kabaido Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Carbide Control Co., Ltd.)

Kami Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Paper Control Co., Ltd.)

Kasei Hin Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Dyestuffs & Intermediates Control Co., Ltd.)

Kai-seki Haikyū Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Fluor Distribution Control Co., Ltd.)

Kinzoku Haikyū Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Metal Distribution Control Co., Ltd.)

Kinzoku Kaishū Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Metal Recovery Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Amino-san Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Amino-Acid Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Denpun Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Starches Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Genpi Jyusai Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Raw Hides Tanning Chemicals Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Gobaishi Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Gallnut Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Imo-rui Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Potato Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Iryō Seihin Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Clothing Products Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Jyushi Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Resin Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Kagaku Kōgyō Yakuhin Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Chemical Medicines Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Kaishu Sen-i Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Recovered Fiber Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Kanten Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Vegetable Gelatine Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Kanzume Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Tinned Food Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Kari-en Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Kalium Salt Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Katsuo-bushi Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Dried Bonito Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Kayaku Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Gunpowder Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Keikin-zoku Kibutsu Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Light Metallic Utensils Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Match Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Match Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Meriyasu Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Knitted Goods Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Nui-to Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Sewing Threads Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Orimono Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Textile Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Ryū Shōsan Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Sulphuric and Nitric Acid Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Satō Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Sugar Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Seisen Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Fiber Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Seruroido Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Celluloid Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Shashin Kankō-Zairyo Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Photographic Sensitive Materials Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Shiryo Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Fodder Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Shiyaku Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Reagent Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Suisan Hikaku Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Aquatic Hides Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Syuppan Haikyū Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Publications Distribution Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Tabi Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Socks Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Tanso Kōgyō Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Carbonic Industry Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Tegusu Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Silkworm Gut Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Togyō Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Rabbit Raising Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Udeki Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Bracket Control Co., Ltd.)

Nihon Zakka Kōeki Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Miscellaneous Goods Trade Control Co., Ltd.)

Nōkigu Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Agricultural Implements Distribution Control Co., Ltd.)

Nōyaku Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Farm Chemicals Control Co., Ltd.)

Radio Jyushinki Haikyū Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Radio Receiver Distribution Control Co., Ltd.)

Ryokuhi Shushi Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Green Manure Seeds Control Co., Ltd.)

Sekimen Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Asbestos Control Co., Ltd.)

Sekiyu Haikyū Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Petroleum Distribution Control Co., Ltd.)

Semento Haikyū Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Cement Distribution Control Co., Ltd.)

Shusei Haikyū Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Alcohol Distribution Control Co., Ltd.)

Sōda Kōgyō Yakuhin Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Soda Chemicals Control Co., Ltd.)

Tanyu Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Coke Oven By-Products Control Co., Ltd.)

Teikoku Kegawa Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Imperial Fur Control Co., Ltd.)

Teikoku Shintan Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Imperial Firewood and Charcoal Control Co., Ltd.)

Tekko Hanbai Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Iron and Steel Sale Control Co., Ltd.)

Toa Urushi Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (East Asia Lacquer Control Co., Ltd.)

Toryō Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Paint Control Co., Ltd.)

Yūki Gōseihin Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Organic Compound Products Control Co., Ltd.)

Yushi Seihin Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (Oil and Fat Products Control Co., Ltd.)

Zenkoku Miso Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (National Miso Control Co., Ltd.)

Zenkoku Shoyu Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (National Soy Control Co., Ltd.)

Zenkoku Yuryo Tōsei Kabushiki Kaisha (National Oil and Fat Control Co., Ltd.)

5. THE TERM "REMOVE FROM PUBLIC OFFICE" AS USED IN THIS DIRECTIVE SHALL MEAN TO DISCHARGE THE PERSON FROM THE PUBLIC OFFICE WHICH HE HOLDS AND TO TERMINATE HIS INFLUENCE AND PARTICIPATION THEREIN DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY. PERSONS REMOVED FROM PUBLIC OFFICE WILL NOT BE ENTITLED TO ANY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE PENSIONS OR OTHER EMOLUMENTS OR BENEFITS WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THIS HEADQUARTERS. AN OFFICIAL REMOVED UNDER THIS PROCEDURE WILL BE DISMISSED SUMMARILY AND WILL NOT BE ENTITLED TO THE HEARING OR OTHER PROCEDURES PRECEDENT TO REMOVAL TO WHICH HE MAY HAVE BEEN ENTITLED UNDER JAPANESE LAW.

6. THE TERM "EXCLUDE FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE" AS USED IN THIS DIRECTIVE SHALL MEAN TO BAR THE PERSON IN QUESTION FROM ANY POSITION IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE. THUS, PERSONS REMOVED FROM PUBLIC OFFICE WILL BE DISQUALIFIED FROM HOLDING ANY OTHER POSITIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE. ALSO PERSONS WHO MAY NOT BE HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICES FROM WHICH THEY MUST BE REMOVED, MAY NEVERTHELESS BE DISQUALIFIED FROM TAKING A POSITION IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE. THIS DISQUALIFICATION FROM

Toa Urushi Tosei Kabushiki Kaisha (East Asia Lacquer Control Co., Ltd.)

Toryo Tosei Kabushiki Kaisha (Paint Control Co., Ltd.)

Yuki Goseihin Tosei Kabushiki Kaisha (Organic Compound Products Control Co., Ltd.)

Yushi Seihin Tosei Kabushiki Kaisha (Oil and Fat Products Control Co., Ltd.)

Zenkoku Miso Tosei Kabushiki Kaisha (National Miso Control Co., Ltd.)

Zenkoku Shoyu Tosei Kabushiki Kaisha (National Soy Control Co., Ltd.)

Zenkoku Yuryo Tosei Kabushiki Kaisha (National Oil and Fat Control Co., Ltd.)

5. THE TERM "REMOVE FROM PUBLIC OFFICE" AS USED IN THIS DIRECTIVE SHALL MEAN TO DISCHARGE THE PERSON FROM THE PUBLIC OFFICE WHICH HE HOLDS AND TO TERMINATE HIS INFLUENCE AND PARTICIPATION THEREIN DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY. PERSONS REMOVED FROM PUBLIC OFFICE WILL NOT BE ENTITLED TO ANY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE PENSIONS OR OTHER EMOLUMENTS OR BENEFITS WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THIS HEADQUARTERS. AN OFFICIAL REMOVED UNDER THIS PROCEDURE WILL BE DISMISSED SUMMARILY AND WILL NOT BE ENTITLED TO THE HEARING OR OTHER PROCEDURES PRECEDENT TO REMOVAL TO WHICH HE MAY HAVE BEEN ENTITLED UNDER JAPANESE LAW.

6. THE TERM "EXCLUDE FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE" AS USED IN THIS DIRECTIVE SHALL MEAN TO BAR THE PERSON IN QUESTION FROM ANY POSITION IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE. THUS, PERSONS REMOVED FROM PUBLIC OFFICE WILL BE DISQUALIFIED FROM HOLDING ANY OTHER POSITIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE. ALSO PERSONS WHO MAY NOT BE HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICES FROM WHICH THEY MUST BE REMOVED, MAY NEVERTHELESS BE DISQUALIFIED FROM TAKING A POSITION IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE. THIS DISQUALIFICATION FROM

HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICE SHALL BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE PROVISIONS OF THE POTSDAM DECLARATION QUOTED IN PARAGRAPH 1 HAVE BEEN FULFILLED IN JAPAN.

