Article 6. The Attorney-General shall take necessary measures to preserve the properties of Dissolved Organizations. In case the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers so requires, the Attorney-General shall take such measures prior to the designation according to the provisions of Art. 4 of the Organizations Control Order.

Article 7. The properties mentioned in Art. 3 shall be held in custody by the Attorney-General.

2. The Attorney-General shall sell the properties mentioned in the preceding paragraph, excluding the cases provided in Art. 10, Art. 11: Par. 1 and Art. 12. In this case he shall let the Sales Commission of the Dissolved Organizations' Properties execute the operation of sales business. The Sales Commission shall execute the sales business under the stipulations of the National Property Law (Law No.73 of 1948) and other laws and ordinances concerning the disposition of properties belonging to the National Treasury, besides the previously announced stipulations of this Cabinet Order and regulations previously provided by the Attorney-General.

3. The sale of real properties under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be made to the highest eligible and qualified bidder, on a sealed bid basis, and the sale of movable properties shall be made to the eligible and qualified applicant who has submitted an application for purchase. In case there is any one bid for purchase of any one unit of real property amounting to ¥1,500,000 or more, the Sales Commission of the Dissolved Organizations' Properties shall submit all bids with regard to the properties concerned to the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Civil Property Custodian for approval of sale. In other cases, the Sales Commission of the Dissolved Organizations' Properties may accept the sale without prior approval of the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Civil Property Custodian. The Sales Commission shall have the sales money

paid in cash by the specified date, However, in case the Sales Commission of the Dissolved Organizations' Properties admits that it is difficult for the purchaser to pay the money at a time, the Commission may agree to special contract for deferred payment by installment not to exceed a perid of four (4) years, on condition of giving sure security and paying interest.

4. When in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph the purchaser pays the full amount of the purchase money, or makes the first payment in case of a special contract for payment in installments, the title to the property sold shall be transferred to the purchaser, and the rights (with the exception of superficies, servitudes or leases on real property which were not originally created by a dissolved organization) of users of the property shall be extinguished. In this case, the user of the land or building among the properties sold, under the license of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or the Government, may use the same land or building, for the period up to two years in case of land and one year in case of building from the date of transfer of title, on the same condition as licensed before. In case the present user cannot continue the use of the land or building concerned after the expiration of the term, the said user may demand the owner of the property concerned to purchase at current price the building or buildings newly constructed thereon or fittings attached thereto under license granted by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or the Government, or with the consent of the owner.

5. Concerning the sale and custody of properties according to the preceding provisions of the Cabinet Order, the Attorney-General may provide special regulations for administrative purposes only.

6. The Attorney-General may direct the Governors of Prefectures to assist the Sales Commission of Dissolved Organizations' Properties in the execution of the sales program.

Article 8. In case a Dissolved Organization is a juridical person, the registration of its dissolution shall be entrusted by the Attorney-General.

Article 9. Concerning the formalities of the registration (TOKI or TOKUKU) of the properties mentioned in Art. 3, the Attorney-General may provide exceptions.

Article 10. In case there are agricultural land, agricultural equipment, agricultural buildings and other agricultural properties among the properties mentioned in Art. 3 (excluding those provided in Art. 11), the Attorney-General shall transfer the custody thereof to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

2. In case the transfer of custody has been made as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry shall immediately assess the sales price to be sold according to the regulations of Owner-Farmers Establishment Special Measures Law (Law No.43 of 1946) and Agricultural Land Adjustment Law (Law No.67 of 1938) and transfer the same amount of money with the above assessed price to the Special Account for Proceeds from Dissolved Organizations' Properties from the special account of Owner-Farmers Establishment Special Measures.

3. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry shall sell the properties mentioned in Paragraph 1.

Article 11. In case there are properties which were in use as of 1 Mar. 1945, licensed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or the Government for public or official purpose by the State or local public entities among the properties mentioned in Art. 3 and are still in use at present, the Attorney-General shall transfer the custody thereof to the head of each competent Ministry or Office. Any other properties designated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for specific use by Government agencies shall not be sold and the Attorney-General shall transfer custody thereof to the pertinent Ministry or Office.

2. In case persons or agencies using the properties mentioned in Art. 3 for medical, educational, religious, charitable or eleemosynary purposes under the license of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or the Government, have applied for purchase thereof at the price set by the Property Appraisal Board, the properties concerned may be sold through negotiated sales regardless of the provisions of Art. 7, Par. 3.

In case persons operating medical, educational, religious, charitable or eleemosynary work have applied for the purchase of real properties, and equipments and other movable properties attached thereto out of the properties mentioned in Art. 3 (excluding those now used by persons with the license of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or the Government), at the price set by the Property Appraisal Board, the same shall apply thereto.

3. In the case referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Sales Commission of Dissolved Organizations' Properties shall give consent to the sales through the approval of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Civil Property Custodian.

4. The Property Appraisal Board referred to in Par. 2 shall be commissioned by the Attorney-General through the approval of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Civil Property Custodian.

Article 12. In case the Attorney-General discovers that any property as mentioned in Art. 3 is selected for reparations or subject to restoration to United Nations' Nationals, he shall immediately transfer the custody thereof to the Prime Minister or Minister of Foreign Affairs or Minister of Finance.

Article 13. All cash, deposits, and savings among the properties mentioned in Article 3 and profits by custody and proceeds from sale of properties shall be transferred to the revenues of the Special Account for Proceeds from Dissolved Organizations' Properties according to the

provisions of the Law concerning the Special Account for proceeds from Dissolved Organizations' Properties (Law No.66 of 1950). The fund now on deposit in SCAP Yen Custody Account in the Bank of Japan shall be transferred to the same Fund.

