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Higher Teacher's Screening
Drawn up February the 21st, 1947.

ACCEPTABILITY INQUIRY BOARD, EDUCATION MINISTRY.

TO : Chairmen, All Screening Committees,
FROM : Chief Acceptability Inquiry Board.

Re: Investigation of specified teachers screened
by the Screening Committees.

Those teachers, that have been already screened by a committee whose thought, speech, action or books caused hot debate in the Committee conference should be reported to us as quickly as possible including such details as their names, particulars of the circumstances leading to the judgment, the number of the pros and cons when the committee divided and other related matters.

This investigation is urgently required as the result of a conference with the CIE Section of SCAP. You are also requested to make a full report of such teachers who will be screened as fall under the category mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

HATSU TEKI 13 signed by the Education Minister 20 Jan 47.

Drawn up 13 Dec 46.

DRAFT

Date Acceptability Inquiry Board,
Education Minister's Secretariat

TO: Chief, Acceptability Inquiry Board
Presidents, universities, government, public and private
Principals, school under M/Ed supervision,
Prefectural Governors.

Enforcement Regulations for Teachers' Acceptability Inquiry
Concerning the exemption of those falling under Annex II.

Alterations were made in the Enforcement Regulations for Teachers' Acceptability and in part of the Regulations governing the Screening Committee, whereby those falling under Annex II of the list may be made exempt from it under special circumstances.

Your particular attention is drawn to the following points in this respect.

1. Of those falling under Annex II of the list in the Enforcement Regulation, teachers of universities, higher schools and colleges, teachers of secondary schools and elementary schools, and presidents, principals, and educational service officials of universities, higher schools and colleges (including normal schools) can be examined for exemption only when application for special consideration is submitted to the Education Minister by the presidents or principals, prefectural governors and the Education Vice-Minister, respectively.

2. Those persons qualified for special consideration as per preceding paragraph are confined to those falling under the following categories,

a. They must be certified not to fall under Paragraph I of the list in the Enforcement Regulations.

b. They must be under attenuating circumstances and merit sympathy. (For instance, those who were career officers only for a short time long ago?)

3. Application for the exemption of those falling under Annex II should be submitted to the Education Minister by presidents or principals, prefectural governors, or the Education Vice-Minister who recognize the necessity of such exceptional measures to be taken, and not to the Education Minister direct from the person concerned.

Such applications submitted by presidents or principals, prefectural governors and the Education Vice-Minister must be accompanied by a statement of reasons for making the application, reference materials concerning the facts in the statement, a copy of the first judgment and a questionnaire.

NEWSLETTER (NOVEMBER & DECEMBER ISSUE, 1946)

Acceptability Inquiry Board, E/M's Secretariat.

Foreword.

Since the promulgation of the Imperial Ordinance and the Ministry Ordinance relative to Teachers' screening, we have been putting our shoulders to the wheel together with related quarters; but various circumstances have prevented us from finishing our task by the end of 1946.

As the SCAP directive of January 4th, 1946, was made applicable to a wider scope, it is considered necessary that the committee-meetings should be retained until the end of March 1947 at least. In the present issue covering November and December we are going to give publicity to the wider scope of public service affected by the directive.

The following are added after 4 in the extended scope of the basis for acceptability inquiry:-

Presidents, vice-presidents, chairman, vice-chairmen, chief directors, assistant chief directors and of the directors or advisers those who played an active part, of the Central Headquarters of the Associations connected with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, with the exception of the Greater Japan Assistance Youth Association (Dai Nippon Yokusan Senendan) and the Greater Japan Asiatic League (Dai Nippon Koe Domei).

To the additions of the supplement are inserted the Japan - Soviet Fishery Co. (Nichiro Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha) and the Pelagic Fishery Co. (Taiyo Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha).

REORGANIZATION OF THE SCREENING COMMITTEES.

In consultation with the SCAP, the screening Committees in the following 20 prefectures and 3 school blocs were ordered to be reorganized in part or in toto with the result that part of the teachers already screened are put to re-screening (under date of November 30th, 1946), it was announced by the Education Ministry.

Hokkaido, Aomori, Niigata, Toyama, Ibaraki, Fukushima, Tochigi, Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nara, Miye, Shiga, Totterri, Yamaguchi, Ehime, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Saga, Miyazaki and Kagoshima.

Hokkaido School Bloc, Shinetsu-Hokuriku School Bloc and Kyushu School Bloc.

STATE OF THE TEACHERS' SCREENING.

Since the start of the Teachers' screening in June 1946, 395,801 persons have been screened, divided into the following categories:

screened in the prefectures	374,168 persons,
screened in the school blocs	16,281 "
screened in the Universities	4,573 "

Screened in the Educational Service men's
Acceptability Inquiry Committee 758 persons

Reheard by the Central Inquiry Committee 21 "

Of the preceding figures, automatic purges as per Annex II are 1,506 and the unacceptables as per Annex I are 422 persons.

There have been 25 meetings of the Educational Service-Men's Acceptability Inquiry Committee (first hearing) of the Education Ministry. The Education Ministry officials, presidents or principals and business officials of the government and public universities, higher schools, colleges and normal schools have been finished, with the result that 17 persons were judged unacceptable. The Central Inquiry Committee charged with rehearing have sat 5 times and 8 persons were reheard, 3 of them were judged acceptable.

Outline of the Regulations extending the Scope of the Basis affecting Teachers' Acceptability.

A. Acceptability Inquiry Board, E/M's Secretariat.

Those falling under the category of Annex I of the Cabinet Ordinance and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 dated February 28th 1946 shall be included among those falling under Annex II of the Ministry Ordinance concerning Teachers' Screening dated May 7th. (Alterations made).

1. Leading members of nationalistic organizations and secret organizations.

Leading members of the Headquarters, prefectural, gun (county, including the jurisdiction of sub-prefectural governors city, ward (ku), town or village branches.

2. Those connected with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Taisei Yokusan Kwai), Chiefs of the branch, Chiefs of the bureau and Chiefs of the departments of the bureau in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya (hereafter called the big 6 cities).

Presidents of the Co-operational Congress in the big 6 cities.

Chiefs of the branch and chiefs of the bureau in guns (counties), cities (big 6 excepted) and kus.

Chiefs of the Co-operational Congress in guns, cities and kus.

Chiefs of the branch in towns and villages.

Chiefs of the Co-operational Congress in towns and villages.

Those connected with the Greater Japan Assistance Youth Organization (Dai Nippon Yokusan Senendan).

Chiefs, Assistant chiefs and directors of the branch, chiefs of the headquarters and departmental chiefs in the big

6 cities, and chiefs of the branch in guns, cities, kus, towns and villages.

4. Those connected with the Greater Japan Political Association (Dai Nippon Seiji Kwai). Chiefs of the branch in the prefectures.

B. Additions to the standard of judging those falling under the "G" category, (published by the Government March 10th, 1946).

Those who were chiefs of associated branches of the Imperial Reservists' Association, in guns, cities and kus or of branches in towns and villages during the period July 7th, 1937 - September 2nd, 1945, shall be made to fall under the Category "G".

C. Influential leaders during wartime of the influential companies and banking agencies falling under the Category "G" of Paragraph "1" of the January 4th memorandum, by the extension of standard of judgment regarding the public offices to the financial circles and the fourth estate, shall be judged unacceptable for educational service.

1. Influential leading persons of the companies under separate list during the period July 7th, 1937 - September 2nd, 1945 shall be made to fall under category "G".

2. Influential leading persons under preceding paragraph are the following officers:-

President of the board of directors,
Vice-president of the board of directors,
President of the company,
Vice-president of the company,
Managing directors and standing directors,
Standing auditors,
Advisers and consultants who played an active part,
Shareholders possessing more than 10% of all the shares or those shareholders who wielded decisive influence in the management of the company either directly or indirectly.
Other persons who had an authority or determining power equal to that of the officers mentioned above.

Separate List.

1. At Home.

Nagasaki Iron Manufacturing Co.
Asahi Electrification Engineering Co.
Asano Produces Co. (Asano Bussan),
Asano Cement Co.
Asano Head Office,
Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Chugoku Electric Supply Co.
Daido Steel Manufacturing Co.
First Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Daiken Industrial Co.
Dai Nippon Spinning Co.
Fuji Industrial Co.

Furukawa Electric Engineering Co.
 Furukawa Mining Co.
 Fuso Metal Industrial Co.
 Godo Spirit Co.
 Hitachi Aircraft Co.
 Hitachi Precision Instruments Co.
 Hitachi works,
 Hitachi Ordnance Co.
 Hitachi Shipbuilding yard,
 Hokkaido Colliery Steamship Co.
 Ikkuriku Electric Supply Co.
 Ishikawajima Heavy Industries Co.
 Nissan Co.
 Kanagafuchi Industrial Co.
 Kansai Electric Supply Co.
 Kwanto Electric Supply Co.
 Kawanin mi Industrial Co.
 Kawasaki Heavy Industries Co.
 Kawasaki Steamship Co.
 Kawasaki Aircraft Industrial Co.
 Kawasaki Vehicles Co.
 Keihinshin Rapid Transit Electric Railway Co.
 Kinki Japan Railway Co.
 Kobe Bank,
 Kobe Steel works,
 Kubota Steel works,
 Kyushu Electric Supply Co.
 Matsushita Electric Equipments Industrial Co.
 Matsushita Aircraft Co.
 Meiji Life Insurance Co.
 Minsei Industrial Co.
 Mitsubishi Electric Equipments Engineering Co.
 Mitsubishi Bank,
 Mitsubishi Head Office,
 Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Co.
 Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co.
 Mitsubishi Steamship Co.
 Mitsubishi Mining Co.
 Mitsubishi Petroleum Co.
 Mitsubishi Steel Manufacturing Co.
 Mitsubishi Trust Co.
 Mitsubishi Trading Co.
 Mitsubishi Warehouse Co.
 Mitsui Produces Co. (Mitsui Bussan)
 Mitsui Bank,
 Mitsui Head Office,
 Mitsui Chemical Industries Co.
 Mitsui Mining Co.
 Mitsui Lumber Co.
 Mitsui Precision Instruments Co.
 Mitsui Shipping Co.
 Mitsui Trust Co.
 Mitsui Shipbuilding Co.
 Mitsui Warehouse Co.
 Mitsui Oils and Products Co.
 Mizuho Industrial Co.
 Nakajima Aircraft Co.
 Nanyo (South Seas) Shipping Co.
 Japan Electric Industrial Co. (Nichiden Kagyo Kabushiki Kaisha)
 Japan Industrial Co.