7. THE MERE REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS FROM PUBLIC OFFICE AND THE EXCLUSION FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE OF THOSE PERSONS DESCRIBED HEREIN WILL NOT BE SUFFICIENT TO ESTABLISH THE NEW ORDER OF PEACE, SECURITY, AND JUSTICE ENVISAGED BY THE POTSDAM DECLARATION. IF JAPAN IS TO ACHIEVE A PEACEFULLY INCLINED AND RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, THE GREATEST CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO APPOINT NEW OFFICIALS WHO WILL FOSTER THE REVIVAL AND STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES AMONG THE JAPANESE PEOPLE AND WHO WILL RESPECT FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOM OF SPEECH, RELIGION, AND THOUGHT. IF EXISTING CIVIL SERVICE QUALIFICATION REGULATIONS PROVIDE OBSTACLES TO THE APPOINTMENT OF SUCH OFFICIALS OR UNDULY NARROW THE FIELD FROM WHICH APPOINTMENTS MAY BE MADE, SUCH REGULATIONS SHALL BE AMENDED OR SUPERSEDED.

8. THE REMOVALS ORDERED BY THIS DIRECTIVE SHALL BE EFFECTED AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE, PRIORITY BEING GIVEN TO THE MORE IMPORTANT POSITIONS. REMOVAL MAY BE POSTPONED IN THE CASE OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE ABSOLUTELY REQUIRED TO INSURE DEMOBILIZATION OF THE JAPANESE ARMED FORCES IN OUTLYING THEATERS OR TO CARRY OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THIS DIRECTIVE. WHEN THEIR ASSISTANCE IS NO LONGER ABSOLUTELY REQUIRED, THEY WILL BE DISMISSED. THE NAMES OF SUCH INDIVIDUALS, THEIR POSITIONS, THE REASON FOR THEIR DISQUALIFICATION, AND THE REASONS FOR THEIR TEMPORARY RETENTION WILL PROMPTLY BE REPORTED TO THIS HEADQUARTERS. THE TIME OF THEIR FINAL DISMISSAL WILL ALSO PROMPTLY BE REPORTED.

Article 3. The retention or reinstatement in accordance with the provisions of Article 1, Paragraph 2 of the Ordinance, of persons who fall under the provisions of the Memorandum shall be made only in such cases as are prescribed in Paragraph 8 or the proviso of Paragraph 9 of the Memorandum.

9. APPENDIX "A" CONTAINS A LIST OF THE CATEGORIES OF PERSONS WHO MUST BE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC OFFICE AND EXCLUDED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE BY THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT THE PROVISIONS OF PARAGRAPH 2 OF THIS DIRECTIVE. PERSONS INCLUDED IN THE CATEGORIES LISTED IN APPENDIX "A" SHALL BE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC OFFICE AS PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPHS 8 AND 10 AND SHALL THEREAFTER BE EXCLUDED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE. HOWEVER, IF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT REPRESENTS THAT IN ORDER TO CARRY ON INDISPENSIBLE PEACEFUL EXECUTIVE ACTIVITIES OF SUCH GOVERNMENT, THE TEMPORARY REINSTATEMENT OF AN INDIVIDUAL SO REMOVED IS ESSENTIAL AND THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN A SUITABLE REPLACEMENT, AN APPLICATION SO STATING, SIGNED BY A RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, MAY BE FILED WITH THIS HEADQUARTERS. SUCH APPLICATION SHALL CONTAIN A STATEMENT OF THE NAME, RANK, POSITION, DUTIES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE INDIVIDUAL INVOLVED; SHALL STATE FULLY THE REASONS WHY SUCH TEMPORARY REINSTATEMENT IS REGARDED AS ESSENTIAL, THE REQUESTED PERIOD OF TEMPORARY REINSTATEMENT AND THE EFFORTS MADE TO OBTAIN A SUITABLE REPLACEMENT. SUCH APPLICATION SHALL BE ACCOMPANIED BY A COPY OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE DESCRIBED IN PARAGRAPH 10 BELOW. NO SUCH TEMPORARY REINSTATEMENT WILL BE EFFECTED BY THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT UNTIL THIS HEADQUARTERS HAS REGISTERED ITS APPROVAL IN WRITING.

10. IN ORDER TO INSURE THAT THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE IS CLEANSED OF UNDESIRABLE PERSONNEL, THE FOLLOWING ACTION WILL BE TAKEN:

a. THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WILL INSTRUCT EACH OF ITS MINISTRIES OR OTHER APPROPRIATE AGENCIES TO REMOVE FROM THE POSITIONS DESCRIBED IN PARAGRAPH 3 WHICH ARE WITHIN ITS COMPETENCE ANY PERSONS WHOM THE RECORDS SHOW OR WHO ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN WITHIN THE CATEGORIES LISTED IN APPENDIX "A". A QUESTIONNAIRE... WILL BE OBTAINED FROM EACH SUCH INDIVIDUAL BEFORE HE IS NOTIFIED OF HIS DISMISSAL.

b. IN ADDITION, THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WILL INSTRUCT EACH OF ITS MINISTRIES OR OTHER APPROPRIATE AGENCIES TO PREPARE AND DISTRIBUTE TO ALL INCUMBENTS OF POSITIONS DESCRIBED IN PARAGRAPH 3 AND TO FUTURE APPLICANTS FOR GOVERNMENT POSITIONS WHICH ARE WITHIN ITS COMPETENCE, THE QUESTIONNAIRE CONTAINED IN APPENDIX "B". SUCH QUESTIONNAIRES WILL BE REVIEWED AND ON THE BASIS OF THEM AND ANY OTHER KNOWLEDGE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE GOVERNMENT, INDIVIDUALS WILL BE REMOVED FROM OFFICE OR DENIED EMPLOYMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS DIRECTIVE.

Article 1. The designation in accordance with the provisions of article 1, Paragraph 1 of the Ordinance shall be made by a notification to the person in question.

Article 2. A person who falls under the provisions of the memorandum and who holds the position of a staff officer of any of the juridical persons described in article 2 of the Ordinance shall be discharged by the Minister having jurisdiction over such juridical person.

Article 4. The positions of staff officers of the organizations prescribed in the former part of article 2 of the Ordinance and of the juridical persons prescribed in the latter part of the same article are defined in appendix 2.

Article 6. The questionnaire to be submitted in accordance with article 7 of the Ordinance shall be collected by the Prime Minister from any person falling under Item 1 below and by the

minister in charge from any person coming under one of the other items below:

- (1) A person who holds a position customarily filled by one with the civil service rank of Chokunin or above as stated in Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Ordinance;
- (2) A person who holds a position of a staff officer of any of the juridical persons prescribed in the latter part of article 2 of the Ordinance;
- (3) A person who is to be appointed to the position customarily filled by one with the civil service rank of Hannin or above, or to the position of personnel of any of the organizations prescribed in the former part of article 2 of the Ordinance.

Three copies of the questionnaire prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be submitted as in Form No. 3 attached hereto.