Article 14. Concerning the claims and liabilities submitted to Attorney-General as provided in Article 15, the Attorney-General may decide whether to pay in whole or in part or not. Those claims and liabilities the whole or part of which has been decided to be paid (to be called approved claims and liabilities hereinafter) will be paid by the Attorney-General from available funds in the following priority: Firstly, from receipts credited to the Special Account for Proceeds from Dissolved Organizations' Properties, in accordance with provisions of the Law concerning Special Account for Proceeds from Dissolved Organizations' Properties; secondly, from funds derived from sales of properties of Dissolved Organizations concerned, as set forth in Article 7 of this Cabinet Order and thirdly, from proceeds of sale of properties of Dissolved Organizations concerned which are subject to the Agrarian Reform Law. In those cases in which approved claims and liabilities are greater than the combined available funds from the above-mentioned sources, they will be paid on a pro-rata basis, even though there remain unsold assets subject to the provisions of Article 11: Paragraph 1, or any other exempting article in this Cabinet Order.

Article 15. Any person who has claims against Dissolved Organizations or has claims secured by hypothecation of the properties of Dissolved Organizations, or has claims caused by the properties of Dissolved Organizations, and wants to be paid according to the provisions ~~of the~~ provisions of the preceding article shall report his claims to the Attorney-General within fifty days of designation according to the provisions of Art. 4 of the Organizations Control Order, regarding the organizations concerned.

2. The term prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be counted,

for the claims against the properties, the disposition of which is presupposed to be invalidated under Par. 1 of Art. 2, from the day when the properties were delivered to the Attorney-General or the agencies delegated under Art. 16, and, for the claims against the properties, the disposition of which is presupposed to be invalidated under Par. 2 of Art. 2, from the day of the designation mentioned in the same paragraph.

Article 16. The Attorney-General may delegate to the Governors of Prefectures or the Sales Commission of the Dissolved Organizations' Properties custody, preservation, maintenance, investigations, recovery and any other business incidental to the properties mentioned in Art. 3, with the exception of sales thereof, which is covered in Art. 7: Par. 2.

Article 17. The Attorney-General or Governors of Prefectures, upon the request of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, shall submit necessary reports concerning Dissolved Organizations.

2. The Attorney-General or Governors of Prefectures shall let competent government or public officials enter necessary places, or inspect account books and other articles. When deemed necessary, such officials may employ the services of the former employees of Dissolved Organizations in investigation and report duties.

3. In case the competent government or public officials enter necessary places and make inspection, or request necessary services, according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, they shall take identification cards with them and show them when they are required by the persons concerned.

Article 18. Properties shall not be sold to former officials, directors, or influential members of Dissolved Organizations. Sales shall be confined to Japanese nationals only, unless otherwise directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Article 19. The following persons shall be liable to penal servitude or imprisonment of less than ten years. However, they may be liable to a fine of less than 75,000 Yen in consideration of the circumstances.

1. Any person who has neglected to submit report or submitted a false report, according to the provisions of Art. 4;
2. Any person who has violated the order under the provisions of Art. 5;
3. Any person who has refused, obstructed or evaded inspection or services, according to the provisions of Art. 17: Par. 2.

Article 20. In case representative of a juridical person, or agents, employees or other workers of a juridical or natural person have committed offenses mentioned in the preceding Article in connection with the activities of the juridical or natural person in question, not only the offenders shall be punished but also the juridical or natural person concerned shall be liable to the fine provided for in that Article.

Article 21. Matters necessary for the enforcement of this Cabinet Order shall be ruled by the Attorney-General.

Supplementary Provisions.

Article 22. This Cabinet Order shall be enforced from the day of its promulgation.

Article 23. Concerning the application of this Cabinet Order, any organization dissolved according to the provisions of the following ordinances shall be regarded as the organizations dissolved according to the provisions of Art. 4 of the Organizations Control Order.

(1) Matters concerning the Dissolution, etc. of DAINIPPON BUTOKUKAI, a Foundational Juridical Person, in pursuance of the Imperial Ordinance No.542 of 1945 concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration (Home Ministry Ordinance No.45 of 1946);

(2) Matters concerning the Dissolution, etc. of MUSASHI JUTAKU KYOKAI, a Foundational Juridical Person, and Others in pursuance of the Imperial Ordinance No.542 of 1945 concerning the Orders

to be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration (Home Ministry Ordinance No.52 of 1946);

(3) Matters concerning the Prohibition, etc. of Employment of Officers or influential Members of Labour Organizations in pursuance of the Imperial Ordinance No.542 of 1945 concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration (Welfare Ministry, Transportation Ministry and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1946);

(4) Matters concerning the Dissolution of KYOJOKAI, a Foundational Juridical Person, in pursuance of the Imperial Ordinance No.542 of 1945 concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration (Prime Minister's Office and Welfare Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1948).

(5) In case of the application of this Cabinet Order, ONSHIZAIDAN DOBOENGOKAI (the branches thereof included) shall be regarded as a Dissolved Organization defined in Article 1, concerning the property transferred from ONSHIZAIDAN GUNJIN ENGOKAI (the branches thereof included).