Japan Aluminium Co.
 Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer Co.
 Japan Savings Bank,
 Japan Electric Engineering Co. (Nihon Denko Kabushiki Kwaisha)
 Japan Light Metals Co.
 Japan Architectural Engineering Co.
 Japan Ferro-Architectural (Kentetsu) Engineering Co.
 Japan Mining Co.
 Japan Steel Tube Co.
 Japan Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Co. (Nihon Musen Kabushiki
 Kwaisha)
 Japan Steel Works,
 Japan Life Insurance Co.
 Japan Iron Manufacturing Co.
 Japan Petroleum Co.
 Japan Soda Co.
 Japan Fishery Co.
 Nippon Yusen Kwaisha,
 Japan Sea Steamship Co.
 Nissan Chemical Engineering Co.
 Nissan Heavy Industries Co.
 Japan Soda Chemical Engineering Co.
 Japan Nitrogen Chemical Engineering Co.
 Japan Nitrogen Mining Development Co.
 Japan Nitrogen Hainang Industrial Co.
 Japan Nitrogen Fuel Industries Co.
 Japan Nitrogen Securities Co.
 Japan Iron Mining Co.
 Nomura Bank,
 Nomura Gomei Kwaisha,
 Nomura East Indies Colonial Exploitation Co.
 Oji Paper Manufacturing Co.
 Oki Electric Co.
 Okura Civil Engineering Co.
 Okura Enterprise Co.
 Okura Mining Co.
 Onoda Cement Co.
 Osaka Shosen Kwaisha,
 Otani Heavy Industries Co.
 Riken (Physico-Chemical Laboratory) Industrial Co.
 Sanki Engineering Co.
 Sanwa Bank,
 Seikwa Mining Co.
 Shikoku Mechanical Engineering Co.
 Shoun Works,
 Showa Electric Engineering Co.
 Showa Aircraft Co.
 Showa Agricultural Produces Co.
 Sumitomo Aluminium Metallurgical Co.
 Sumitomo Electric Engineering Co.
 Sumitomo Bank,
 Sumitomo Head Office,
 Sumitomo Trust Co.
 Sumitomo Warehouse Co.
 Sumitomo Communications Engineering Co.
 Imperial Bank (Teikoku Ginko)
 Imperial Life Insurance Co.
 Imperial Fibers Co.
 East-Asiatic Shipping Co. (Toa Kaiun Kabushiki Kwaisha)
 North-Eastern (Tohoku) Electric Supply Co.

North-Eastern Development Aluminium Co.
 North-Eastern Development Pulp Co.
 Tokai Bank,
 Tokyo Gas Co.
 Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.
 Tokyo Rapid Transit Electric Train Co.
 (Tokyo Kyuko Dentetsu Kabushiki Kaisha)
 Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co.
 Tokyo Shibaura Mechanical Engineering Co.
 Tokyo Shibaura Joint Engineering Co.
 Tokyo Shibaura Works,
 Tokyo Shibaura Vehicles Manufacturing Co.
 Oriental Spinning Co.
 Oriental (Toyo) Measurement Instruments Electric Engineering Co.
 Oriental High Pressure Engineering Co.
 Oriental Cotton Co.
 Oriental Rayon Co.
 Yamashita Steamship Co.
 Yasuda Bank,
 Yasuda Hozensho (Head Office)
 Yasuda Trust Co.

2. ABROAD.

Antung Light Metals Co.
 Asahi Light Metals Co.
 Banwa Yoko,
 Shantung Iron Manufacturing Co.
 Korean Nitrogen Gunpowder Co.
 Korean Electric Works Co.
 Korean Electric Engineering Co.
 Korean Synthetic Petroleum Co.
 Korean Mining Development Co.
 Korean Yalu Hydro-Electric Co.
 Korean Petroleum Co.
 Korean Shinko Metals Co.
 Korean Sumitomo Light Metals Co.
 Chukwa (Central China) Aviation Co.
 Chukwa Steamship Co.
 Chukwa Iron Manufacturing Co.
 Chukwa Tobacco Co.
 Daido Colliery Co.
 Fushun Colliery Co.
 Hokuhyo Colliery Co.
 Honkeiko Iron Manufacturing Co.
 Ishihara Industrial Co.
 Kwachu (Central China) Electric Communications Co.
 Kwachu Hydro-Electric Co.
 Kwachu Railway Co.
 Kwahoku (North China) Nitrogen Fertilizer Co.
 Kwahoku Electric Works Co.
 Kwahoku Telegraph and Telephone Co.
 Kwahoku Tobacco Co.
 Kwahoku Motor-car Co.
 Kwahoku Light Metals Co.
 Kwahoku Kotsu (Transportation) Co.
 Kwahoku Fibers Co.
 Kwahoku East-Asiatic Tobacco Co.
 Kwako (China Development) Commercial Bank,

Awakko Colliery Co.
 Kanegafuchi Kodai Jitsugyo(Business)Co.
 Saghalian Mining Co.
 Chinchow Pulp Co.
 North China Iron Manufacturing Co.
 Airin Synthetic Petroleum Co.
 Kobayashi Mining Co.
 International Transportation Co.
 Agricultural Development Bank,
 Manchuria Electric Works Co.
 Manchuria Electric Chemical Engineering Co.
 Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Co.
 Manchuria Film Corporation,
 Manchuria Spelter Co.
 Manchuria Synthetic Fuels Co.
 Manchuria Aircraft Manufacturing Co.
 Manchuria Hitachi Works,
 Manchuria Motor-cars Manufacturing Co.
 Manchuria Synthetic Petroleum Co.
 Manchuria Light Metals Co.
 Manchuria Mining Development Co.
 Manchuria Aircraft Co.
 Manchuria Engineering Works Co.
 Manchuria Mining Co.
 Manchuria Magnesium Co.
 Manchuria Agricultural Land Development Co.
 Manchuria Yalu Hydro-Electricity Generating Co.
 Manchuria Iron Manufacturing Co.
 Manchuria Coal Liquefaction Laboratory,
 Manchuria Petroleum Co.
 Manchuria Sumitomo Metals Co.
 Manchuria Colliery Co.
 Manchuria Special Iron Co.
 Manchuria Investment Securities Co.
 Manchuria Oriental Spinning Co.
 Mitsuzan Colliery Co.
 Mokyo (Mongolia) Electric Works Co.
 Mokyo Electric Communications Plant Co.
 Mozan Iron Mining Co.
 Central China Military Notes Exchange and Commodities
 Distribution Union.
 Michi-man (Japan-Manchuria) Trading Co.
 Japan High-Frequency Heavy Industries Co.
 Okura Industrial Co.
 Lungyen Iron Mining Co.
 Changsi Industrial Co.
 Jian Colliery Co.
 Showa Iron Foundry Works,
 Showa Trading Co.
 Formosa Electric Power Co.
 Tohendo Development Co.
 Oriental Light Metals Co.

SUPPLEMENT.

1. To be deleted from the preceding list:

Kobe Bank,
 Tokai Bank,

First Life Insurance Co.
 Chiyoda Life Insurance Co.
 Matsushita Electric Equipments Industrial Co.
 Matsushita Aircraft Co.
 Union Spirit Co.
 Showa Agricultural Produces Co.
 Tokyo Shibaura Joint Engineering Co.
 Nanyo (South Seas) Shipping Co.
 Japan Sea Shipping Co. and Oriental Measurement Instruments
 Shoun Works, Electric Engineering Co.
 Kubota Iron Works,

1. To be added to the preceding list:

Shibusawa Family Co.
 Katakura Industrial Co.
 Greater Japan Arsenal Co.
 Tachikawa Aircraft Co.
 Japan Precision Instruments Manufacturing Co.
 Japan Optics Industrial Co.
 Titanium Industries Co.
 Misakiwai,
 Central Electric Supply Co.
 Yasuda Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
 Osaka Sumitomo Marine and Fire Insurance Co.
 Taisho Marine and Fire Insurance Co.
 Nikko (Japan Development) Securities Co.
 Nomura Securities Co.
 Yamaichi Securities Co.
 Taiwa Securities Co.
 Tokyo Securities Co.

Of the companies dissolved those specifically mentioned:-

Mitsui Gomei Kaisha,
 Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha,
 Sumitomo Gomei Kaisha.

Those managers of the branches abroad, of the companies mentioned in the list, situated in the areas of the Japanese Occupation Forces, in the Axis Countries or in the areas under the Axis Occupation Forces, who wielded an authority or influential power equal to other influential leading persons, shall be made to fall under Paragraph "G".

NEWSLETTER No.2.

OCTOBER, 1946.

Teacher's Acceptability Inquiry Board,
Education Minister's Secretariat, 3-
chome, Kasumigaseki, Kojimachi Ward, Tokyo.

I. SPEECH BY THE EDUCATION MINISTER, AT THE CHAIRMEN'S
CONFERENCE ON OCT. 16TH.

"I appreciate very much the trouble imposed upon you
as chairmen of the screening committees responsible for an
onerous and responsible task.

As the Vice-minister said just now, this screening
business is an important work of the Education Ministry.
The work of this committee is of negative nature in the
construction of a peaceful state. Negative as it is for
the establishment of democratic political structure and
the construction of cultural Japan, it is of prime
importance for the future of Japan. For the enforcement
of strict screening a strong conviction is indispensable.
I know there are committeemen eagerly collaborating; on
the other hand, I have heard there are some who are going
about their business in an unenthusiastic, makeshift way,
trying to imitate the working of other committees and
ready to shelve whatever troubles they may have to handle.
Some have been judged unacceptable, but I have heard there
is a tendency of holding aloof from any point open to
doubt, thinking that even a judgment once made is in
danger of being subverted at a rehearing. I can understand
that this is a frailty of human nature, but our conviction
must overcome such human weaknesses. We must take into con-
sideration the verdict of public opinion in making a war
which should not have been made and in continuing it when
it should not have been continued. Getting rid of the least
element of danger of war in matter and manner is right and
correct. We should go about our business with this con-
viction even without the SCAP directive.

Reports coming in from the provinces, barring the uni-
versity committees show that the working of prefectural
committees is loose, resulting in the elimination of 30 odd
unacceptables out of 100,000 teachers screened, which our
common sense repudiates. The Education Ministry is dis-
satisfied with it no less than the SCAP; I hope full in-
vestigations will be made into the causes of such phenomenon.
The work of the screening committee is an obligation which we
owe to the SCAP. We have delegated the task to the committees
as the Education Ministry cannot do it very well, but the
final responsibility devolves upon us, compelling us to be
strict and fair. We solicit your hearty collaboration.