11. EACH MINISTRY OR OTHER APPROPRIATE AGENCY WILL PREPARE A PLAN FOR HANDLING THE QUESTIONNAIRES WHICH WILL PROVIDE FOR:

- a. DISTRIBUTION
- b. COLLECTION
- c. REVIEW
- d. ACTION ON BASIS OF INFORMATION IN QUESTIONNAIRE
- e. CLASSIFICATION AND FILING--THIS SYSTEM SHOULD PERMIT REFERENCE TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN TERMS OF AGENCY, RANK OF OFFICIALS, AND ACTION TAKEN (e.g., REMOVAL OR RETENTION)

12. EACH PLAN WILL PROVIDE FOR SCREENING OF POSITIONS OCCUPIED BY HIGHER RANK OFFICIALS FIRST. A DUPLICATE SET OF COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRES WILL BE PROVIDED AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF EACH MINISTRY OR OTHER AGENCY WHERE IT WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION OR REMOVAL BY THIS HEADQUARTERS.

13. IN ADDITION TO THE QUESTIONNAIRES, EACH MINISTRY OR OTHER AGENCY WILL MAINTAIN AT ITS HEADQUARTERS AN ALPHABETICAL FILE OF QUESTIONNAIRE RECORD CARDS SUBSTANTIALLY IN THE FORM INDICATED IN APPENDIX "C" AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION OR REMOVAL BY THIS HEADQUARTERS. THE CARDS WILL BE FILLED OUT IN ENGLISH (ALSO IN JAPANESE IF DESIRED). IDENTICAL NUMBERS, WITH AN IDENTIFYING SYMBOL FOR EACH MINISTRY OR OTHER AGENCY, WILL BE ASSIGNED TO EACH QUESTIONNAIRE AND THE RECORD CARD RELATING THERETO.

14. IN ORDER THAT THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS MAY PROVIDE A FULL OPPORTUNITY FOR DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS IN JAPAN TO OBTAIN MEMBERSHIPS IN THE IMPERIAL DIET DENIED THEM DURING THE YEARS OF JAPAN'S MILITARISTIC NATIONALISM AND AGGRESSION AND IN ORDER TO ELIMINATE FROM THE NEW DIET THE INFLUENCE OF THOSE WHO HAVE DECEIVED AND MISLED THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN INTO EMBARKING ON WORLD CONQUEST, ANY PERSON WHO COMES WITHIN THE CATEGORIES DESCRIBED IN APPENDIX "A" SHALL BE DISQUALIFIED AS A CANDIDATE FOR ANY ELECTIVE POSITION IN THE IMPERIAL DIET. ANY SUCH PERSON SHALL BE DISQUALIFIED FROM STANDING AT ANY TIME AS A CANDIDATE FOR PREFECTURAL GOVERNOR OR MAYOR OF A CITY (SHI). ALSO, ALL SUCH PERSONS SHALL BE REMOVED FROM AND HENCEFORTH EXCLUDED FROM APPOINTMENT TO THE HOUSE OF PEERS. THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SHALL ADOPT MEASURES TO ENFORCE THIS DISQUALIFICATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTIVE OFFICE, INCLUDING THE ISSUANCE OF NECESSARY REGULATIONS, THE PUBLICATION OF DISQUALIFICATION CATEGORIES PREPARED IN CONFORMITY HEREWITH AND THE CERTIFICATION BY EACH CANDIDATE THAT HE IS NOT THEREBY DISQUALIFIED FROM STANDING FOR ELECTION. A COMPREHENSIVE REPORT OF THE MEASURES PROPOSED TO BE ADOPTED WILL BE FURNISHED TO THIS HEADQUARTERS.

Article 5. Four copies of the papers under Article 5, Paragraph 1 of the Ordinance shall be submitted, three copies under Paragraph 3 of the same article, as in Form No. 1 attached hereto; two copies of the papers under Article 6, Paragraph 2 of the Ordinance by a person who is in possession of a certificate under Article 3 of Home Ministry Ordinance No. 2 of 1946, as in Form No. 2; and four copies by any other persons as in Form No. 1.

15. THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WILL MAKE THE FOLLOWING REPORTS TO THIS HEADQUARTERS (IN ENGLISH, IN TRIPLICATE):

- a. REPORTS REQUIRED BY PARAGRAPHS 8 AND 14 HEREOF,
- b. AN INITIAL REPORT OF THE PLAN OF EACH MINISTRY OR OTHER AGENCY CALLED FOR BY PARAGRAPH 11. THIS HEADQUARTERS MAY DIRECT REVISION OF ANY OF THESE PLANS IF THEY ARE NOT CONSIDERED ADEQUATE,
- c. A WEEKLY REPORT, DIVIDED INTO SECTIONS FOR THE FIELDS OF COMPETENCE OF EACH MINISTRY OR OTHER AGENCY, SHOWING:
 - (1) TOTAL NUMBER OF POSITIONS WHOSE INCUMBENTS ARE TO BE INVESTIGATED,
 - (2) NUMBER AND TYPE OF POSITIONS INVESTIGATED PREVIOUSLY AND DURING THE CURRENT WEEK,
 - (3) NUMBER OF PERSONS REMOVED OR DENIED EMPLOYMENT DURING THE CURRENT WEEK,
 - (4) NAMES, RANKS, POSITIONS, AND QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBERS OF PERSONS REMOVED OR DENIED EMPLOYMENT DURING THE CURRENT WEEK.

16. THIS HEADQUARTERS WILL PROVIDE FOR INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS NECESSARY TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THIS DIRECTIVE, AND THE

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WILL RENDER ANY ASSISTANCE REQUIRED FOR THE MAKING OF SUCH INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS. ACTION TAKEN BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WITH RESPECT TO REMOVAL OR DENIAL OF EMPLOYMENT AND WITH RESPECT TO DISQUALIFICATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTIVE OFFICE WILL BE REVIEWED AND MAY BE REVERSED BY THIS HEADQUARTERS.

17. WILFUL FALSIFICATION OR FAILURE TO MAKE FULL AND COMPLETE DISCLOSURES IN ANY QUESTIONNAIRE, REPORT, OR APPLICATION PROVIDED FOR IN THIS DIRECTIVE WILL BE PUNISHABLE BY THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS AS A VIOLATION OF THE SURRENDER TERMS. IN ADDITION, THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WILL MAKE ANY PROVISIONS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE PUNISHMENT IN JAPANESE COURTS AND UNDER JAPANESE LAW FOR SUCH WILFUL FALSIFICATION OR NON-DISCLOSURE AND WILL UNDERTAKE SUCH PROSECUTIONS AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

18. IN ADDITION TO THE GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THIS DIRECTIVE COVERING ALL PUBLIC OFFICES, THIS HEADQUARTERS HAS MADE AND MAY MAKE MORE RESTRICTIVE REQUIREMENTS RESPECTING EMPLOYMENT OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF INDIVIDUALS AT ALL LEVELS IN SPECIAL FIELDS.

19. ALL OFFICIALS AND SUBORDINATES OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AFFECTED BY THE TERMS OF THIS ORDER WILL BE HELD PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE AND STRICTLY ACCOUNTABLE FOR COMPLIANCE WITH AND ADHERENCE TO THE SPIRIT AND LETTER OF THIS DIRECTIVE.

APPENDIX "A"

REMOVAL AND EXCLUSION CATEGORIES

A. WAR CRIMINALS.

PERSONS ARRESTED AS SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS UNLESS RELEASED OR ACQUITTED.

Appendix 1.