2. Concerning the application of this Cabinet Order, TAISEI YOKUSANKAI, DAINIPPON YOKUSAN SONENDAN, DAINIPPON KOADOMEI, DAINIPPON SANGYO HOKOKUKAI, NOGYO HOKOKU RENMEI, SHOGYO HOKOKUKAI, NIPPON KAIUN HOKOKUDAN, DAINIPPON SEISHONENDAN, DAINIPPON FUJINKAI, DAINIPPON ROMUHOKOKUKAI, KOKUBO KIKAIKA KYOKAI, YOKUSAN SEIJIKAI, DAINIPPON SEIJIKAI and all affilistes, agencies and successors of the above named organizations, and KODO SEIKA KABUSHIKIKAISHA, shall be regarded as Dissolved Organizations defined in Art. 1.

3. In case of the application of this Cabinet Order MOTOR FUKYUKAI-KUMAMOTO SHIBU, a Foundational Juridical Person, (concerning the property transferred from KIKAIKA KOKUBOKYOKAI-MINAMI-KYUSHU SHIBU, a Foundational Juridical Person) and KUMAMOTO KEN JIDOSHA GIJITSU KENKYUJO (concerning the property transferred from [illegible]

MOTOR FUKYUKAI-KUMAMOTO SHIBU) and KAIYO HAKUBUTSU KAN, a Foundational Juridical Person, (concerning the property transferred from KAIGUNKAN, a Foundational Juridical Person) shall be regarded as Dissolved Organizations defined in Art. 1.

4. Insofar as the application of this Cabinet Order is concerned, GUNJIN KAIKAN, a Foundational Juridical Person, and CHUO SANGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA (Main Office: 3, 1-chome, Maki-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to) shall be regarded as Dissolved Organizations defined in Art. 1.

Article 24. Properties of the organizations which were designated according to the provisions of Article 2 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946, or Article 4: 1 - a of the same Ordinance prior to the enforcement of this Cabinet Order and the properties of the Dissolved Organizations mentioned in the preceding article Paragraphs 1 to 3 inclusive, title to those properties shall be regarded to have been vested in the National Treasury as of 1 March 1946.

Article 25. The provisions of Art. 4: Paragraph 1 shall not apply to those who occupy the properties mentioned in the preceding article at the time of enforcement of this Cabinet Order, being licensed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or the Government.

Article 26. Concerning the organizations designated according to the provisions of Art. 2 of the Imperial Ordinance No.101 of 1946 or Art. 4: 1-a of the same Ordinance, prior to the enforcement of this Cabinet Order, and the Dissolved Organizations provided in Art. 23, Paragraphs 1 to 3 inclusive, the term prescribed in Art. 4 and Art. 15 Par. 1, shall be counted from the day of enforcement of this Cabinet Order.

Article 27. Insofar as the application of paragraph 4, Imperial Ordinance No. 312 of 1946 (Imperial Ordinance to partially amend the Imperial Ordinance ~~to partially amend the Imperial Ordinance~~ No. 101 of 1946: Matters concerning the Prohibition of Formation of Political Parties, Societies and Other Organizations), is applicable, the provisions of such paragraph shall remain in full force and effect from the period of effective date of such Ordinance and the effective date of this Cabinet Order.

Supplementary Provisions.

(9 Feb. 1949)

1. This Cabinet Order shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.
2. Concerning the claims and liabilities relative to the properties delivered to the Attorney-General or agencies delegated under Art. 16, before the enforcement of this Cabinet Order, among the claims and liabilities relative to the properties whose disposition is presupposed to be invalidated in accordance with the provisions of Par. 1 of Art. 2, the term prescribed in Par. 1 of Art. 15 shall be counted from the day of enfocement of this Cabinet Order.

Supplementary Provisions.

(30 Apr. 1949)

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

Supplementary Provisions.

(8 Sep. 1949)

1. This Cabinet Order shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.
2. Amended provisions in Article 7 Paragraph 3 and in Article 14 shall also apply to cases which have taken place prior to the enforcement of this Cabinet Order. However, provisions hitherto in force shall be applied to cases of which the Attorney-General or the Sales Commission of Dissolved Organizations' Properties have requested the approval of the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Civil Property Custodian, prior to 31 Jul. 1949.
3. The term prescribed in Article 4 and Article 15 Paragraph 1 shall be counted from the day of enforcement of this Cabinet Order, insofar as GUNJIN KAIKAN, a Foundational Juridical Person, is concerned.

Supplementary Provisions.

(17 Oct. 1949)

1. This Cabinet Order shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.
2. Concerning CHUO SANGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA (Main office: 3 1-chome, Maki-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to), the period of time mentioned in Art. 4 and Art. 15 Par. 1 shall be counted as from the day of enforcement of this Cabinet Order.

Supplementary Provisions.

(31 Mar. 1950)

This Cabinet Order shall come into force as from April 1 1950.

Supplementary Provisions.

(14 Sept. 1950)

1. This Cabinet Order shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.
2. Concerning ONSHIZAIDAN DOBOKENGOKAI (the branches thereof included), the terms prescribed in Article 4 and Article 15 paragraph 1 shall be counted as from the day of enforcement of this Cabinet Order.

31 Dec. 1950

TO : Lt-Col., J. P. Napier, Government Section, GHQ.

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

SUBJECT: Amendments Made during 1950 to Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 and to Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of the same year.

(1) Amendment to Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

Cabinet Order No. 297 promulgated on September 30, 1950

(Ref. separate sheet)

Main point of amendment:

The application of candidate in case of the election for members of the Board of Education was heretofore restricted only to application for recommendation. But, since the application made by the candidate has become recognized in consequence of the establishment of the Public Offices Election Law (Law No. 100 of 1950), the amendment is so made that the candidate may, in this case, make the application by himself, accompanied with a copy of the certificate of acceptability for teaching profession instead of a copy of the certificate of eligibility.