For the organization of the university committee, discussions were made in drawing up the regulations. We decided that other elements should not interfere with the working of the committee, with a view to the internal circumstances and the autonomy of the university. It was proposed that for the democratic management of the committee other elements must be introduced, but we decided to exclude them from the working of the committee with the understanding of the SCAP, with the result that committeemen are faced with the difficult task of judging their colleagues. We must overcome the frailties of human nature. It was out of deference for university autonomy that such a system was made, burdened as it is with such weaknesses. We solicit you to guard against taking undue advantage of university autonomy. In concrete screenings, there will be complicated circumstances with which a school is laden, and political factionalism, it is feared, may find its way into the committee-meeting. Let us entreat you to set about your task with strictness and fairness, never allowing factionalism or party spirit to interfere with the working of the committee. Those found unacceptable might find fault with the committeemen, even when they managed the working of the committee with strictness and fairness. Frictions might arise, but in any case we must not be afraid of them. We cannot work, if we are afraid of them.

You shall hear minute details from the bureau officials, and let me state my own impressions of the various problems as they come up for discussion. You may have doubts and questions. Let me request you to exchange your views freely and without reserve; - it shall be our guidance for the future."

II. INDICATIONS BY THE CHIEF OF THE ACCEPTABILITY INQUIRY BOARD.

"I think the Teachers' Screening Committees are fairly under way, in the university, school bloc and prefectural committees all over the country. Consultation was held before opening the committee meeting, when I suppose discussions took place on problems that would occur at the meeting. Now that the committee is in full swing, I think you have your own problems to talk of. With experiences to talk of, always keeping mutual contact, a chairmen's meeting is held today, hoping that the screening committee will attain its end and aim. We, people of the Education Ministry, have sat at a conference as often as problems arose for discussion, in constant contact with the SCAP due to the very nature of our business. Mr. Sagara will talk to you on technical matters later on.

In the university committee meeting I have in my mind's eye the picture of old pals sitting as judges at a committee meeting. There will be no question in the automatic purge of teachers, but in the screening of teachers that come up for discussion, it is inevitable that you should look only at the bright side of the people with whom you are on familiar terms. But as it has an important bearing on the future direction of our education, I warn you to be strictly on your guard.

The screening is supposed to finish by Nov. 6th, but a hasty investigation will result in anything but satisfactory. We request you to finish your task by the end of this year in constant contact with the SCAP. We sometimes hear the report that so many persons were screened in a minute, but such a hasty method should be avoided. In any case, you are expected to finish your task by the end of the year. In the school bloc screening there will be no fear of undue delay. Decisions will be made at once in cases of automatic purge.

Those screened out have the right of appealing for rehearing, so you are requested to finish your work in the course of this year, not unsatisfactorily, but with meticulous care. The results of the screening reveal some improprieties; it is up to the committeemen to make a thorough investigation of the case.

To make a long story short, you and I are burdened with the important mission of straightening out the course of education that has been crooked and twisted, always from a correct standpoint. - We must answer the SCAP for all our activities. As for the decisions, the SCAP does not say anything particular.

Dr. Tanaka will talk to you at more length and Mr. Sagara will explain technical points. As for myself, let me express my own opinion as often as necessary, while listening to your talk.

III. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS THAT TOOK PLACE AT THE CONFERENCE ON THE 16TH, 18TH AND 19TH OCTOBER 1946.

1. QUES. "What shall we do with one found unacceptable?"

ANS. "He shall be suspended temporarily. The term of the suspension is 3 weeks. Unless request is made for rehearing he shall be discharged. Request for rehearing must be made during the 3 weeks and as the result of the rehearing he shall be either reinstated or dismissed. So he will be further suspended pending the decision."

2. QUES. "Is the author of a book confiscated to be found unacceptable?"

ANS. "He need not be necessarily found unacceptable. Investigations into the trend of his thought should be made fully."

3. QUES. "What are explorations?"

"Opinions differ as to the definition of an exploration. Some hold that to set out on an expedition in twos and threes in face of danger is no exploration, and that an exploration party is a well-organized expedition. For instance, supposing a professor went to the Philippines by himself prospecting for metals, is it an exploration? If he was an Army employee, is his object to be regarded as purely for military purpose?"

ANS. "The purport of Aug. 7th memorandum signifies that an exploration undertaken for purely military purpose does not depend upon the number of the party. But it excludes a scientific expedition setting out, for contributing to the world culture, accompanying the Army employees.

Bringing back materials for archeology for the purpose of collection is an act of unacceptability. If such an act was made for the benefit of the public, it is an act of acceptability."

4. QUES. "What about a teacher who wrote a commentary of, or expatiated at length upon the contents of a book compiled by the Education Ministry, preaching the gospel of Asia for the Asiatics or declaring Japan the Lord of East Asia?"

"Some people are of opinion that it is to be attributed to the responsibility of the Education Ministry since it was compiled by a committee of the Education Ministry. How shall we deal with him?"

ANS. "The former Education Ministry Authorities were entirely mistaken. Unlike the soldiers, however, scholars ought to have their own independent views. That does not exonerate them from responsibility, even if they followed the direction of the Education Ministry."

5. QUES. "Someone wrote a book on the "Mito-Kodoken". It is a pamphlet treating of ultra-nationalism."

ANS. "He should be held responsible. The act of writing and publishing it is looked upon as a dissemination of a nationalistic thought. Criticism of Nazism or Fascism by scholars is held responsible as an introduction of ultra-nationalism prevailing at that time. Denial of such doctrines are excluded."

6. QUES. "What about one who preached the identity of Amaterasu-omikami with Dainichinyorai from the standpoint of Ryobu-shintoism, leading to the justification of nationalism and ultra-nationalism? Shall he be held responsible?"

ANS. "He shall be held responsible."

7. QUES. "What about one who worked in the Military Police Headquarters in accordance with Item 2, Paragraph 6 A of Article 3 concerning the investigation of those who worked with the Army."

ANS. "No exception is made with the Military Police. All come under the category."

8. QUES. "Are all those who taught Geography in compliance with the instructional synopsis of the Education Ministry to be found unacceptable?"

"A Geography assistant professor of the preparatory course taught the geography of East Asia, in accordance with the instructional synopsis of the higher school. There is nothing untoward in his thought; is his act of living up to the instruction of the Education Ministry to be looked upon in the same light as a soldier who fought for duty's sake?"

ANS. "In the case of elementary school teachers or even secondary school teachers, the act of living up to the Education Ministry instruction may be tolerated, as they may be incapable of criticism. A university professor following the Education Ministry instruction blindly must be subjected to investigation, as he is supposed to form a judgment of his own. One who collaborated with it positively must be subjected to a severe ordeal."

9. QUES. "If the screening committee is to work until the end of the year, and not until Nov. 6th, is it not necessary to reorganize the committee? Is a candidate for professorship to be investigated at the university committee?"

ANS. "The committees are expected to operate until the end of the year. Even those committees who have done with their tasks shall continue in existence until the end of the year. Any candidates, of course, will be investigated by the committee. Those committees who have not finished their jobs are requested to do so as soon as possible, and yet with meticulous care."

10. QUES. "There are two teachers in our school falling under Annex II. We have requested the Government, that they should be retained for the time being. Should they be obliged to resign on Nov. 6th? And what about one recently found to fall under Annex II and who requested to stay? May we ask you for their temporary retention until their present work is over?"

ANS. "With the understanding of the SCAP, they may be retained for the time being, but not later than Nov. 6th. The fact of one falling under the category may be found out later on, but even then he cannot be retained after Nov. 6th."

11. QUES. "What about a councillor (Sanyo) of a special branch of the Japan Educational Association (Dai Nippon Kyoiku Kai)?"

ANS. "Councillors (Sanyo) or advisers (Komon) are not eliminated. If more than a quarter of the screening committee are ex-members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Taisei Yokusan Kai), it is objectionable. The SCAP is watching with keen eye. An ex-officio member of the I.R.A.A. appointed because he was the principal of a school need not be eliminated."

12. QUES. "In case one and the same lecturer presented his questionnaire to both the Nippon University and the Chuo University, it is possible that the two screening committees may give different judgments."

ANS. "If he admits his own unacceptability pronounced by one of them, there the matter ends. If he does not admit it, he may request a rehearing."

13. QUES. "What about one who wrote "Down with America and Britain" in the preface of a book, although he himself is not an ultra-nationalist?"
- ANS. "It should be investigated carefully. It might affect the dignity of a scholar. Even a remark in the preface might influence the readers, although he himself may not have been a militarist."
14. QUES. "Suppose a full-time teacher of the Preparatory Course was found acceptable and yet he as part-time teacher of the University faculty is likely to be found unacceptable, what shall we do with him? The screening committee wants to exclude him from the university."
- ANS. "If he is a part-time teacher of the University, he must be screened by the University Screening Committee."
15. QUES. "If a teacher works in more than two schools, he will be screened in the school of which he is a regular member, but how shall we deal with him technically?"
- ANS. "If you inform us of the fact, we will give you instructions. Please, get in contact with the Acceptability Inquiry Board."
16. QUES. "We have an actual problem. Anyone who presented his questionnaire to the university is being investigated by the university screening committee, be he a full-time teacher or a part-time teacher. If he has a full-time job in another school, may we ask the other school to investigate him?"
- ANS. "Yes, you may."
17. QUES. "In publishing the result, shall we tell the students also?"
- ANS. "In a university it had better be published in the school."
18. QUES. "What about a poet or an artist and such men of culture who went to the front as Army employees?"
- ANS. "His activity shall be taken into consideration."

19. QUES. "An instructor of an Army School is not screened out, as a rule. What about an instructor of a school of which the graduates are excluded from educational service?"

ANS. "Instructors of a school of which the graduates are excluded from educational service are no more eliminated than are instructors of Army schools."

20. QUES. "There are 15 German professors and Assistant-professors in the Literature Faculty of the Sophia University. Are these German authorized to become members of the screening committee?"

ANS. "Even a German, if he is a teacher, is entitled to become a member of the committee."

21. QUES. "How is one dealt with who has turned his coat?"

ANS. "The Education Ministry has dealt with them severely."

22. QUES. "What about the investigation of assistants?"

ANS. "If he takes any part in teaching, he shall be screened. If his activity is confined to an assistant's work, there is no need of screening him."

23. QUES. "Is a committee empowered to make a rehearing of its own accord?"

ANS. "Yes, it shall be enabled to do so."

24. QUES. "Is a judgment once made irrevocable?"

ANS. "The Education Minister may order a rehearing to be made, if he considers it necessary. Such cases may occur in prefectures where the committee is ordered to be reorganized. The chairman may request a rehearing. The revised instruction provides for such cases."