The categories of those who are to be designated as persons who fall under the provisions of the Memorandum are as follows:

1. War Criminals

Persons arrested as suspected war criminals unless released or acquitted.

B. CAREER MILITARY AND NAVAL PERSONNEL, SPECIAL POLICE AND OFFICIALS OF THE WAR MINISTRIES.

ANY PERSON WHO HAS AT ANY TIME HELD ANY OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

1. MEMBER OF:

BOARD OF FLEET ADMIRALS AND FIELD MARSHALS

SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL

IMPERIAL GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

ARMY AND NAVY GENERAL STAFFS

SUPREME COUNCIL FOR DIRECTION OF THE WAR

II. Career military and naval personnel; special police and officials of the war ministries.

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

1. Member of:

Board of Fleet Admirals and Field Marshals
Supreme Military Council

Imperial General Headquarters
Army and Navy General Staffs
Supreme Council for Direction of the War

2. COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE REGULAR ARMY OR NAVY
OR IN SPECIAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

2. Commissioned officer in the Regular Army:

Any person who was commissioned active service officer (including official of the officer rank under the former system) under the regular appointment provisions of Rikugun Hoju Rei (the Army Replacement Regulations) or other old similar ordinances and regulations and who thereafter served on active service under Rikugun Bukan Fukueki Rei (the Army Officers Service Ordinance), Rikugun Gunjin Fukueki Rei (the Army Soldiers Service Ordinance), Rikugun Fukueki Jorei (the Army Service Regulations) or other old similar ordinances and regulations.

3. Army Special Volunteer Reserve Officer.

Any person who, having finished the courses of Kambu Kohosei (Reserve Officer's Cadet), Soju Kohosei (Reserve Pilot's Cadet), etc., was appointed Reserve Service Officer (Yobieki Shoko), and who volunteered to serve on active service under the Imperial Ordinance No. 731 of 1939.

4. Commissioned Officer in the Regular Navy:

Any person who was commissioned active service officer or active service special duty officer (Geneki Tokumu Shikan) under the regular appointment provisions (including Imperial Ordinances No. 500 of 1942 and No. 146 of 1944) of Kaigun Bukan Ninyorei (the Naval Officers Appointment Ordinance), Kaigun Koto Bukan Hoju Jorei (the Naval Officers Replacement Regulations), Kaigun Koto Bukan Ninyo Jorei (the Naval Officers Appointment Regulations) or other old similar ordinances or regulations, and who served thereafter on active list under Kaigun Bukan Fukueki Rei (the Naval Officers Service Ordinance), Kaigun Tokumu Shikan Fukueki Rei (the Naval Special Duty Officers Service Ordinance), Kaigun Koto Bukan Junshikan Fukueki Rei (the Naval Officers and Warrant Officers Service Ordinance) or other old similar ordinances and regulations.

5. Naval Special Volunteer Reserve Officer:

a. any reserve officer who after having been called up,

was transferred to active service upon his application under Kaigun Bukan Ninyo-To Tokurei (the Special Regulations for the appointment of Naval Officers from Naval Reserve and Other Matters) or Imperial Ordinance No. 173 of 1934.

b. Any officer or special duty officer on reserve list who, after having been called up, volunteered for active service under the provisions of Article 2 of Kaigun Bukan Fukueki Rinji Tokurei (the Naval Officers Service Provisional Special Ordinance).

3. COMMISSIONED OR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, ENLISTED MAN, OR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE WHO SERVED IN OR WITH THE MILITARY POLICE (KEMPEI-TAI) OR NAVAL POLICE, THE TOKUMU KIKAN, KAIGUN TOKUMU-BU, OR OTHER SPECIAL OR SECRET INTELLIGENCE OR MILITARY OR NAVAL POLICE ORGANIZATIONS.

6. Commissioned or non-commissioned officer, enlisted man or civilian employee who served in or with the Military Police (Kempei-Tai), the Tokumu Kikan, Kaigun Tokumu-Bu, or other special or secret intelligence or military or naval police organizations.

4. MINISTRY OF WAR (UNLESS APPOINTED SINCE 2 SEPTEMBER 1945)

MINISTER

PERMANENT VICE MINISTER

PARLIAMENTARY VICE MINISTER

PARLIAMENTARY COUNCILLOR

CHIEF SECRETARY

ALL CIVILIAN OFFICIALS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RANK OF CHOKUNIN OR ABOVE, OR WHO OCCUPY POSITIONS NORMALLY HELD BY PERSONS OF SUCH RANK.

7. Ministry of War (unless appointed since September 2, 1945):

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

Any civilian official of the civil service rank of Chokunin or above, or who occupied a position normally held by a person of such rank.

5. MINISTRY OF THE NAVY (UNLESS APPOINTED SINCE 2 SEPTEMBER 1945)

MINISTER

PERMANENT VICE MINISTER

PARLIAMENTARY VICE MINISTER

PARLIAMENTARY COUNCILLOR

CHIEF SECRETARY

ALL CIVILIAN OFFICIALS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RANK OF CHOKUNIN, OR ABOVE, OR WHO OCCUPY POSITIONS NORMALLY HELD BY PERSONS OF SUCH RANK.

8. Minister of the Navy (unless appointed since September 2, 1945):

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

Any civilian official of the civil service rank of Chokunin, or above, or who occupied a position normally held by a person of such rank.

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C. INFLUENTIAL MEMBERS OF ULTRA NATIONALISTIC, TERRORISTIC, OR SECRET PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES:

ANY PERSON WHO HAS AT ANY TIME:

1. BEEN A FOUNDER, OFFICER, OR DIRECTOR OF; or
2. OCCUPIED ANY POST OF AUTHORITY IN; or
3. BEEN AN EDITOR OF ANY PUBLICATION OR ORGAN OF; or
4. MADE SUBSTANTIAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS (A SUM OR PROPERTY THE VALUE OF WHICH IS LARGE IN ITSELF OR LARGE IN PROPORTION TO THE MEANS OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN QUESTION) TO ANY OF THE ORGANIZATIONS OR THEIR BRANCHES, SUBSIDIARIES, AGENCIES, OR AFFILIATES (OTHER THAN THE ORGANIZATIONS REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH D BELOW) DESCRIBED IN THE MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ON "ABOLITION OF CERTAIN POLITICAL PARTIES, ASSOCIATIONS, AND SOCIETIES". 548

III. Influential Members of Ultra-Nationalistic, Terroristic, or Secret Patriotic Societies:

any person who has at any time:

1. Been a founder, officer, or director of; or
2. Occupied any post of authority in; or
3. Been an editor of any publication or organ of; or
4. Made substantial voluntary contributions (a sum or property the value of which is large in itself or large in proportion to the means of the individual in question) to

any of the following organizations:

AIKOKU SHA (Patriotic Society) Tokyo

AIKYO JUKU (Native Country Loving Academy) Ibaragi

AIKYO KAI (Native Country Loving Society) Ibaragi
AJIA TAIRIKU KYOKAI (Asiatic Continent Society) Tokyo
AJIA SEINEN SHA (Asia Young Men's Society) Tokyo
AOMORI-KEN KINNO SEINEN DOMEI (Loyalist Youth Alliance
of Aomori Prefecture) Aomori
CHUWA KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (Chuwa Loyalist True Solidarity)
Okayama
DAI AJIA KYOKAI (Great Asia Society) Tokyo
DAIA TAKUSHI JUKU (Great Asia Pioneer School) Fukuoka
DAI CHOKU KAI (Great Righteous Society) Tokyo
DAIDO JUKU (Cardinal Principle Academy) Kyoto
DAI NIPPON ISSIN-KAI (Great Japan Renovation Society)
Tokyo
DAI NIPPON KEIKOKU RENMEI (Great Japan Statecraft Al-
liance) Tokyo
DAI NIPPON KINNO DOSHI KAI (Great Japan Loyalist Comrades
Society) Tokyo
DAI NIPPON KINNO KAI (Great Japan Loyalist Society) Tokyo
DAI NIPPON KODO KAI (Great Japan Imperial Morality As-
sociation) Tokyo
DAI NIPPON SEISANTO (Great Japan Production Party) Tokyo
DAI NIPPON SEKISEI-KAI (Great Japan Truehearted Society)
Tokyo
DAI TOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN UNDO KENKYUKAI (Association of
National Movements for Construction of Greater East Asia)
Tokyo
DAI TOA KENSETSU KYOKAI (Greater East Asia Construction
Society) Tokyo
DAI TOA KYOKAI (Greater East Asia Association) Tokyo

DAI TOA SEINEN DOMEI (Great East Asia Young Men's League)
Tokyo

DAI TOA SEINEN TAI (Greater East Asia Youth Corps) Tokyo

DAITO JUKU (Eastern Academy) Tokyo

DOJIN KAI (Equal Benevolence Society) Tokyo

FUKUSHIMA HIMOROGI JUKU (Fukushima Divine Academy) Fukushima

GENRON HOKOKU KAI (Literary Patriotic Society) Tokyo

GENYOSHA (Dark Ocean Society) Tokyo

HOKKAIDO KOKUMIN DOJO (Hokkaido National Hall) Hokkaido

IKKEN KINNO UNDO (Prefectural Loyalist Movement) Ibaragi

ISHIN KORON SHA (Restoration Public Opinion Society) Tokyo

ISSHIN JUKU (One Heart Academy) Kyoto

JIHEN SHORI KENKYU KAI (Society for the Study of Management of the Incident) Tokyo

JIKISHIN DOJYO (Righteous Academy) Tokyo

JIKYOKU KYOGI KAI (Current Affairs Discussion Society)
Tokyo

KAGAWA KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (Kagawa Loyalist True Solidarity)
Kagawa

KAKUMEI-SO (The House of the Cry of the Crane) Tokyo

KEN KINNO UNDO (Prefectural Loyalist Movement) Ibaragi

KENKOKU-KAI (National Foundation Society) Tokyo

KENSHIN JUKU (True Exaltation Academy) Toyama

KINKEI GAKUIN (Golden Pheasant Institute) Tokyo

KINNO GOKOKU KAI (Loyalist Defense Society) Tokyo

KINNO ISHIN DOMEI (Loyal Restoration Alliance) Tokyo

KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (Loyalist True Solidarity) Tokyo

KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI KYOTO-CHIHO JIMUKYOKU (Kyoto Loyalist True Solidarity Office) Kyoto

KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI OKAYAMA-CHIHO JIMUKYOKU (Okayama Loyalist True Solidarity Office) Okayama

KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI OSAKA-CHIHO JIMUKYOKU (Osaka Loyalist True Solidarity Office) Osaka

KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI TSUSHIMA DOJO (Tsushima Loyalist True Solidarity Hall) Aichi

KINNO YAMA MUSUBI IBARAGI-CHIHO JIMUKYOKU (Ibaragi Loyalist True Solidarity Office) Ibaragi

KOA HANKYO RENMEI (Asia Development and Anti-Communist League) Tokyo

KOA MEKKYO RENMEI (Asia Development and Anti-Communist League) Tokyo

KOA UNDO DOSHI KAI (Asia Development Movement Comrades Association) Tokyo

KODO ISHIN JUKU (Imperial Morality Restoration Academy) Fukushima

KODO YOKUSAN SEINEN RENMEI (Imperial Rule Assistance Young Men's Alliance) Tokyo

KOKUCHUDAN (Country Pillar Party) Osaka

KOKUMIN SEIKATSU KENKYUJO (National Living Institute) Gifu

KOKURYUKAI (Black Dragon Society) Tokyo

KOKUSAI HANKYO RENMEI (International Anti-Communist League) Tokyo

KOKUSAI SEIKAI GAKKAI (International Political and Economic Society) Tokyo

KOKUSAI TAISHU-TO (Ultranationalist People's Party) Tokyo

KOKUSAKU SHA (National Policy Society) Tokyo

KOKUSUI DOMEI (Ultranationalist Alliance) Tokyo

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KOKUTAI YOGO RENGO KAI (National Institution Protection League) Tokyo

KOMATSU KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (Komatsu Loyalist True Solidarity) Yamagata

KOMIN JISSEN KYOGIKAI (Imperial Subject Action Discussion Association) Tokyo

KONAN SEINEN JUKU (South Development Young Men's Academy) Fukuoka

KURASHIKI-SHI KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (Kurashiki City Loyalist Trust Solidarity) Okayama

MEIRIN-KAI (Higher Ethics Society) Tokyo

MEIRIN-KAI RENGOKAI (Higher Ethics Society Association) Tokyo

MITATE JUKU (Imperial Shield Academy) Tokyo

MITO HIMOROGI JUKU (Mito Divine Academy) Ibaragi

MIZUHO KURABU (Fresh Rice Plant Club) Tokyo

NAGASAKI-KEN SOSEI KAI (Nagasaki Prefecture Creation Society) Nagasaki

NANHO KAI (Southern Phoenix Society) Tokyo

NIPPON SHISO KENKYU KAI (Society for the Study of Japanese Thought) Tokyo

OKAYAMA-SHI KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (Okayama City Loyalist True Solidarity) Okayama

OTAKEBI KAI (Gallant Roar Society) Wakayama

SAGA KEN ISHIN DOSHI KAI (Saga Prefecture Renovation Comrade Society) Saga

SEKYOSHA (Religion and Politics Society) Tokyo

SEIMEI JUKU (Sacred Clarity Academy) Toyama

SEINEN AJIA DOMEI (Young Men's Asia Alliance) Tokyo

SEISEN KANSHO KAI (Society for Complete Triumph of Holy War) Tokyo

- SEISEN MEICHO KOKUMIN UNDO SOHONBU (Sacred War Clarifying National Movement Headquarters) Tokyo
- SEKAI KOKA KAI (World Imperializing Society) Tokyo
- SHINANO HIMOROGI JUKU (Shinano Divine Academy) Nagano
- SHINNO JUKU (Sacred Agriculture Academy) Niigata
- SHINPU TOKKO KOZOKU TAI (Divine Tempest Special Attack Succeeding Party) Tokyo
- SHINTO JUKU (East Prosperity Academy) Tokyo
- SHINTO JUKU (Rising East Academy) Aomori
- SHISHIN RYO (Sincerity House) Kyoto
- SHIZAN JUKU (Purple Mountain Academy) Ibaragi
- SONJO DOSHIKAI (Loyalist Comrades Society) Tokyo
- SUMERA-MIKUNI DOSHIKAI (Imperial State Comrade Society) Tokyo
- SUMERA MIKUNI UNDO DOMEI (Imperial State Movement League) Tokyo
- TAIKA KAI (Great Change Society) Tokyo
- TAISHI DOSHI KAI (Chinese Problem Society) Tokyo
- TATEYAMA JUKU (Mt. Tateyama Academy) Toyama
- TENCHU JUKU (Sky Support Pillar Academy) Osaka
- TENKAN DAKAI KISEIKAI (Heaven Barrier Break Open Association) Tokyo
- TENKOKAI (Heavenly Action Society) Tokyo
- TOA KYOKAI (East Asian Society) Tokyo
- TOA RENMEI (East Asia League) (also known as TOA RENMEI DOSHIKAI - East Asia League Comrades Association, and TOA RENMEI KYOKAI - East Asia League Society) Tokyo