(2) Amendment to Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

Prime Minister's Office Ordinance No. 7 promulgated on March 25, 1950 (Ref. separate sheet)

Main point of amendment:

The Civil Liberty Commissioners, and the officers and personnel of the Sea-Area Fesheries Adjustment Commission, United Sea-Area Fisheries Adjustment Commission, Federation of Lawyers' Societies, Federation of Lawyers' Societies of Japan, Bicycles Development Association and Federation of Bicycles Development Association, have been newly designated as public offices.

N. Okada.
N. Okada

Chief, Supervision Section,
Prime Minister's Office.

Ltr, ComNavFe, AG 230 (20 Nov 50)GS, subj: Retention of Ex-Japanese Naval Officers engaged in Ex-Naval Ships Maintenance and Custody Duties; request for, 20 Nov 50

AG 230 (20 Nov 50)GS 1st Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500,
24 Nov 50

TO: Commander, United States Naval Forces, Far East, Navy No. 1165

The Japanese Government has been instructed to further extend exemption from the purge restriction of the 35 ex-naval officers referred to in basic communication until 31 March 1951, unless otherwise advised.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

A. J. REHE
Lt Col, AGC
Asst Adj Gen

DISPATCHED NOV 24 1950 GHQ-FEC AGO

GS Comeback

GOVERNMENT SECTION
Public Administration Division
Statistics & Review Branch

16 October 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Record

SUBJECT : Conference with Chairman Tanimura of the Public Office Qualification Appeals Board

Present at a conference held in Government Section at 1530 hours, 12 October 1950, were Tanimura T., Chairman, Public Office Qualification Appeals Board; Ezeki Y., Director of the Secretariat of the Public Office Qualification Appeals Board; Major Napier and Captain McWherter of Government Section.

During the conference, Major Napier informed Mr. Tanimura:

That--SCAP had considered the appeals cases as requested in the Prime Minister's letter of 12 Oct 50 (see Tab); and had approved the decisions of the Prime Minister as those decisions were recorded in S&RB files entitled "Appeals Board, Book I - 1949" and "Appeals Board, Book II - 1950".

That--these files were the master, and only official, list of Persons reinstated; and that he--Major Napier--had hand-written a note on the top page of the 1950 file to that effect.

That--these files comprised the weekly and monthly, meeting by meeting reports of the Public Office Qualification Appeals Committee, and that only the persons shown in the "Recission" columns of each report were approved for reinstatement.

That--with SCAP's approval of this list, the Appeals Commission had completed its work and should be dissolved, except--at the Prime Minister's decision--a reduced staff could be maintained to study appeals from Persons who were designated after 13 Oct 50.

That--the above not withstanding, the secretariate should be retained temporarily to prepare unofficial rosters of recission cases and other reports pertaining thereto as required by SCAP.

JDM

12 October 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Purge Appeals Decision

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

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

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

4. General Whitney then said that he had given this message to Mr. Okazaki in person for transmission to the Prime Minister in order that there could be assurance of no misunderstanding, and he asked Mr. Okasaki to call Prime Minister Yoshida on the telephone and inform him of the matter. Mr. Okazaki stated that Mr. Yoshida was at the funeral of IKEDA Seihin, whereupon General Whitney instructed Mr. Okazaki to inform Mr. Yoshida upon his return, adding that this settled the matter of appeals from the purge except the appeals of persons who might be designated subsequent to this date, and that all could now turn their minds to more constructive business. To this Mr. Okazaki agreed, stating his deep appreciation of the prompt action taken.

J. P. N.

12 October 1950

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

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

COPY

Office of
The Prime Minister

October 12, 1950

My dear General,

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Shigeru Yoshida

/t/ Shigeru Yoshida

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur,

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,

Tokyo.

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Yours sincerely,

/s/ Shigeru Yoshida

/t/ Shigeru Yoshida

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur,

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,

Tokyo.

COPY

I hereby promulgate the Cabinet Order for Partial Amendment to the Imperial Ordinance relating to the Exclusion, Retirement, etc. in Respect to Public Offices (Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947).

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This day of the ninth month of the twenty-fifth year of Showa (September 30, 1950)

Prime Minister

YOSHIDA, Shigeru

Cabinet Order No. 297 Promulgated on Sept. 30, 1950

The Cabinet Order for Partial Amendment to the Imperial Ordinance relating to the Exclusion, Retirement, etc. in Respect to Public Offices.

In accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 concerning the Orders to be Issued in Consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, the Cabinet establishes this Cabinet Order.

The Imperial Ordinance relating to the Exclusion, Retirement, etc. in Respect to Public Offices (Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947) shall be partially amended as follows:

In paragraph 6 of the Supplementary Provisions, "an application for the recommendation of a candidate for a member" shall be amended as "an application or an application for the recommendation of a candidate for a member".

Supplementary Provision

This Cabinet Order shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Prime Minister

YOSHIDA, Shigeru

Amendment to Imperial Ordinance No. 1

Suplementary Provisions:

Para. 1 - 5 ommitted.

Para. 6. In submitting an application for the recommendation of a candidate for a member of the Board of Education, he may submit a copy of the certificate of acceptability for educational service under the provisions of the Cabinet Order concerning the Elimination and Exclusion of Teachers and Educational Service Officials under Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 pursuant to the Orders be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration (Cabinet Order No. 62 of 1947), as a substitute for a copy of the certificate of Article VIII paragraph 1, not withstanding the provisions of Article VIII.

I hereby promulgate the Cabinet Order for Partial Amendment to the Imperial Ordinance relating to the Exclusion, Retirement, etc. in Respect to Public Offices (Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947).