25. QUES. "Is the judgment to be revoked in such cases? Is a public announcement made invalidating the previous judgment?"

ANS. "It shall be invalidated, though such cases are not desirable."

26. QUES. "There is the principal of a normal college whose final decision is reserved, because he was obliged, for duty's sake, to speak in accordance with the Government memorandum ordering him to make dissemination of this or that, or give guidance to this or that?"
- ANS. "A Normal College Principal may have a doctrine of his own, but if he had acted within the scope of the directive, he need not be excluded."
27. QUES. "Suppose a principal dismissed a teacher by order of the Education Ministry, is he justified in having done so?"
- ANS. "The act of living up to his superior's order does not exonerate him from his responsibility. The responsibility varies according to his position."
28. QUES. "It is said that the period of screening may be extended until the end of the year, though it is expected to be over by Nov. 6th. What do you mean?"
- ANS. "The screening committee will continue in existence until the end of Dec., even though actual screening may be over by Nov. 6th. The committee is expected to investigate candidates for educational service. Those who have been retained in school by special permission cannot be retained after Nov. 6th. There is no help for those who may be found later to fall under the category of unacceptable, though they have remained at their post longer than they should have done. It is not meant that the screening committee will be dissolved on Nov. 6th."
29. QUES. "Is the investigation of a candidate for educational service to be done according to the direction of the Education Ministry without making any revisions in the Imperial Ordinance?"
- ANS. "Yes, the regulations concerning candidates shall remain in force."
30. QUES. "It is said that foreigners should be investigated as well as Japanese. What do you mean?"
- ANS. "Foreigners must be investigated as well as Japanese, but in actual practice they may not be on the same basis as the Japanese. Germans must be investigated with meticulous care. Nazis need not be excluded, if they were not active members."

31. QUES. "If, by extention, local chiefs of city, town and village I.R.A.A. fall under the category of unacceptable, what shall we do with the decision of the acceptables? I think they need not be dealt with by the screening committee. How shall they be dealt with?"

ANS. "Please, understand that an extention of those falling under the category of Annex II lies outside the sphere of the screening committee."

32. QUES. "For the investigation of teachers of schools under the control of another ministry (Communications Ministry), shall temporary committeemen be appointed?"

ANS. "Committeemen of another Ministry shall be made to sit at a committee meeting only when school-teachers under the jurisdiction of the said ministry come up for investigation."

33. QUES. "When committeemen were first appointed, there were no temporary committeemen. Will the local Military Government agree to the new appointment?"

ANS. "There is no reason why they should not."

34. QUES. "I thought notification of the "unacceptable" will be made by the Education Minister. Does the Committee notify it?"

ANS. "Judgments will be notified by the chairman of the committee and final decision will be notified by the Education Minister. Judgment and final decision must be distinguished from each other."

35. QUES. "Is application for rehearing made to the Central Inquiry Committee as well as to the local committee?"

ANS. "Yes."

36. QUES. "Is it necessary to state the reason for which one is excluded?"

ANS. "Yes. Please state the reason for which one is found unacceptable, as it is necessary to make an application for rehearing."

37. QUES. "May I request the standard for screening? Your explanation is too abstract. Is it that you want us to be more strict in screening, generally speaking?"

ANS. "Yes, you have committeemen to consult. Besides, you have agreements."

38. QUES. "Does it not sometimes occur when specific reason for unacceptability is difficult to be found?"

ANS. "We have decided in the Education Ministry to mention the categories under which one falls, if he is found unacceptable."

39. QUES. "Is application for rehearing made by one found unacceptable?"

ANS. "Yes."

40. QUES. "If application is made for rehearing, may I ask you to inform the committee before reaching the final decision?"

ANS. "Agreed. Full investigations shall be made; in case of need we will send some one to the spot."

41. QUES. "It was compulsory at one time for Naval civilians to be enrolled in the Navy. What shall we do with one who was enrolled in the Navy and whose installation was published in the Official Gazette? Is a Naval Civilian appointed without any specific reason to be regarded as a career officer or one who was called up?"

ANS. "It depends upon whether it was compulsory or voluntary. Civil law officers all became Army or Navy officers."

42. QUES. "School-inspectors worked in the way they did, because it was their duty. How about their responsibility?"

ANS. "They must hold themselves responsible, in the manner that teachers do."

IV. SPEECH GIVEN BY MAJOR R. W. ARRO, CDD, SCAP, TO THE CHAIRMEN OF ALL SCREENING COMMITTEES AT THE MOI BUSHO ON 16, 18 AND 19 OCT 1946.

IMPORTANCE OF IMPERIAL ORDINANCE # 263.

Imperial Ordinance # 263 was promulgated on 7 May 1946, in compliance with a SCAP directive forwarded to the Imperial Japanese Government on 30 October 1945. A delay of six months in setting up machinery to comply with a SCAP directive seems

an unduly long time. This delay, however, was caused by the time required to write and rewrite and receive approval on the final draft of Imperial Ordinance # 263. Much time and effort was put into the preparation of Imperial Ordinance # 263 by the Ministry of Education. This time an effort was well spent, because the proper screening of teachers in the Japanese school system will have a marked effect on the future of Japan. If Japan is to become a member of a world community it will be primarily because the youth of Japan receive an education along peaceful and democratic lines. Teachers in other occupied countries have been screened in the past, however, in all cases the screening was accomplished by the Occupation Forces. Here in Japan, the program of screening is being handled by the Japanese people themselves. It has, therefore, the attention of the whole world. It is new and, therefore, the various committees have no past experiences to use as a guide. Mistakes have been made and will continue to be made, but if all provisions of Imperial Ordinance # 263 are faithfully carried out, the mistakes will be kept to a minimum.

OUTLINE OF SCREENING RESULTS.

At the present time from a third to a half of all teachers in Japan have been processed by the various committees. Some 200,000 have been screened and of that number only one hundred have been found unacceptable. This is a very, very small number. It is not for SCAP or the Ministry of Education to state that a certain percent should be found unacceptable. Neither SCAP or the Ministry of Education knows how many should be found unacceptable. It seems, however, that in any group of 200,000 school teachers, who taught through a war of aggression and in a system dominated by the military, a considerable number, if properly screened, would be judged unacceptable to teach in a free and democratic system of education.

DISSATISFACTION WITH RESULTS BY SCAP AND THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

Because information had come to the Ministry of Education and to SCAP, that in several prefectures individuals were screened at the rate of one per minute and because it is felt by SCAP and the Ministry of Education, that in certain cases screening committees have certified for educational service certain individuals who should have been judged unacceptable, a conference was held between representatives from SCAP and representatives from the M/Ed, to determine some way in which the screening program could be carried out more efficiently. It was decided at this conference, that certain committees should be dissolved and reorganized, this reorganization to be in whole or in part. For a committee to efficiently carry

out the provisions of Imperial Ordinance # 263, the committee members should have certain qualifications. A few of these qualifications are as follows:-

1. All members should be above reproach. There should be nothing in any members' background, that would cause any citizen of Japan to doubt his ability and desires to efficiently carry out his duties.
2. Committee-members must of necessity be impartial in their judgements. They must pass judgement in such a manner that no injustices are perpetrated. To purge an individual, who should be found acceptable is just as bad as to find an objectionable man acceptable.
3. Committee-members should have a background that will enable them to make decisions efficiently.
4. Committee-members should be those who can afford to devote sufficient time to their duties on the committee.
5. Committee-members should be those individuals within the community who have a knowledge of the importance of education for a democratic Japan.
6. Each committee-member has certain individual responsibilities. They are as follows:-
 - a. To faithfully and impartially carry out the provisions of Imperial Ordinance # 263.
 - b. To feel individual responsibility for the success or failure of the activities of the committee.
 - c. To submit to the committee any information at hand on individuals to be screened. If each member of a committee realizes this and feels the above responsibilities, no grave injustices will be perpetrated.
 - d. After a committee is organized certain methods should be followed:-
 - (1) Collectively and individually the committee should first study all the provisions of Imperial Ordinance # 263.
 - (2) The committee should begin its screening procedure by carefully screening all individual members. If a committee-member is found by the committee to be unacceptable, the appointing authority should be notified.
 - (3) In screening the individuals who fall under the committee's jurisdiction, sufficient time should be allowed to consider each case

seriously and efficiently.

- (4) Difficult cases should be considered when they appear on the agenda. In many instances in the past, difficult cases have been shelved for future consideration.
- (5) Each committee will receive much information from Japanese sources, some reliable and some unreliable. A careful check should be made to ascertain the accuracy of all information.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion let me say that SCAP, too, has certain responsibilities concerning the screening program. It is the responsibility of SCAP to observe the screening program carefully, to see that it complies with all provisions of the directive forwarded to the Imperial Japanese Government by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces on 30 October 1945. Information has been received in the past and will be received in the future from Japanese individuals throughout Japan concerning certain activities of various screening committees. Because of this information, certain spot-checks will be made of screening activities by Military Government units. In this way the success or failure of individual screening committees will be ascertained by SCAP.

V. CONCERNING THE CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE SCREENING COMMITTEE.

By Mr. Kobayashi.

1. Term of the screening committee, etc.
At the Chairmen's Conference it was requested by the Chief of the Acceptability Inquiry Board and the Deputy Chief that screening should be conducted with meticulous care and that for that purpose the screening committee should be kept organized until the end of the year. By memorandum Hatsu Teki No.45 under date of Oct 22nd we informed that screening need not be over by Nov.6th; and by memorandum Hatsu Teki No.50 dated Nov. 2nd we informed that the screening committee should be kept organized until Dec. 31st, 1946 at least. It is hoped that no miscalculation will be made on these points.

During the life of the Committee, screening of candidates for educational service should be continued in accordance with the tenor of Annex II, Ministry Ordinance dated May 7th. Questionnaires submitted later than the due date as well as those of the teachers coming under the jurisdiction of other Ministries should be accepted and investigated.

2. Concerning the investigation of teachers coming under the jurisdiction of other Ministries.

On Oct. 3rd revisions were made in the Ministry Ordinance and Instruction, by which teachers of educational institutions coming under the jurisdiction of other Ministries are subjected to investigation and screening. By Hatsu Teki Memorandum No.36 notifications were made about the screening. Temporary committeemen will be appointed by the agency instituting the screening committee. Questionnaires will be sent by the Ministries in charge of such educational institutions. It is requested that the screening of these teachers will be finished during the life of the committee. Applications for screening will be made by the educational institutions, but the screening committee is requested to keep contact with such schools in a positive way, and especially to see that no school existing in the area over which the committee has jurisdiction is left out. Quick dispatch of business is desired.