- TOA RENMEI DOSHIKAI (East Asia League Comrades Association) (Also known as TOA RENMEI - East Asia League, and TOA RENMEI KYOKAI - East Asia League Society) Tokyo
- TOA RENMEI KYOKAI (East Asia League Society) (Also known as TOA RENMEI - East Asia League, and TOA RENMEI DOSHIKAI - East Asia League Comrades Association) Tokyo
- TOA SHINCHITSUJO KENKYUKAI (Society for the Study of the East Asian New Order) Tokyo
- TOA SHISOSEI KENKYUJO (Research Institute for East Asia Thought "ar) Tokyo
- TOHO DOSHIKAI (Far Eastern Comrades Association) Tokyo
- TOHO KAI (Eastern Society) Tokyo
- TOKO KAI (Eastern Light Society) Yamagata
- TOKYO SOSEI KAI (Tokyo Creation Society) Tokyo
- TONAN-AJIA MINZOKU KAIHO DOMEI (South-eastern Asiatic Races Liberation Alliance) Tokyo
- TOTEN KAI (Eastern Sky Society) Aomori
- TOTEN KAI (Eastern Sky Society) Ibaragi
- TOYAMA SEINEN YUSHI KAI (Toyama Youth Volunteers Society) Toyama
- TSUYAMA KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (Tsuyama Loyalist True Solidarity) Okayama
- WAKI KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (Waki Loyalist True Solidarity) Okayama
- YAMATO KURABU (Yamato Club) Tokyo
- YAMATO MUSUBI HONSHA (Yamato Solidarity Headquarters) Tokyo
- YATSUKA KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (Yatsuka Loyalist True Solidarity) Okayama
- YONEZAWA HIMOROGI JUKU (Yonezawa Divine Academy) Yamagata
- YUSHI JUKU (Gallant Figure Academy) Toyama

ZEN NIPPON TOKKO TAI SOHONBU (General Headquarters of All Japan Special Attack Corps) Tokyo

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

D. PERSONS INFLUENTIAL IN THE ACTIVITIES OF IRAA, IRAPS, AND THE POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT JAPAN

ANY PERSON WHO HAS AT ANY TIME:

- 1. BEEN A FOUNDER OR NATIONAL OFFICER, A NATIONAL DIRECTOR, NATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, OR A LEADING OFFICIAL OF A PREFECTURAL OR METROPOLITAN SUB-DIVISION OF; or
- 2. BEEN AN EDITOR OF ANY PUBLICATION OR ORGAN OF:
 - a. THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION (TAISEI YOKUSANKAI) AND ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES,
 - b. THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE POLITICAL SOCIETY (TAISEI SEI-JIKAI) AND ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES OR AGENCIES,
 - c. THE POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT JAPAN AND ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES OR AGENCIES.

IV. Persons Influential in the activities of IRAA, IRAPS, and the Political Associations of Great Japan.

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

- 1. The Imperial Rule Assistance Association (IRAA)
 - Shintaisei Jumbi Iin (Member of the New Political Order Preparation Committee)
 - President
 - Vice President
 - Standing Adviser

CONFIDENTIAL

Adviser

Standing Member of the Board of Directors

Member of the Board of Directors

Chairman of the National Cooperation Conference

Secretary-General of the National Headquarters

Director of a Bureau of the National Headquarters
or Principal of the Central Training Institute

Chief or Influential Deputy Chief of a Section of
the National Headquarters or of the Central Train-
ing Institute

Chief of a Prefectural Branch

Secretary-General or Chief of a Section of a Pre-
fectural Branch

Chairman of a Prefectural Cooperation Conference

2. Affiliates of the IRAA

A. Dai Nippon Yokusan Sonendan (The Imperial Rule
Assistance Youth Association of Great Japan)

President

Vice President

Adviser

Member of the Board of Directors

Member of the Executive Committee

Secretary

Director of the National Headquarters

President, Vice President or Member of the Board
of Directors of a Prefectural Branch

Director of a Prefectural Branch Headquarters

Chief of a Section of a Prefectural Branch

B. Dai Nippon Koa Domei (The Asia Development League of Great Japan)

President

Chancellor

Vice President

Standing Adviser

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors

Standing Member of the Board of Directors

Member of the Board of Directors

Secretary-General

Assistant Secretary-General

Director of a Bureau of the Secretariat

Chief of a Prefectural Branch

C. Other affiliates

Any person who has held the position of the representative or highest executive of the national headquarters of:

Dai Nippon Sangyo Hokokukai

Nogyo Hokoku Renmei

Shogyo Hokoku Kai

Nippon Kaiun Hokoku Dan

Dai Nippon Seishonen Dan

Dai Nippon Fujin Kai

Dai Nippon Romu Hokoku Kai

Kokubo Kikaika Kyokai

3. Yokusan Seiji Kai (The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society)

Yokusan Seiji Kesshu Jimbikai Iin (Member of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Consolidation Preparation Committee)

President

Adviser

Standing Member of the Board of Directors

Member of the Board of Directors

Chairman of the Committee for Investigation of Political Affairs

Chairman of the Association of Members of the House of Representatives

Secretary General

Auditor

Chief of a Section of the Secretariat

4. Dai Nippon Seiji Kai (The Political Association of Great Japan)

Any person who took part in the planning of the foundation of the Association:

President

Adviser

Member of the Board of Directors

Chief Secretary

Chairman of the Committee for Investigation of Political Affairs

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Chairman of the Association of Members of the House of Representatives

Auditor

Chief of a Section

- 5. Member of Yokusan Seiji Taisei Kakuritsu Kyogikai (Council for Establishing the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure).
- 6. Editor of any publication or organ of any of the organizations mentioned in Items 1 to 5 above.

(Note: In those cases where there have been any changes in the names of the above-mentioned organizations or offices due to the changes made in the rules relating thereto, the present Paragraph will apply also to such organizations or offices corresponding to those mentioned in the Paragraph.