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This day of the ninth month of the twenty-fifth year of Showa (September , 1950)

Prime Minister

YOSHIDA Shigeru

Cabinet Order No.

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In paragraph 6 of the Supplementary Provisions, "an application for the recommendation of a candidate for a member" shall be amended as "an application or an application for the recommendation of a candidate for a member" .

Supplementary Provision:

This Cabinet Order shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Prime Minister

YOSHIDA Shigeru

Atty Gen Office
Old in
Cottrell
9 Sept 80

ORDINANCE GOVERNING EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY BY RAILWAY SECURITY AGENT OUTSIDE OF AREAS OF JURISDICTION

Article 1. The Railway Security Agent shall exercise the function on about the crimes in such other contiguous Railway Security Office's jurisdictional zone where involving within 500 meters beyond the jurisdictional zone of the Office to which he belongs.

Article 2. The Railway Security Agent shall exercise the function in such jurisdictional zone of the other contiguous Railway Security Office beyond the Office to which he belongs in order to apprehension the suspects or investigate on about the criminal conducts committed in the jurisdictional zone of the Office to which he belongs or in the other contiguous Railway Security Office's zone where involving within 500 meters beyond his original jurisdictional zone and in each case of criminal conducts originating within these areas or extended to these areas.

Article 3. The Railway Security Agent shall exercise the function in such jurisdictional zone of the other Railway Security Office beyond the office to which he belongs, when he were commanded by the Minister of Transportation in case of act of God or mass crime had occurred.

Supplementary Provision:

This Ordinance shall come into force from the date of its promulgation.

Cabinet Order for Law concerning the duties of Railway Security Agent

Atty Gen's Office

Ordinance Governing Exercise of Authority by Railway Security Agent outside of Areas of Jurisdiction (Draft)

The Cabinet hereby establishes the ordinance in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Law Concerning the Duties of Railway Security Agent (Law No. 241, 1950) as follows:

when jurisdiction in region of another

Article 1. The Railway Security Agent may, in regard to a crime committed in an area within five hundred meters outside the boundaries of the jurisdiction of the office to which he belongs, exercise his authority in that area.

Article 2. The Railway Security Agent may exercise his authority in an area outside his jurisdiction for detection or apprehension of suspects in regard to each of the crimes committed within his area of jurisdiction (within installations of the Japanese National Railways, an area within five hundred meters outside the boundaries included. The same apply hereinafter.) or crimes which originated or terminated in the same area.

Article 3. In case a Railway Security Agent is despatched to areas other than that under the jurisdiction of the office to which he belongs to offer assistance, such despatched Railway Security Agent may also exercise his authority in the area under the jurisdiction of the office to which he is despatched.

Supplementary Provision:

This Ordinance shall come into force from the date of its promulgation.

House of Representatives

August 10, 1950.

Law concerning the Duties of Railway Security Agent.

(Presented by the Chairman of Standing Committee for Judicial Affairs).

(Duties)

Article 1. The officers and employees of the Japan National Railways who perform the duties for maintaining the public safety in the establishments of the Japan National Railways and were nominated by the Minister of Transportation upon the recommendation of the President of Japan National Railways in accordance with the decision reached in consultation of the Attorney-General and the Minister of Transportation, shall be called the Railway Security Agent, and may conduct criminal investigation concerning the crimes committed in the train, station and other railway establishments directly necessary for transportation as well as the crimes committed against the transportation business of the Japan National Railways.

(Regional Limitation on the Criminal Investigation)

Article 2. The criminal investigations mentioned in the preceding Article shall not be conducted in other places than in train, station and other railway establishments directly necessary for transportation of the Japan National Railways.

(Mutatis Mutandis Application of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

Article 3. Concerning the criminal investigation conducted by the Railway Security Agent, the Provisions concerning criminal investigation by the judicial police personnel prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Law No. 131 of 1948) shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the cases except those otherwise provided for in this Law. However, in case the flagrant offender or suspect is arrested, they shall be turned over to the public prosecutor or police official.

(Jurisdictional Area)

Article 4. The Railway Security Agent shall not perform his duties outside of the jurisdictional area of the office where he belongs to. However, this shall not be [illegible]

Committees for Judicial Affairs).

(Duties)

Article 1. The officers and employees of the Japan National Railways who perform the duties for maintaining the public safety in the establishments of the Japan National Railways and were nominated by the Minister of Transportation upon the recommendation of the President of Japan National Railways in accordance with the decision reached in consultation of the Attorney-General and the Minister of Transportation, shall be called the Railway Security Agent, and may conduct criminal investigation concerning the crimes committed in the train, station and other railway establishments directly necessary for transportation as well as the crimes committed against the transportation business of the Japan National Railways.

(Regional Limitation on the Criminal Investigation)

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(Mutatis Mutandis Application of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

Article 3. Concerning the criminal investigation conducted by the Railway Security Agent, the Provisions concerning criminal investigation by the judicial police personnel prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Law No. 131 of 1948) shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the cases except those otherwise provided for in this Law. However, in case the flagrant offender or suspect is arrested, they shall be turned over to the public prosecutor or police official.

(Jurisdictional Area)

Article 4. The Railway Security Agent shall not perform his duties outside of the jurisdictional area of the office where he belongs to. However, this shall not be applied to the case of riding train as guard and other cases where there exists special necessity, as prescribed by cabinet order.

(Cooperation)

Article 5. The Railway Security Agent and police official shall cooperate each other in performing their duties.

(Supervision)

Article 6. The Minister of Transportation shall supervise the duties of Railway Security Agant concerning the criminal investigation.