As we made corrections in our memorandum, the teachers of the Temporary Secondary School Teachers' Training Institute and those of the Temporary National Elementary School Teachers' Training Institute under the jurisdiction of the Welfare Ministry will be screened, not by the Prefectural Screening Committee, but by the school bloc committee.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION NEWSLETTER
TO: ALL SCREENING COMMITTEES.

NEWSLETTER NO. 5. (February - March Issue)

Teachers' Acceptability Inquiry Board.

Foreword.

Through extraordinary efforts of all people concerned since the promulgation of the Imperial Ordinance, Ministry Ordinance and Instructions concerning teachers' screening on May 7th, 1946, the screening is drawing to an end.

Short of paper and short handed as we are, the issue of the newsletter is behind time, and the present number which is to be a joint issue covering February and March is intended for the transmission of indispensable matters.

Contents.

1. Concerning the Central Inquiry Committee.
2. Concerning Teachers' screening in and after May.
3. Concerning the Exemption of those falling under Appendix 2.
4. Concerning the Exemption from the Loss of Pension Rights.
5. Concerning the winding up of the First Screening Committee.

1. Concerning Central Inquiry Committee.

The Central Inquiry Committee charged with rehearing and investigation into cases of exemption from appendix 2 was ordered to be dissolved and reorganized by the SCAP on Jan 30th, 1947, for reasons mentioned below. A new committee consisting of 21 members were appointed on February 26th, when they held the first meeting, electing a new chairman and talking over the new course of procedure. Many requests for rehearing having been received, they set to work immediately.

SCAP Directive concerning the dissolution and reorganization of the Central Inquiry Committee.

"At a conference between a representative of the Education Ministry and the CI&E, SCAP, the Education Ministry has been ordered to dissolve and reorganize the Central Inquiry Committee for the following reasons:-

1. The Committee deliberately violated a CI&E order in divulging the names of those found acceptable by the Committee before CI&E approval.
2. In their findings the Committee showed a tendency to ignore overt actions of the teachers during wartime, insisting that they do not represent their true intention. Such evasions are recognized to be contrary to the occupation policy of the Allied Powers.

The Central Inquiry Committee should be dissolved and reorganized in the shortest space of time.

Cases of reversals and any additional cases deemed necessary by the Education Ministry should be reheard by the new committee.

Jan. 30th, 1947.

The new committee consists of the following members:-

Representing	Post	Name.
Teachers	Prof. Tokyo Imp. University,	YUKOTA, Kaseburo,
"	Principal, Musashi Higher School,	MIYAMOTO, Kenichi,
"	Principal, Mayo Girls' High College,	SHIMAZU, Koki,
"	Principal, Metropolitan 4th M.S.	HIRATA, Takumi,
"	Teacher, Akabane Vocational S.	MIYAZAKI, Kurashi,
"	Teacher, Kototoi Elementary S.	KUROKUCHI, Takeo,
various social activities	President, Japan Student Aid Ass.,	MAJIMA, Michiharu
"	Vice-chairman, Japan Christian Mission,	MURATA, Shiro,
"	Chief Director, Agriculture & Forestry Central Bank,	YUJIMA, Mototake,
"	Member, Society for the Promotion of Learning,	TAKAGAMI, Terajiro
"	Associate, Japan Chamber of Commerce & Industry	SEMIYA, Banosuke,
"	Home Vice-Minister	SAITO, Noboru.
Men of Learning & Experience,	Member of the Imperial Academy (former Chief, Meteorological Observatory, Dr. of Science)	OKADA, T. Kematsu,
"	Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Dr. of Laws.	UENO, Michisuke, SHINOBU, Junpei,
"	Principal, Tokyo School of Fine Arts,	UENO, Naoaki,
"	Former Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Dr. of Science	KATO, Takeo,
Educational Service	President, Waseda University,	SHIMADA, Koichi,
	Dean, Faculty of Law, Keio University,	KOIKE, Takachi,
	Education Vice-Minister	ARIMITSU, Jiro,
	Chief, School Education Bureau,	HIDAKA, Daishiro.

2. Concerning Teachers' screening in and after May, 1947.

- (1) By Memorandum Hatsuteki 34 dated March 14th, the screening Committees as at present constituted will screen new appointees as well as those teachers who have not been screened so far until the end of April. Things will be different, however, on and after May 1st.
- (2) For handling the situation on and after May 1st a revision will be made in the regulations and a standing committee on teachers' screening will be appointed.
- (3) Appendices 1 and 2 of the Enforcement Regulations concerning teachers' screening as per Cabinet & Ministry Ordinance 1 dated May 7th, 1946, shall be applicable to new appointees on and after May 1st by virtue of Paragraph 2 of the Supplementary Regulation.
- (4) New appointees shall be screened, besides submitting specified questionnaires.

3. Concerning the Exemption of those falling under the category of Appendix 2.

Concerning the exemption of those falling under appendix 2 of the Enforcement Regulations of Teachers' screening we made notification by Memorandum Hatsuteki 13 dated Jan 30th, 1947. Several inquiries having been received for the interpretation of the passage "that they do not fall under the purge directive (Imperial Ordinance 1 dated Jan. 4th), we would like to make this point clear.

It is understood that those who have been specified as individuals by the Prime Minister as falling under the category "unacceptable for public service" shall not be qualified for exemption from appendix 2.

One falling under automatic purge category may apply for exemption from Appendix 2 if he is not specified as individuals falling under the category "unacceptable for public service".

Let us state for your guidance that branch chiefs of the Imperial Reservists' Association fall under the category of appendix 2, branch chiefs of wards in cities other than the Big 6 not excepted. Down to the uttermost limit, local branch chiefs of the said Association fall under the category of Appendix 2. You will deal with them accordingly.

4. Concerning exemption from the loss of pensions right.

Those who have been specified "unacceptable for educational service" by exclusion from teaching profession, banns etc. under Imperial Ordinance 263 dated May 7th, 1946, shall not be paid pensions or other grants of money by virtue of Imperial Ordinances 68, 81, and 116, etc. 1946. Those unacceptables, however, whose exemption from the loss of pensions right is specially deemed necessary by the Education Minister may be referred to the Central Inquiry Committee for investigation and as the result of the Committee's findings application may be made to the Prime Minister for the recovery of pensions right, it is under consideration. If this plan materializes, those desirous of having exemptions made from the loss of pensions right will submit petitions to the Education Minister for exemption from the loss of pensions right.

5. Concerning the winding up of the First Screening Committee.

- (1) The Screening Committees will wind up their business at the end of April. You will be requested to make a report of the accurate figures of the total numbers of those screened, acceptables and unacceptables since May 7th. You will please make the necessary preparations accordingly.
- (2) You were requested to forward the questionnaires to the Education Ministry on and after April 1st. Since the existing committees are not dissolved, however, until the end of April, you are requested to forward them on and after May 1st.
- (3) Prior to the winding up of the first Screening Committees a chairmen's meeting will be convoked in the middle of April in order to keep liaison among the different committees so as to straighten out any discrepancies before winding up their business.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION
EDUCATION DIVISION

The Central Acceptability Inquiry Board of the Ministry of Education has prepared and distributed the first of a series of monthly news letters to the Teachers' Acceptability Inquiry Committees for Information and Guidance on matters pertaining to Screening of teachers. The September letter is included for your information.

- I. Introductory Remarks By Dr. K. Tanaka,
Education Minister.
- II. Explanation of the monthly news letter
By Sagara Iichi,
Chairman of
Teachers' Acceptability
Inquiry Board.
- III. Impression of a member
of the Inquiry Board.
 - A. Reports.
 - B. Letters.
 - C. Problems.
 - D. Cautions.
 - E. Gratitude.
 - F. The Screening of Teachers who are under
the administration of other ministries.
- IV. Information of Committee-meetings in Shikoku
By Koshihara Gin.
- V. Results of Teachers' Acceptability
for June, July and August.

SEPTEMBER NEWS LETTER

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS By Dr. K. TANAKA, Education Minister.

I am told that since it was started in May last inquiry into teachers' acceptability is, for the most part, going on smoothly. It does not, however, agree with our common sense view that of the total number of teachers investigated so far, - 80,000 in round numbers, - only 38 have been classified militarists and ultra-nationalists, although it may be partly accounted for by the fact that people free from complexities have been investigated at first. There is a rumor that the committeemen are addicted to mere formalism. I can quite understand the reason why such a rumor was given rise to. It must be hard and trying to investigate and judge one's colleagues and fellow-workers, but in this case public spirit must have priority over personal feeling as a surgical operation for the resurrection of our country.

Especially among those falling under the category of Annex II, that is, those who will be automatically purged there will be not a few people who are to be sympathized with. The same is true with January 4th Purge Directive. Taking all these things into consideration, investigations with regard to Annex I call for sterner attitude on the part of the committeemen.

As a standard in deciding each concrete case with regard to Annex I, you need not call anyone to account for any word and speech or deed and action spoken or done by him in his private capacity. But if his public speech or action is to be reiterated now, is it to be condoned? Especially, is it possible now for a scholar to hold his former tenet?

Reflection should be demanded if his theories and tenets can be changed without being branded as inconstant. Taking into consideration that the present purge is a prelude to the creation of a democratic peace-loving state and that it is being conducted while all the world is watching, the task must be executed with impartiality, fairness and strictness.

II. EXPLANATION OF THE MONTHLY NEWS LETTER.

By SAGARA Ichi,
Chairman of Teachers' Acceptability Inquiry Board,
Education Minister's Secretariat.

It is now over three months since inquiry into teachers' acceptability was actually started. The number of teachers to be screened amounts to 500,000 in round numbers, and so far over 80,000 have been screened, about one-sixth of the total number. Speaking from the numerical point of view, the rate of progress is not very rapid. On the whole, an air of meticulous care is observable in every screening committee, which is a matter of course. I am glad of it. I need hardly reiterate the necessity

of careful and cautious investigation, and such a random method as the disposing of them as a lot without going into their details should be strictly avoided.

In presenting the first number of this Monthly Report on Screening, let me refer briefly to the motive why it was started. In this Report are mentioned news from the Central Acceptability Inquiry Board for the guidance of each local committee, prefectural or school Authorities, informations not necessarily to be conveyed by the regular official routine, and yet requiring the attention of everybody concerned in screening, matters concerning census and statistics, or the exchange of news and information among the different committees for their own guidance. Now that several months have elapsed since the opening of the first session of the screening committee, it seems rather too late for an organ of this kind to be issued, but I think as screening goes on unexpected problems present themselves in succession. For this reason and partly prompted by the recommendation of the General Headquarters, SCAP, we have decided to issue the first number of the newsletter. It is hoped, that this monthly report will be made use of to the fullest extent and gentlemen and ladies of the committee and the secretariat are requested to send in their report for the guidance of other people.