E. OFFICERS OF FINANCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN JAPANESE EXPANSIONS:

ANY PERSON WHO HAS AT ANY TIME BETWEEN 7 JULY 1937 AND 2 SEPTEMBER 1945, OCCUPIED ANY OF THE POSITIONS LISTED BELOW:

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, DIRECTOR, ADVISER OR AUDITOR OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING OR, IN TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY THE JAPANESE ARMED FORCES SINCE 7 JULY 1937, MANAGER OF A BRANCH OF:

- BANK OF CHOSEN
- BANK OF MANCHUKUO
- BANK OF TAIWAN
- CENTRAL CHINA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
- CHOSEN COLONIZATION BANK
- DEUTSCHE BANK FUER OSTASIEN
- KOREAN TRUST COMPANY

FIN
DEV
OSAS

MANCHURIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
MANCHURIAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
MANCHURIAN HEAVY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
NANYO DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
NORTH CHINA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
OVERSEAS FUNDS BANK
SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY COMPANY
SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT BANK
SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
TAIWAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
UNITED FUNDS BANK
WARTIME FINANCE BANK

ANY OTHER BANK, DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, OR INSTITUTION WHOSE FOREMOST PURPOSE HAS BEEN THE FINANCING OF COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN COLONIAL AND JAPANESE-OCCUPIED TERRITORY, OR THE FINANCING OF WAR PRODUCTION BY THE MOBILIZATION OR CONTROL OF THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF COLONIAL OR JAPANESE-OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

V. Officers of Financial and Development Organizations Involved in Japanese Expansions:

Any person who has at any time between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945 occupied the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors, President, Vice President, Director, adviser or Auditor of any of the following, or in territory occupied by the Japanese armed forces since 7 July 1937, manager of a branch of:

Bank of Chosen (Chosen Ginko)
Bank of Mongolia (Mokyo Ginko)
Bank of Taiwan (Taiwan Ginko)
Bank of Thailand (Taikoku Ginko)
Central Bank of Manchukuo (Manshu Chuo Ginko)
Central China Development Company (Nakashina Shinko
Kabushiki Kaisha)
Central Reserve Bank of China (Chuo Chobi Ginko)
Chosen Colonization Bank (Chosen Takushoku Ginko)
Deutsche Bank Fuer Ostasien (Doitsu Toa Ginko--
German Eastern Asia Bank)
Federal Reserve Bank of China (Chugoku Rengo Junbi Ginko)
Formosa Development Company (Taiwan Takushoku Kabushiki
Kaisha)
Karafuto Development Company Karafuto Kaihatsu Kabushiki
Kaisha)
Korean Cooperative Union of Credit (Chosen Kinyu Kumiai
Rengokai)
Korean Trust Company (Chosen Shintaku Kabushiki Kaisha)
Manchuria Heavy Industry Company (Manshu Ju Kogyo
Kabushiki Kaisha)
Manchuria Investment Securities Company (Manshu Toshi
Shoken Kabushiki Kaisha)
Manchurian Development Bank (Manshu Takushoki Ginko)
Manchurian Development Company (Manshu Takushoku Kabu-
shiki Kaisha)
Manchurian Industrial Bank (Manshu Kogyo Ginko)
National Banking Bureau of Thailand (Taikoku Kokuritsu
Ginko Kyoku)

Nanyo Development Company (Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha)

North China Development Company (Kitashina Kaihatsu Kabushiki Kaisha)

Oriental Development Company (Toyo Takushoku Kabushiki Kaisha)

Overseas Funds Bank (Gaishi Kinko)

South China Bank (Kanan Ginko)

South Manchurian Railway Company (Minami Manshu Tetsudo Kabushiki Kaisha)

South Development Bank (Nanyo Takushoku Kabushiki Kaisha)

South Manchurian Railway Company (Minami Manshu Tetsudo Kabushiki Kaisha)

Southern Development Company (Nanyo Takushoku Kabushiki Kaisha)

Southern Development Bank (Nanpo Kaihatsu Kinko)

United Funds Bank (Shikin Togo Ginko)

Wartime Finance Bank (Senji Kinyu Kinko)

Yokohama Specie Bank (Yokohama Shokin Ginko)

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

Any person who has held the position of the manager of a branch or agency, or representative in the territory occupied by the Japanese armed forces, of the Bank of Japan at any time between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945.

F. GOVERNORS OF OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

JAPANESE OFFICIALS WHO HAVE HELD THE POSITIONS LISTED BELOW:

1. KOREA

GOVERNOR GENERAL
CHIEF CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATOR
MEMBERS OF PRIVY COUNCIL

2. FORMOSA

GOVERNOR GENERAL
CHIEF CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATOR

3. KWANTUNG

GOVERNOR GENERAL
CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR
DIRECTOR OF BUREAU OF PACIFICATION

4. SOUTH SEAS

GOVERNOR GENERAL
DIRECTOR OF SOUTH SEAS ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

5. NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

CHIEF MILITARY ADMINISTRATOR
CHIEF CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR

6. MALAYA

CHIEF MILITARY ADMINISTRATOR
CHIEF CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR
MAYOR OF SINGAPORE

7. FRENCH INDO-CHINA

GOVERNOR GENERAL
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
DIRECTOR OF BUREAU OF GENERAL AFFAIRS
FINANCIAL CHARGE d'AFFAIRS

8. BURMA

ADVISERS TO THE BURMESE ADMINISTRATION
CHIEF TO THE POLITICAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF THE JAPANESE
MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

CHIEF OF THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF THE CENTRAL
ADMINISTRATION

9. CHINA

ADVISERS TO THE NANKING PUPPET GOVERNMENT
AMBASSADOR

10. MANCHUKUO

DIRECTOR OF GENERAL AFFAIRS BOARD
VICE DIRECTOR OF GENERAL AFFAIRS BOARD
OFFICERS OF THE CENTRAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CONCORDIA SOCIETY

11. OTHERS

RESPONSIBLE JAPANESE OFFICIALS CONTROLLING COLLABORATIONIST
NATIVE GOVERNMENTS IN THE MONGOLIAN FEDERATED AUTONOMOUS
GOVERNMENT, THE PHILIPPINE PUPPET REPUBLIC, THE PROVISIONAL
GOVERNMENT OF FREE INDIA, AND THAILAND

VI. Governors of Occupied Territories:

any person who has held any of the following positions:

1. Korea:

Any person who has since July 7, 1937 held the positions
of:

Governor General, or
Superintendent General of Political Affairs of the
Government General of Korea, or

President, Vice President, Adviser, or Member of Privy
Council

2. Formosa

Any person who has since July 7, 1937 held the position of:

Governor General, or

Director General of General Affairs of the Government
General of Formosa

3. Kwantung:

Any person who has since September 18, 1931 held the position of:

Governor of Kwantung, or

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchukuo, or

Director General of Kwantung Board

4. South Seas:

Any person who has since July 7, 1937 held the position of:

Director General of South Seas Administration

5. Netherlands East Indies:

Chief Military Administrator

Superintendent General of the Civil Administration in the Military Government Areas occupied by the Navy

Most Senior Civilian Administrator General in the Military Government Areas occupied by the Army

6. Malaya:

Chief Military Administrator

Supreme Military Government Adviser

Mayor of Singapore

7. French Indo-China:

Any person who has since December 8, 1941 held the position of:

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to French Indo-China, or

Acting Director General of the General Affairs Bureau in the Government General of French Indo-China

Manager of the Bank of Indo-China

8. Burma:

Supreme Adviser to the Military Government in Burma

Supreme Adviser to the Burmese Government

Chief Departmental Adviser to the Burmese Government, who was of the Japanese civil service rank of Chokumin or of an equivalent position

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Burma

9. China:

Supreme Adviser to the Nanking Government

Chief Departmental Adviser to the Nanking Government who was of the Japanese civil service rank of Chokumin or of an equivalent position