(Wearing of Weapon)

Article 7. The Railway Security Agent may wear a small weapon in order to perform his duties.

(Use of Weapon)

Article 8. The Railway Security Agent may, in performing his designated duties, employ the weapon in cases where there is sufficient reason to believe it inevitable for the protection of his or other people's life or person especially, to such an extent as is reasonably judged necessary to cope with the situation.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION

This Law shall come into force from the date of its promulgation.

COPY

COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES, FAR EAST

NAVY No. 1165

F.P.O., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

4 August 1950

Dear General Whitney:-

I am very much disturbed over the attached memorandum from my Assistant Operations Officer, Commander Burns, who has directly supervised Japanese minesweeping. Will you kindly advise me whether there is any truth in the information we have at hand concerning the removal of all purged Ex-Japanese naval Officers from duties connected with minesweeping.

I should like to invite your attention to the fact that we would have to rely on the Japanese minesweepers to keep harbors in Japan free of mines in the event of a more serious emergency. The U. S. Navy has not anywhere near enough minesweepers to do the job.

Sincerely,

/s/ C. T. Joy

/t/ C. T. JOY,
VAdm. USN.

Brig. Gen. C. Whitney, USA,
Government Section,
GHQ, SCAP.

COPY

COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES, FAR EAST

NAVY No. 1165

F.P.O., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

3 August 1950

MEMORANDUM TO ADMIRAL JOY:-

Information received this date from Mr. Okubo, Director, Japanese Maritime Safety Agency, that a Japanese Cabinet order today directs that all purged Ex-Japanese Naval Officers be removed from duties in MSA by 31 August 1950. This cabinet order resulted from a directive from the Government Section GHQ SCAP (General Whitney).

Should the directive be carried out the Japanese Minesweeping Section will cease to be effective. The key technical personnel are Ex-Navy Officers. In addition the ship's section of the Japanese Coast Guard will be seriously handicapped as the perwonnel having technical training on repair Ex-Japanese Naval vessels are Ex-Navy Officers.

The Fairway Safety Office (Minesweeping) consists of about 1500 personnel of which 125 are Ex-Naval Officers. The ship's section of the Coast Guard consists of 500 personnel of which 56 are Ex-Naval Officers.

Mines in Japanese waters will not be considered sterile until end 1952. Sweeping should continue through 1951 at least. In addition, the Fairway Safety Office has the responsibility for disposing of all mines found in Japan and Japanese waters. Personnel, chiefly Ex-Navy, have been given instructions in Mine Disposal by Lieutenant (j.g.) Winslow and are considered to be the only Japanese familiar with defusing certain types of mines laid in Japanese waters.

RECOMMENDATION:-

In view of the present and contemplated employment of Japanese Minesweepers in keeping Japanese Harbors clear for the use of Occupation Forces it is recommended that we make efforts to have the Government Section GHQ SCAP order cancelled.

Very respectfully,

/s/ E. S. Burns

/t/ E. S. BURNS

COPY

Ltr, Hq FEAMCOM, OCG, AMGEN, subj: Employment of Certain Japanese Nationals, 31 Jul 50

AG 230.14 (31 Jul 50)GS 2d Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500

TO: Commanding General, Far East Air Forces, APO 925

SCAP policy in reference the employment of persons disqualified under provisions of SCAPIN 550, 4 Jan 46 is responsive to a directive from the United States Government implementing a policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission. Modification of the foregoing policy decision is consequently beyond the competence of this Headquarters and your recommendation to such effect is disapproved.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

1 Incl
n/c

COPY

BASIC: Ltr fr Hq, FEAMCOM, Office of the CG, APO 323, dated 31 Jul 50,
Subject: Employment of Certain Japanese Nationals

AG 230.14 Pers-CP 1st Ind 10 Aug. 1950

Headquarters, Far East Air Forces, APO 925

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

1. This headquarters concurs in recommendation contained in paragraph 4, basic communication. It is believed that unusual talents and abilities, now largely wasted, are to be found among former commissioned officers and industrialists. Such abilities are needed by this command.

2. It is understood that each case would have to be decided on an individual basis and that no applicant could be hired without an exhaustive background investigation.

3. It is suggested that a revision of present restrictions may be justified by recent events and would aid materially in advancing the objectives of the occupation.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

L. C. CRAIGIE
Major General, U. S. Air Force
Vice Commander for Administration and Plans

1 Incl
n/c

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR MATERIEL COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
APO 323

31 Jul 1950

AMGEN

SUBJECT: Employment of Certain Japanese Nationals

To: Commanding General
Far East Air Forces
APO 925

1. Restrictions contained in Operational Directive 1/5, Hq, 8th Army, dated 13 September 1946, are operating to prevent this command from employing certain qualified individuals who would be of assistance in prosecuting the war effort. Specific pertinent references follow:

a. Paragraph 1 e (2) prohibits employment by occupation forces, in executive or supervisory positions, of Japanese Nationals affected by SCAPIN 178, dated 22 October 1945, which in paragraph 1 b (1) thereof, denies career military personnel the right to employment as teachers.

b. Paragraph 1 e (3) denies right of employment by occupation forces, in executive or supervisory positions, to Japanese Nationals affected by SCAPIN 212, dated 30 October 1945, which in paragraph 1 e, bars demobilized persons not already members of the educational system, from employment therein, until further notice.

c. Paragraph 1 f (2) (a) denies employment in any capacity to personnel affected by SCAPIN 550, dated 4 January 1946, which provides, in Appendix A, Section B 2, that all former commissioned officers be excluded from public office.