The Committee for inquiring into teachers' and educators' acceptability held its first meeting on the 24th June, 1946 and the 13th on the 16th September, during which 290 people have been screened.

They were screened at the rate of 20 people at each meeting. Members of the Education Ministry came on the tapis first and meticulous care was exercised by the committee in investigation. Discussions were carried on as to the merit and demerit of the books and theses, not infrequently necessitating the reservation of the verdict. Sometimes men were dispatched to the country for investigation or local offices were requested to make investigation. Progress was by no means satisfactory.

Amid the intense heat of July and August, after sitting for a long time at the conference table, I used to draw a sigh of relief, when it was over. Committeemen going home in a crowded street-car must be sympathized with, not to mention Vice-chairman Mr. Agatsuma walking clumsily leaning on crutches.

The Central Committee for inquiring into teachers' acceptability held its first meeting at the Vice-Ministers' room on the 10th July, when Dr. Nambara, President of the Tokyo Imperial University and Dr. Makino were chosen chairman and vice-chairman respectively; consultations were made as to the method of screening.

The second meeting is scheduled to be held on the second October, when rehearing will be made of those whose materials for investigation are available.

III. IMPRESSIONS OF A MEMBER OF THE INQUIRY BOARD.

A. Reports.

1. On reading the reports, there is sometimes ambiguity about the verdict, designation and dismissal.
2. In the designation of these coming under the category of the Annex II meticulous care should be exercised under the present circumstances when there is no chance of reinvestigation. There are not a few instances of teachers designated as coming under this category for reasons which even we can hardly understand.
3. Teachers screened in June and July were few and far between, but in August they showed a sudden increase. This sudden rise in the number of teachers screened seems to be an object of wonder and astonishment to the gentlemen of the Headquarters of the SCAP noted for their quick dispatch in disposing of business. Speedy work is all right, but carelessness should be strictly avoided.

B. Letters.

1. A great number of letters have come to us. Not a few of them are of irresponsible nature, intended to ensnare the unwary. It is feared that the same is the case with other committees. We do not dislike reading letters, but we must be on our guard to read between the lines, so as not to be led astray by schemers.

C. Problems.

1. As to the problem of pensions and retirement allowances for those screened out, negotiations are under way with the Headquarters, SCAP, and before long we shall be able to issue a memorandum.
2. To the question whether the screening committee will be dissolved on the 6th November we say "No" curtly. Of this you will be informed later.
3. Settlement has been made on the expenditure of the committee men's allowances, and we are taking the necessary steps to make the disbursement, meagre as the pay is.

D. Caution.

1. Revisions have been made in the Cabinet Ordinance and Home Ministry Ordinance etc. regarding Annex A concerning January 4th Purge Directive. You are requested to look to the Official Gazette.

2. Not all the teachers' questionnaires have been handed in. It is time that they should have been handed in.

E. Gratitude.

1. My sincerest thanks is due to the committeemen for their collaboration during the hot summer days. With the advent of fall, let me solicit their continued effort for the sake of re-establishing the country on a permanent peace footing.

F. The screening of teachers who are under the administration of their ministries.

1. Under the Imperial Ordinance, Ministry Ordinance and Instructions issued on the 7th May, inquiry is being made into the teachers' acceptability. Revisions will be made shortly in the Joint Ordinance, under which inquiry will be made into the acceptability of teachers in schools, officials' training institute or re-educational agencies under the jurisdiction of seven ministries including the Transportation Ministry. You will be notified of it later on, but let me refer to it for your guidance.

2. Various government offices will ask the committee for the screening and questionnaires will be forwarded. It is requested, that the committee will keep in close contact with those governmental organs, lest any mishap should happen.

3. Schools and institutes are divided into two categories, one to be screened by the school bloc screening committee and the other by the Prefectural Screening committee.

a. Schools and agencies of which the teachers are to be screened by the School bloc screening committee:

Fishery College,
Nautical University, Nautical College,
Seafaring Technical College,
Navigation Institute,
Lighthouse Officials' Training School,
Weather Experts' Training School attached to the
Central Meteorological Observatory,
(Officials above 2nd rank excepted).
Local Prison-keepers' Training School,
Higher Communications Institute (Principal & officials
above second rank excepted).
Radio Telegraph Institute (Principal & Officials above
second rank excepted).
Juvenile Asylum (Principal excepted).

b. Schools and agencies of which the teachers are to be screened by the Prefectural Screening committee:

Railway Officials Training School (Officials above second
rank excepted).

Engineering Artisans Training Institute, Railway Board
(Officials above second rank excepted).
Railway Youth School,
Mercantile Marine School,
Seamen's Training School,
Ordinary Communications Institute,
Communications Youth Training Institute,
Prefectural Juvenile Asylum,
Juvenile Asylum,
Secondary School Teachers' Training School,
Primary School Teachers' Training School.

In the screening of the teachers of the aforementioned schools two officials of the respective ministry may be appointed temporary committeemen. The committeemen are requested to put their shoulders to the wheel to finish their work by the 6th of November.

IV. INFORMATION OF COMMITTEE-MEETINGS IN SHIKOKU.

By Koshihara Jin.

Under official order to make investigations into the state of the committee-meetings in Shikoku, I made a round of the four prefectures in Shikoku in the middle of September; during this official tour I was able to hear views and opinions of the committee-men, and I was glad to see that the committee-men are going about their business earnestly, fairly and conscientiously, the intense heat of the summer notwithstanding.

First, as regards the Shikoku School, Bloc Committee for Inquiring into Teachers' Acceptability. The vacancy in the post of the principal of the Takamatsu College of Economics seems to be responsible for the delay in the establishment of the committee. It was on the 29th of July, - by no means an early date, - that the committee was organized. The committeemen set about their business in real earnest to make up for the lost time, and they held committee-meetings, one meeting lasting for a couple of days. They formed sub-committees, each charged with a certain portion of the investigation. They have had three meetings lasting for six days in all, in which they have cleared all of the 552 teachers with the exception of 85. There may be cases requiring rehearing and work is going on steadily with the exception that all will be cleared by the end of October.

Next as regards the Prefectural committee, in Ehime Prefecture the first committee-meeting was held on the 22nd of July and they have sat six times by the 5th of September. All the committee-men are investigating the questionnaires and arrangements have been made with the different quarters for the collection of further materials. With further investigations made decision will be made at the plenary session of the committee. So far of the 9,000 people awaiting screening they have already cleared 617, with some teachers reserved, and it is expected that the whole task will be finished by the end of October.

In the Kagawa Prefecture, the first committee-meeting was held on the first of July. A protest by the teachers' union resulted in the alteration of the committeemen, but so far they have sat seven times, and of the total number of more than 5,700 they have screened 2250, with the reservation of 42 who require further investigation. As method of investigation, two days before the opening of the committee-meeting, the secretaries (one secondary school teacher, one youth school teacher and three national elementary school teachers representing the cities and counties that have not returned any committee-men, as well as the prefectural school-inspectors) make preliminary investigations of the questionnaires and make bills for consultation by the committee. In these bills are recorded extracts from the questionnaires put in a nutshell. In the committee-meeting, a secretary reads the questionnaire in the order of the bills and decisions are made by the committeemen. At first, they cleared about 200 teachers at one meeting, and sometimes the investigation was made so smoothly as 300 people were cleared at one meeting, but recently with the coming of the principals into the picture the rate of progress has seemed to slow down, apparently calling for an especially careful investigation.

In Kochi Prefecture the first committee-meeting was held on the 16th of July, but the screening of the committeemen by themselves resulted in the alteration of their line-up and still the committee is short of one member. By the 15th of September they sat 15 times, at the rate of three times a week. Of the total number 5,500 1829 have been cleared, 169 being reserved for final decision. It is expected that investigations will be finished by the end of September with a few exceptions, which, it is feared, will be carried over into the second decade of October.

In Tokushima Prefecture the first committee-meeting was held on the 30th of July, and so far they have sat eight times, in which 4109 teachers have been investigated out of the total 6200, with the reservation of 100 odd people.

As a method of investigation, the committee is divided into three sub-committees, each charged with national elementary schools youth schools and secondary schools respectively. Each sub-committee makes a preliminary investigation of those coming into its scope before submitting the result to the plenary session for consultation, where final decision is made. Sometimes they have summoned teachers, principals, etc. to the conference-room where inquiries are made, or at times committee-men have been sent down to the towns or villages to make investigations among the graduates colleagues or the children's parents. It is imagined that screening will not be over until the second decade of November, as they are on the side of caution.

Of the four prefectures, the verdict of "unacceptable" has not been made in any prefectures with the exception of Kochi Prefecture. They are progressing gingerly at present, but many problems are expected to present themselves as those reserved ones come up for rehearing. At the sponsorship of Tokushima Prefecture Chairmen's conference will be held recently, when consultations over the method of investigation as well as mutual exchange of news and information concerning prefectural screening committees will be

made.

This is a brief account of any investigation trip in Shikoku.

V. RESULTS OF TEACHERS' ACCEPTABILITY FOR JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST.

PREFECTURAL INQUIRY COMMITTEES.

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>investigated</u>	<u>Dismissed</u>	<u>Reinstated</u>	<u>Coming under</u> <u>Annex II</u>
Hokkaido	5196			26
Aomori	3498	6		4
Iwate	2961			1
Akita	1274			
Miyagi	533	1		12
Ibaraki	587			108
Fukushima	5397			
Tochigi	9179			
Saitama	311			
Gumma	2495			18
Chiba	8862			34
Tokyo	1399			2
Kanagawa	7993			36
Niigata			3	14
Fukui	1089			8
Nagano	1506			23
Toyama	2501			6
Shizuoka	1833	3		
Gifu				50
Shiga				2
Kyoto	14			
Osaka	969			1
Hyogo				30
Wakayama				8
Tottori	2276			6
Shimane	3397			
Kagawa	2969	1	1	11
Kochi	104	1		1
Tokushima	2507			20
Ehime	17			1
Nagasaki				60
Kumamoto				19
Miyazaki				18
Total	68,867	12	4	519

	<u>Number investigated</u>	<u>Dismissed</u>	<u>Reinstated</u>	<u>Coming under Annex II</u>
School Bloc Inquiry Committees	9127	11	48	37
University Inquiry Committees	2300	12	3	187
Educational Officials Inquiry Committees	214	3		
Grand total	80,508	38	55	743

INQUIRY COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATIONAL SERVICE MEMBERS' ACCEPTABILITYCENTRAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATIONAL
SERVICE MEMBERS' ACCEPTABILITY

ORGANIZED BY: Ministry of Education.