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China after the establishment of the Nanking Government

10. Manchukuo:

Director General or

Vice Director General of the General Affairs Board

Officers of the Central Organization of the Concordia Society

11. Others:

Supreme or Political Adviser to the Federal Autonomous Government of Mongolia

Supreme Adviser to the Military Government in the Philippines

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Philippines

Chief of Hikari Agency

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Thailand

G. ADDITIONAL MILITARISTS AND ULTRA-NATIONALISTS

1. ANY PERSON WHO HAS DENOUNCED OR CONTRIBUTED TO THE SEIZURE OF OPPONENTS OF THE MILITARISTIC REGIME
2. ANY PERSON WHO HAS INSTIGATED OR PERPETRATED AN ACT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST OPPONENTS OF THE MILITARISTIC REGIME
3. ANY PERSON WHO HAS PLAYED AN ACTIVE AND PREDOMINANT GOVERNMENTAL PART IN THE JAPANESE PROGRAM OF AGGRESSION OR WHO BY SPEECH, WRITING, OR ACTION HAS SHOWN HIMSELF TO BE AN ACTIVE EXPONENT OF MILITANT NATIONALISM AND AGGRESSION

VII. Additional Militarists and Ultra-Nationalists:

1. Any person who has denounced or contributed to the seizure of opponents of the militaristic regime
2. Any person who has instigated or perpetrated an act of violence against opponents of the militaristic regime
3. Any person who has played an active and predominant governmental part in the Japanese program of aggression or who by speech, writing or action has shown himself to be an active exponent of militant nationalism and aggression

(Cabinet Announcement - 10 March 1946)

Whether a person will fall under Paragraph G titled "Additional Militarists and Ultra-Nationalists" will be determined by inquiring into his past records. However, general criteria for such inquiry will be as follows:

1. Any person who held between July 7, 1937 and September 2, 1945 one of the following positions:
 - a. Minister of State
 - b. Lord Keeper of Privy Seal
 - c. President of the Privy Council
 - d. Chief Secretary of the Cabinet



- e. Director-General of the Board of Legislation
 - f. President of the Board of Information
 - g. President of the Board of Planning
 - h. President, Vice President of the Asia Development Board
 - i. President of the Board of Manchurian Affairs (including those who held the position prior to July 1937)
 - j. Public Prosecutor General
2. Any person who held between July 7, 1937 and September 2, 1945 one of the following positions and about whom there has been conspicuous evidence as a person falling under the provisions of Paragraph G:
- A. Government offices:
 - a. Cabinet Councillor
 - b. Cabinet Adviser
 - c. Vice President of the Privy Council
 - d. Board of Information
Vice President or Director of a Division
 - e. Board of Planning
Vice President or Director of a Division
 - f. Asia Development Board
Director General of General Affairs, Director of a Division or Director General of a Liaison Office
 - g. Board of Manchurian Affairs
Vice President
 - h. Any Ministry
Vice Minister, Parliamentary Vice Minister, Parliamentary Councillor, Director-General of a General Board, or a Director of a Bureau
 - i. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Germany, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Italy
 - j. Governor General of a local Government-General, Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police Board

B. Others

- a. President or Vice President of the Bank of Japan
- b. Manager of a branch or agency or representative within the territories occupied by the Japanese armed forces of any of the banks, corporations and other organizations listed below.

Any special bank other than those falling under the provisions of Paragraph E.

Any ordinary bank, trust company, savings bank, insurance company or any other financial institution, whose main office is located in Japan proper.

Any national policy company

Any Eidan

Any control association

Any control company

Any corporation in which the Government or its agency, a special bank or national policy company is the largest stockholder

- c. Japanese adviser, representative or executive employee of:

Banque de l'Indo-Chine

Banque Franco-Japonaise

- d. Any person who held a position of Adviser to a foreign government including its local organs within the territories occupied by the Japanese armed forces other than those persons falling under the provisions of Paragraph F

3. Any person who has once been an official engaged in "Thought Prosecution", "protection and surveillance" preventive detention or penal administration, and who is to fall under the provisions of Paragraph G of Appendix "A" of the Memorandum because of the part which he played in any important "thought" case while in office, any fact of trampling upon individual rights, his term of office, and his position while in office, etc.

- 4. Any person who has once been in special higher police service, and who is to fall under the provisions of Paragraph G because of the part he played in any important case of arrest, his term of office and his position while in office, etc.

...

Persons in the Judiciary or having served with the Special Higher Police who fall under Paragraph G of Appendix "A" to the Memorandum of the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers addressed to the Japanese Government dated 4 January 1946 on Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office.

The detailed definition of Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Japanese Government's interpretation of Paragraph G of Appendix "A" of the Memorandum will be as follows; and any person falling under any of these categories shall be removed from office and excluded from Government service.

- a. Any person who during service with the Special Higher Police or "Thought" Prosecution played an important role in the disposals of those major criminal cases as are shown in Inclosure 1.
- b. Any person who during the tenure of office with the Judiciary or Police Service has committed cruel or oppressive acts against any individual.
- c. Special Higher Police

Any person who has a service record of over 4 years since March 1941 or over 8 years with the Special Higher Police, and who occupied the position of Police Inspector or above during such period.

- d. "Thought" Prosecution

Any person who has a service record of over 4 years since March 1941 or over 8 years with the "Thought" Prosecution, and who occupied the position of Public Procurator or above during such period.

- e. Protection and Surveillance

Any person who has a service record of over 4 years since March 1941 or over 8 years as the Chief of a Protection and Surveillance Station or as a Guidance Officer thereof.

f. Preventive Detention

Any person who has a record of over 4 years since May 1941 as the Chief of a Preventive Detention Station or as a Guidance Officer thereof.

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Inclosure 1.

LIST OF MAJOR "THOUGHT CRIMINAL" CASES

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.



5. Any person who has been in any of the following positions or professions and who has been positive in activities such as mentioned in Paragraph G.
 - a. Government official (other than those who fall under Paragraphs 1 to 4)
 - b. Member of the House of Peers or of House of Representatives
 - c. Man of letters or artist
 - d. Owner of publishing enterprise, publisher or editor of any newspapers, magazine or other publication
 - e. Business man
6. Any person who held between July 7, 1937 and September 2, 1945 a position of Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, President, Vice President, or standing Director of any of influential companies or national policy companies manufacturing finished aircraft or arms, or producing iron or steel.
7. Representative or highest executive officer of Ultra-Nationalistic, Terroristic or Secret Patriotic Societies other than those specified in the provisions of Paragraph ~~G~~ C.
8. Any person who was "recommended" in the general election of 1942.

Note: The term "conspicuous evidence as a person falling under the provisions of Paragraph G", as mentioned in Paragraph 2 above, will mean and include the following:

- (1) Facts that a person in question played an important part in the conclusion of:

Japanese-Manchurian Protocol
Tripartite Alliance
Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty
Japanese Thai Alliance Pact

or in the stationing of Japanese forces in French Indo-China or in starting the Greater East Asia War

- (2) Facts that a person in question played an important role in the suppression of opponents of militarism.
- (3) Facts that a person in question played an important role in concluding economic agreements with, or in extending credits to countries in the sphere occupied by the Japanese armed forces.
- (4) Facts that a person in question played an important part in the financial or production program for Japanese military activities.