2. A directive received by this command from Headquarters and Service Groups, GHQ, to remove from employment Horie, Yoshitake, a Japanese National who was a major in the Japanese Army, has strongly indicated the desirability of revising the cited directives, to permit employment of certain personnel presently barred therefrom, who are not in the category of war criminals, and who have definitely not identified themselves with movements contrary to the objectives of the occupation. The current system denies us the right to exploit a sizable group of educated Japanese, many of whom speak English, who have been trained in the principles of leadership, and who may possess technical skills. There is attached as an example a resume of the service of Mr. Horie, which clearly illustrates his material assistance to the occupation from its inception.

3. This headquarters has, acting through the Provost Marshal, Far East Air Forces, attempted to have an exception made to the above policies in the case of Mr Horie, who has been discharged. Various inquiries at GHQ, FEC, have resulted in the information that no exceptions are authorized.

4. It is strongly recommended that representations be made to proper authorities to relax the above policies, insofar as former commissioned officers are concerned, when in the interests of the occupation, personnel presently barred from employment should be utilized. It is believed that such action would further the objectives of the occupation, in that it would extend democratic influences of close association with occupation personnel to a respected and intelligent group of Japanese Nationals.

JOHN P DOYLE
Brigadier General, USAF
COMMANDING

1 Incl:
1. Ltr, Employment of Horie, Yoshitaka, w/5 exhibits.

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR MATERIEL COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
APO 323

31 Jul 1950

AMCKS

SUBJECT: Re-employment of Horie, Yoshitaka (Japanese National)

TO: Commanding General
Far East Air Forces
APO 925

1. Subject individual was employed by this command in October 1946 as an Interpreter and Advisor to the Officer-in-Charge of the Motor Pool, FEAFCOM Air Base, until March 1950, at which time he was released from employment in accordance with Operational Directive No. 1/5, Hq, 8th Army, 13 Sept 46.

2. a. Prior to Mr. Horie's employment by this command, he had already proven his value to the occupation, in connection with war crimes trials, as evidenced by the statement of Mr Suss (Exhibit 1).

b. Exhibit 2 further testifies to his assistance, and mentions his kind treatment of American prisoners in his custody (Statement of Major Shaffer).

c. His performance of duty in this command is attested to by exhibits 3 and 4, statements of Lieutenant Armstrong and Lieutenant Colonel Huffman.

d. His position in the eyes of subordinate Japanese employees is illustrated by the petition they submitted at the time of his discharge (Exhibit 5).

3. In view of the present emergency it is recommended that the provisions of the above cited 8th Army Directive, which prohibits the employment of former commissioned officers who served in the Japanese Imperial Army or Navy, or who served in the Special Volunteer Reserves, be revised to permit certain outstanding individuals in this category, who possess qualifications which are critical to the needs of the occupation forces, to be employed. It is requested that this headquarters be authorized to re-employ Mr. Horie, as his services are urgently needed as Advisor and Supervisor of indigenous personnel employed as Security Guards within this command.

5 Exhibits:
1. Ltr of Recm - Mr Suss
2. " " " Maj Shaffer
3. " " " Lt Armstrong
4. " " " Lt Col Huffman
5. Petition, Japanese employees, Base Motor Pool.

JOHN P DOYLE
Brigadier General, USAF
Commanding

COPY

Fredric T Suss
Attorney at Law
Tel 7-9209

115 State St.
Springfield, Mass.

March 25, 1948

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

During my assignment as War Crimes Prosecutor for the United States at Guam, I came to know Horie, Yoshitaka, former major in the Japanese Army.

Horie was of great assistance to the prosecution staff as well as to the investigative board whose work resulted in the conviction of several war criminals. During the course of the trials the evidence revealed that Horie alone opposed the policy of the commanding authorities in torturing and murdering prisoners of war. Horie took the stand that the prisoners should be treated civilly and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions.

I personally know of Horie's splendid cooperation with American authorities and of the value of his assistance in bringing to justice some of the worst criminals of the war.

It has also been my observation that Horie is an intelligent, capable and progressive man. He was constantly working to improve himself, teaching himself the use of English and he was always looking for books to study new subjects.

It is my opinion that Horie's ability as an administrator may well be used in business, industry or some departments of the Japanese government.

FTS/a

/s/ Fredric T Suss

Camp LeJeune, N.C.
14 June 1948

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I am writing this in behalf of Yoshitaka Horie, former major, Imperial Japanese Army, who is currently employed by the U.S. Occupation Forces at the U.S. Air Forces Base, Tachikawa, Japan.

I first met Yoshitaka Horie on Chichi Jima, Bonin Islands, in December, 1945, when I landed there as executive officer of the 1st Battalion, Third Marines, the main part of the occupation forces of the Bonin Islands. Shortly after landing there, I was appointed senior member of a board to investigate into the matter of war crimes committed in the Bonin Islands, against members of our flying forces, who were forced down there.

Since our forces numbered only 650 and the Japanese forces numbered approximately 15,000, it was impossible to imprison or confine all of them. On Yoshitaka Horie's recommendation, the commanding general, Lieutenant General Yoshio Tachibana, Major Sueo Matoba, and several other Japanese officers and enlisted men were confined in a prisoner's stockade on the island. They remained confined during the course of the investigation. During this time, Yoshitaka Horie directed and controlled the Japanese forces,until they were evacuated.