COMPOSITION: Twenty-one members.

1. Six teachers recommended by Japan Educational Association.
2. Five persons recommended by President of Imperial Academy.
3. Ten persons designated by Minister of Education: a. one Ministry of Home Affairs official; b. five representatives of organizations deemed suitable by the Minister; c. four persons from Ministry of Education or from among school heads, managers and founders.

FUNCTIONS: To handle all requests for re-investigation from teachers and educational officials investigated by other Committees.

METROPOLITAN, HOKKAIDO OR PREFECTURAL
INQUIRY COMMITTEE FOR TEACHERS' ACCEPTABILITY

DISTRIBUTION: One in each ken and metropolis, one for Hokkaido.

ORGANIZED BY: Local governor.

COMPOSITION : Thirteen members.

1. Seven teachers from area concerned selected by Japan Educational Association from fourteen names submitted by local branch of the Association.
2. Six representatives of organizations deemed suitable by the local governor.

FUNCTIONS: To investigate teachers of elementary and secondary grade schools and school inspectors.

SCHOOL BLOC INQUIRY COMMITTEE
FOR TEACHERS' ACCEPTABILITY ~ *Kinki*

DISTRIBUTION: One in each of the eleven administrative regions, to which the "school blocs" correspond.

ORGANIZED BY: Head of school bloc.

COMPOSITION: Fifteen members.

1. Six higher school and college teachers elected by vote.
2. Six representatives of organizations deemed suitable by head of the school bloc.
3. Three persons designated by head of the school bloc from among heads, managers and founders of schools.

FUNCTIONS: To investigate teachers of higher schools and colleges.

UNIVERSITY INQUIRY COMMITTEE
FOR TEACHERS' ACCEPTABILITY

DISTRIBUTION: One for each faculty of each university.

ORGANIZED BY: Rector or President of university concerned.

COMPOSITION : One-third of actual number of professors and assistant-professors of the faculty concerned, elected by mutual vote in proportion of two assistant-professors to five professors.

FUNCTIONS: To investigate teachers of faculty concerned.

INQUIRY COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATIONAL
OFFICIALS' ACCEPTABILITY

ORGANIZED BY: Vice-Minister of Education.

COMPOSITION : Seventeen members.

1. Six teachers recommended by Japan Educational Association.
2. Eleven persons designated by Vice-Minister of Education: one Ministry of Home Affairs official; six representatives of organizations deemed suitable by the Vice-Minister; four persons from Ministry of Education or from among school heads, managers and founders.

FUNCTIONS:

1. To investigate heads of universities, higher schools and colleges.
2. To investigate teachers and various educational officials as enumerated in Items 2 through 6 of Appendix III of Screening Ordinance Enforcement Regulations.

LIST OF ARMY, NAVY AND OTHER PERSONNEL
NOT QUALIFIED TO HOLD POSITIONS
AS TEACHERS OR EDUCATIONAL OFFICIALS

I. ARMY PERSONNEL

1. Commissioned Officers of the Regular Army

a. This includes:

- (1) Graduates of the following schools who were appointed Second Lieutenants:
 - Military Officers Academy
 - Army Aviation Officers Academy
 - Army Paymasters School
 - Military Police School
- (2) Graduates of schools above college level who volunteered to be appointed active service officers

b. This does not include:

- (1) Graduates of schools above college level who volunteered to become Technical or Medical Officer Cadets, even if later commissioned
- (2) Reserve Officer Candidates
- (3) Special Class A Reserve Officer Candidates
- (4) Army civilian officials commissioned in the Army Technical, Intendance, Judicial, etc. Depts.

2. Army Special Volunteer Reserve Officers

a. This includes

- (1) Special volunteer officers who volunteered for active duty from the Reserve
- (2) Special volunteer officers who volunteered for active duty after finishing one-year study in:
 - Army Military Police School
 - Army Officers' Academy
 - Sendai Army Aviation School
 - Army Intendance School
 - Army Medical School
 - Army Veterinary School
 - any other such school designated by the War Ministry

b. This does not include:

Those who finished Reserve Officer Candidate courses (including One-Year Volunteers; One-Year Active Service Men, Special Pilot Cadets, Special Class Reserve Officer Cadets, Reserve Cadets, Pilot Cadets) but did not assume active service through schools enumerated in I,2,a,(2) above.

3. Those considered to be Professional Military Personnel

a. This includes:

- (1) Those who fall under Appendix A of 4 Jan 46 Purge Directive
- (2) NCO's appointed under regular provisions of Army Replacement Ordinance
- (3) NCO's appointed after training
- (4) Graduates of the following NCO schools:
 - Army Tank Crew School
 - Army Field Artillery School
 - Army Heavy Artillery School
 - Chiba Army Aerial Defense School
 - Army Boys Signal Corps School
 - Army Flying School
 - Army Ordnance School

b. This does not include:

- (1) Enlisted Men, except of the Military Police and Special Intelligence Organization
- (2) NCO's who finished the Special Reserve Officer Cadets course

II. NAVY PERSONNEL

1. Commissioned Officers of the Regular Navy

a. This includes:

- (1) Graduates, appointed Ensigns, of:
 - Naval Academy
 - Naval Engineering College
 - Naval Intendance School
- (2) Graduates of schools under the Ministry of Education commissioned for permanent service in the Medical, Pharmacist, Intendance, Dental, Technical and Judicial Depts.
- (3) Special Duty Officers (Tokumu Shikan)

b. This does not include:

- (1) Short-period officers (two years) of the Medical, Pharmacist, Intendance, Dental, Technical and Judicial Depts.
- (2) Civilian officials commissioned in the Intendance, Engineer or Judicial Depts.

2. Naval Special Volunteer Reserve Officers

a. This includes:

- (1) Those, transferred to active service from the reserve, who were commissioned Ensigns after graduation from:

Higher Navigation School
 Deep Sea Fishery Course of Fisheries Institute
 Any school recognized as equal to the above, if
 the person also finished the Naval Reserve
 Students Course

- (2) All officers and special duty officers who volunteered for active service

3. Those Considered to be Professional Naval Personnel

a. This includes:

- (1) Those who fall under Appendix A of 4 Jan 46 Purge Directive
 (2) NCO appointees who finished courses of special military schools:
 e.g. Higher Course of Naval Gunnery School
 Telegraphy Course of Naval Signal School
 Higher Course of Naval Torpedo School
 etc.
 (3) Those who volunteered to become NCO's on active duty

b. This does not include:

- (1) Enlisted Men or NCO's, whose service was extended compulsorily under Article 19 of the Conscription Law
 (2) Those on active duty compulsorily under Item 1, Clause 1, Article 14 of the Navy Volunteer Ordinance
 (3) Enlisted Men, except Military Police, Special, Intelligence Organization personnel, etc.

III. PERSONS CONNECTED WITH MILITARY SERVICE
(other than I and II above)

1. This category includes:

- a. Members of the following:
 Board of Fleet Admirals and Field Marshals
 Imperial General Headquarters
 Supreme Military Council
 Army and Navy General Staffs
 Supreme Council for Prosecution of War
- b. Officers, NCO's, Enlisted Men or Civilian employees of the Military Police, Special Intelligence Organization, Naval Special Intelligence Department, or other such special organizations.
- c. The Minister,
 Vice-Minister
 Civil officials of Chokunin rank or corresponding position
 of the Ministry of War and all organizations, schools, etc. connected therewith.
 (Except appointees since 2 September 1945).

- d. The Minister,
Vice-Minister
Parliamentary Vice-Minister
Parliamentary Councillor
Chief Secretary
Civil officials of Chokunin rank or corresponding
position
of the Ministry of the Navy and all organizations, schools,
etc, connected therewith.
(Except appointees since 2 September 1945)

2. This category does not include:

- a. Those whose service was in General Affairs, except of the
Special Intelligence Organization
- b. Those who served in military organizations not listed in
III, 1.
- c. Members of the Provisional Military Police Corps which was
organized at the beginning of the Occupation
- d. Members of the Auxiliary Military Police, who served less
than a month

INQUIRY COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATIONAL SERVICE MEMBERS' ACCEPTABILITYCENTRAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATIONAL
SERVICE MEMBERS' ACCEPTABILITY

ORGANIZED BY: Ministry of Education

COMPOSITION: Twenty-one members

1. Six teachers recommended by Japan Educational Association.
2. Five persons recommended by President of Imperial Academy
3. Ten persons designated by Minister of Education: a. one Ministry of Home Affairs official; b. five representatives of organizations deemed suitable by the Minister; c. four persons from Ministry of Education or from among school heads, managers and founders.

FUNCTIONS: To handle all requests for re-investigation from teachers and educational officials investigated by other Committees.

METROPOLITAN, HOKKAIDO PREFECTURAL
INQUIRY COMMITTEE FOR TEACHERS' ACCEPTABILITY

DISTRIBUTION: One in each ken and metropolis, one for Hokkaido.

ORGANIZED BY: Local governor

COMPOSITION: Thirteen members

1. Seven teachers from area concerned selected by Japan Educational Association from fourteen names submitted by local branch of the Association.
2. Six representatives of organizations deemed suitable by the local governor.

FUNCTIONS: To investigate teachers of elementary and secondary grade schools and school inspectors.

SCHOOL BLOC INQUIRY COMMITTEE
FOR TEACHERS' ACCEPTABILITY

DISTRIBUTION: One in each of the eleven administrative regions, to which the "school blocs" correspond.

ORGANIZED BY: Head of school bloc.

COMPOSITION: Fifteen members

1. Six higher school and college teachers elected by vote
2. Six representatives of organizations deemed suitable by head of the school bloc.
3. Three persons designated by head of the school bloc from among heads, managers and founders of schools.

FUNCTIONS: To investigate teachers of higher schools and colleges.

UNIVERSITY INQUIRY COMMITTEE
FOR TEACHERS ACCEPTABILITY

DISTRIBUTION: One for each faculty of each university.

ORGANIZED BY: Rector or President of university concerned.

COMPOSITION: One-third of actual number of professors and assistant-professors of the faculty concerned, elected by mutual vote in proportion of two assistant-professors to five professors.

FUNCTIONS: To investigate teachers of faculty concerned.

INQUIRY COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATIONAL
OFFICIALS' ACCEPTABILITY

ORGANIZED BY: Vice-Minister of Education

COMPOSITION: Seventeen members

1. Six teachers recommended by Japan Educational Association.
2. Eleven persons designated by Vice-Minister of Education: one Ministry of Home Affairs official; six representatives of organizations deemed suitable by the Vice-Minister; four persons from Ministry of Education or from among school heads, managers and founders.

FUNCTIONS:

1. To investigate heads of universities, higher schools and colleges.
2. To investigate teachers and various educational officials as enumerated in Items 2 through 6 of Appendix III of Screening Ordinance Enforcement Regulations.

(Informational material provided from Government Section, SCAP, through
Information Division, CI&E.)

DETAILED INTERPRETATION OF "G" CATEGORY TO BE GIVEN FULL LEGAL STATUS

CI&E
11 April
1947

Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #1 will be amended to include the Japanese Government's interpretation of Category "G" in its provisions. This interpretation was previously released to the public and transmitted to the screening committees as an informal supplement to the ordinances in the form of a Cabinet Announcement. It will now, however, be an official part of the ordinance and contains some of its most important provisions. The full text follows:

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

1. Any person who held between July 7, 1937 and September 2, 1945 one of the following positions will be considered falling under the provisions of Paragraph G of the Memorandum.

- a. Minister of State (Kokumu Daijin)
- b. Lord Keeper of Privy Seal (Nai Daijin)
- c. President of the Privy Council (Sumitsuin Gicho)
- d. Chief Secretary of the Cabinet (Naikaku Shokikancho)
- e. Director-General of the Board of Legislation (Hosei Kyoku Chokan)
- f. President of the Board of Information (Jyoho Kyoku Sosai)
- g. President of the Board of Planning (Kikakuin Sosai)
- h. President, Vice-President of the Asia Development Board (Koain Sosai and Fuku Sosai)
- i. President of the Board of Manchurian Affairs (Taiman Jimu Kyoku Sosai) (including those who held the position prior to July 1937.)
- j. Public Prosecutor General (Kenji Socho)
- k. Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador to Germany or Italy.

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.

Government offices

- a. Cabinet Councillor (Naikaku Sangi)
- b. Cabinet Advisor (Naikaku Komon)
- c. Vice-President of the Privy Council
- d. Board of Information-Vice President and Director of a Division
- e. Board of Planning-Vice-President and Director of a Division.
- f. Asia Development Board-Director-General of General Affairs, Director of a Division, 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 Director of a Bureau
- i. Governor-General of a Local Government-Bureau (Chiho Sokan), Superintendent-General of Local Military Procurement Supervision Office (Chiho Gunju Kanribu Chokan), Chief of Metropolitan Kaishi Chokan Police Board

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 banks, insurance company or any other financial institution, whose main office is located in Japan proper (excluding those prescribed in paragraph 6 below)

Any special company

Any Eidan

Any control association (Tosei Kai)

Any control company (Tosei Kaisha)

Any corporation in which the Government or its agency,

a special bank or special company is the largest stockholder.

- c. Japanese advisor, representative or executive personnel of Bank of Indo-China and Franco-Japanese Bank.
- d. Any person who held a position of Advisor to a Foreign Government including its local organs within the territories occupied by the Japanese armed force other than those persons falling under the provisions of Paragraph F.

(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:
 - 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) 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.

Detailed definition of the two paragraphs above is as follows:

- a) Any person who during service with the Special Higher Police or Thought Prosecution played an important role in the disposals of major criminal cases as listed in the Note below.
- 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 3 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 3 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 3 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.

Note: List of Major "Thought Criminal" cases:

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. The Rono case (The Labour-Farmer Group case) | January 1937 |
| 2. Nippon Musanto Case (The Japan Proletarian Party Case) | December 1937 |
| 3. Nippon Rono National Discussion Meeting Case | December 1937 |
| 4. The Professor's Group Case | February 1938 |
| 5. The Nippon Kyosan Shugisha Dan Case (The Japan Communist Group Case) | 1938 |
| 6. The Kokusai Kyosanta Case (The International Communist Party Case) | October 1941 |
| 7. Todai-sha Case (The Lighthouse Case) | June 1941 |
| 8. Nippon Seikyo Kai Case (The Japan Sacred Church case) | June 1942 |
| 9. The Kiyome Kyokai Case (The Kiyome Church Case) | June 1942 |
| 10. The Toyo Senkyokai Kiyome Kyokai Case (The Eastern "Senkyokai Kiyome" Church Case) | June 1942 |
| 11. The Dai-shichi-hi Kirisuto Sairin Dan Case (The 7th Day Adventist Church Case) | October 1943 |
| 12. Any other similar case. | |

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).

1) Any person who during all these past years of war - namely from July 7, 1937 to September 2, 1945 - took part in the planning or execution of important war-time policies of the Government pertaining to the following matters (except those whose tenure of office was especially short):

a. Propaganda or dissemination of news for the purpose of instigating war, suppressing opponents of jingoism or advocating dictatorship, totalitarianism of the Nazi or Fascist pattern, militarism or ultra-nationalism.

b. Guidance or control of thought or speech for the same purpose.

c. Political direction or economic exploitation of Japanese occupied territories.

d. Important plans for war-time general mobilization or economic control.

e. Matters enumerated in the Note at the end of paragraph 2 above.

("Conspicuous evidence as a person falling under the provisions of paragraph G").

f. Other plans for the direction of the war.

2) Any person who actively engaged by writing, speech or action in instigating war, suppressing opponents of jingoism, or advocating dictatorship, totalitarianism of the Nazi or Fascist pattern, militarism or ultra-nationalism regardless of whether or not it was his official obligation to do so.

b. Member of the House of Peers or of House of Representatives. Any person who in or outside the Diet was conspicuously active by writing, speech or action for the following purposes: Instigation or direction of War, suppression of opponents of jingoism, or inspiring of dictatorship, totalitarianism of the Nazi or Fascist pattern, militarism or ultra-nationalism.

c. Man of letters or artist.

Any person who in the capacity as scholar, journalist, member of a newspaper editorial staff, reviewer or writer for magazines or other publications, or in any other similar capacity, comes under one of the following categories because of his writing, lecture, speech, articles, news report, etc.

1) Person who advocated aggression or militant nationalism, or actively contributed to such propaganda, or who through his 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 similar nature, or the Manchurian Incident, China Incident or the Pacific War.

2) Person who advocated dictatorship or totalitarianism of the Nazi or Fascist pattern.

3) Person who advocated the supremacy of the Japanese nation to be a leader of other nations or who cooperated actively with propaganda of the above effect.

4) Person who persecuted or denounced liberals or anti-militarists for their liberal or anti-militaristic ideologies.

5) Person who in any other way advocated or championed militarism or ultra-nationalism.

d. Principal official of publishing enterprise, publisher or editor of any newspapers, magazine or other publication, etc.

"Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho), President (Shacho), Vice President (Fuku Shacho), Managing Director (Sanmu Torishimari Yaku), Standing Director (Jomu Torishimari Yaku), Chief of Compilation Bureau (Henshu Kyoku Cho), Chief of Research Bureau (Chosa Kyoky Cho), Editor-in-Chief (Shu Hitsu), Managing Editor (Henshu Jicho), Chief of Editorial Staff (Ronsetsu Shunin), or any other official, regardless of his title, who, in fact, exercised the authority or influence commensurate with that of any of the positions listed above of newspaper companies, magazine or book publishing companies, broadcasting corporation, companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentation, any other media of mass communication or other companies or organizations which sponsored or controlled the dissemination of information through the above media in or outside Japan, during such periods between 7 July 1937 and 7 December 1941 as those organizations were engaged actively, through their business, in activities as mentioned below and exercised wide national influence.

activities as described under categories (1) to (5) of subparagraph c above or other activities as described under Article 1, paragraph 1 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946".

e. Business man

Any person who during the war was engaged in various enterprises and who falls under one of the following categories:

- 1) Representative of any enterprise which was designated as a responsible enterprise by the Army or Navy, and which as such engaged in the economic exploitation or other activities in the occupied areas; or person responsible for such an enterprise on the spot.

6. Any person who held between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945 a position of Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho), President (Shacho), Vice-President (Fuku Shacho), Managing Director (Semmu Torishimari Yaku), Standing Director (Jomu Torishimari Yaku), Standing Auditors (Jonin Kansa Yaku), Active Advisor (Komon) or Councillor (Sodan Yaku), principal stockholder who owned 10 per cent or more of capital stocks or who exercised, directly or indirectly, controlling influences in the management of the company or any other official, regardless of his title, including branch managers in any Japanese-occupied territory, Axis or Axis-occupied country, who in fact exercised authority or influence commensurate with that of any of the positions listed above in any of the following companies which are listed specifically in paragraph 12 of Appendix II of the Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

- (1) Conspicuously influential companies which have manufactured finished aircraft or arms, or munitions or strategic or critical materials essential to the constructions or operations thereof.
- (2) Conspicuously monopolistic companies which have engaged in production of basic productive materials or business or communication or transportation.
- (3) Conspicuously monopolistic companies which have engaged in domestic or foreign trade.
- (4) Holding companies designated or to be designated hereafter by the SCAP Memoranda and influential companies closely associated with the above.
- (5) Companies which have the authorized capitalization exceeding one hundred million yen.
 -) Any other companies or financial institutions which have commanded excessive economic power.

7. Representative or highest executive officer of Ultra-Nationalistic, Terroristic or Secret Patriotic Societies other than those specified in the provision of Paragraph C.

8. Any person who was "recommended" in the general election of 1942.

9. Any person who held between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945 any one of the following positions:

Chief of Metropolitan, city, ward, town or village federation of branches or chief of city, ward, town or village branch of the Imperial Ex-Servicemen's Association.

Note: 1) With reference to persons who hold governmental offices (excluding those positions included within governmental offices under the provisions of Article II of the Imperial Ordinance No. 109 of 1946), prescribed in Article I of the said Ordinance or positions prescribed in Article IV of the said Ordinance who, for holding or assuming such positions, have been cleared under the previous provisions as not falling under the Memorandum, the provisions of Paragraph 6 above will not be applied to them until 3 May 1947, so long as they stay in such position.

2) With reference to persons who held, at the time of promulgation of this Interpretation, governmental offices prescribed in Article I of the Imperial Ordinance No. 109 of 1946, who, for holding or assuming such positions, have been cleared under the previous provisions as not falling under the Memorandum, the provisions of paragraph 9, above, will not be applied, in case of the former positions, until 3 May 1947 so long as they stay in such position.

3. With reference to persons who hold, at the time of promulgation of this Interpretation, positions (excluding the mayors) prescribed in Article IV of the Imperial Ordinance No. 109 of 1946, who, for holding or assuming such positions, have been cleared under the previous provisions as not falling under the Memoranda, the provisions of paragraphs 6 and 9, above, will not be applied until the next election, so long as they stay in such position.