Yoshitaka Horie testified freely before the board of investigation, and due to his influence with the other Japanese officers and men, so did they. His influence can fully be appreciated now, when all the facts are known, that eight U.S. aviators were captured alive and subsequently executed. Due to Horie's influence, we obtained confessions from most of the executioners. Prior to this, two other U.S. aviators were captured and later sent to Japan. Horie's kind treatment of these two, who were placed directly in his custody, was attested to by one of them, a lieutenant (junior grade) CONNEL, USNR, who submitted a statement to us on Guam, in the spring of 1946.

The Bonin Islands were evacuated by all forces in March 1946, and the board of investigation was moved to Guam, where the investigation was completed. The trials of the Bonin Island war criminals took place in September 1946, and in each of them Yoshitaka Horie was the most important prosecution witness. His testimony helped result in five death sentences, four life imprisonment sentences, three twenty-five year sentences, and seventeen sentences ranging from five to twenty years.

It probably seems odd that I, a member of the U. S. armed forces, should be writing a letter of recommendation for a former officer of a country with which we were at war. However, from my close association

(Statement of Major Robert D Shaffer, contd)

with Yoshitaka Horie, I am convinced that he is a man of very high principles, firm moral character, and strong beliefs. I am pleased to consider that he is my good friend.

If it is the policy of the occupation forces to discharge Japanese personnel, who were former officers, I ask that an exception be made in this case, for the reasons which I have stated above.

If further recommendations are desired, they can be obtained from Rear Admiral John D. Murphy, Director of War Crimes, Pacific, Staff, Commander Marianas, Guam, M.I.; Colonel Presley M Rixey, Headquarters, U. S. Forces, Bonin Islands; and Captain John M Kusiak, Headquarters and Services Battery, Tenth Marines, Second Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N.C., who was G-5 of the Occupation Forces, Bonin Islands.

Respectfully,

/s/ Robert D Shaffer,
Major, USMC

Battery "A", Tenth Marines
Second Marine Division, FMF,
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

COPY

JAPAN AIR MATERIAL AREA (PROV)
OFFICE OF MOTOR OFFICER
APO 704

19 January 1949

SUBJECT: Recommendation of Mr. Horie.

TO : Whom it may concern.

1. This letter is written in the behalf of Mr. Yoshitaka Horie in an effort to show the nature of his activity during the time that I have known him.

2. Mr. Horie has been employed in the Motor Transportation Section of the Japan Air Material Area (Prov) since 14 October 1946. During that time he has been manager of all Japanese assigned to the Motor Transportation Section, consisting of drivers, mechanics, interpreters, clerks, tire changers and laborers, a total of 269 personnel. Mr. Horie teaches and assists in disciplining Japanese employees, as well as supervising all administrative procedure connected with their employment.

3. Mr. Horie has used his position to great advantage in maintaining a high calibre of personnel assigned, discipline, careful and safe operation of motor vehicles, and above all a high degree of pride in and loyalty to this organization.

4. His experience and training as an officer give him a command of any situation. His honesty, high moral standards, initiative, educational background, cooperation, and ability to get a job done commands the respect of subordinates as well as enlisted personnel assigned to the section.

5. Through Mr. Horie's efforts nearly one hundred per cent of Japanese personnel assigned spend several hours per week learning to speak and write English. This is highly beneficial since the majority of personnel assigned to this section are Japanese and their knowledge of English will make them nearly as efficient at their jobs as American personnel.

6. The undersigned became assistant officer in charge of the Motor Transportation Section 1 February 1947 and acted in that capacity until 1 December 1947, at which time the undersigned became officer in charge and has been such until the present date. It has been in the above capacity that the observations of Mr. Horie were made.

Ltr of Lt Armstrong, Contd)

7. Every one with whom Mr. Horie comes in contact is impressed with the efficiency and good judgement with which he meets his assigned duties. Mr. Horie has presented letters of recommendation to me, certified true copies of which are enclosed. These letters seem to substantiate Mr. Horie's efficiency and thorough cooperation prior to the time that he was employed at this command. I personally feel that Mr. Horie is a great asset to the Air Force and it is doubtful whether a replacement near his equal can be found.

/s/ Virgil C Armstrong
VIRGIL C ARMSTRONG
1st Lt., USAF
Motor Trans Officer

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
JAPAN AIR MATERIAL AREA (T/D)
JAMA AIR FORCE BASE
APO 704

31 March 1949

SUBJECT: Recommendation.

TO: Whom it may concern.

1. Mr. Y Horie, 494, Omachi, Jindai-mura, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo, has been employed by the Japan Air Material Area, U. S. Air Forces for approximately thirty (30) months in the capacity as supervisor of two hundred and fifty (250) Japanese employed in the Base Motor Pool. He has served under the undersigned Air Force Officer since September 1947 until the present date.

2. During this period, Mr. Horie has performed his duties in a superior manner. He has worked conscientiously in an effort to improve the efficiency of his subordinates. He instigated and operated an English language school, and has complied with the desires of his superiors in every respect.

3. The undersigned officer has neither heard nor seen anything that was detrimental to the character of Mr. Horie.

4. Mr. Horie is recommended as a capable, intelligent and valuable employee.

/s/ Orland G Huffman
ORLAND G HUFFMAN
Lt Col., USAF
Chief, Transportation
Division

P E T I T I O N

26 May 1950

We hope you will allow us to describe about Mr. Horie who had to be discharged.

Since we came to the Base Motor Pool, Mr. Horie treated and led us very kindly friendly and generously like as our father, brother and teacher.

We were greatly surprised when we heard that he had to be dismissed on account of the regulation which he was related with.

5 years have passed since the World War was over and we have been seriously working and cooperating with the Occupation Forces and he also had been working with us for the past 3 1/2 years.

During this period he managed many difficulties in the position of interpreter and advisor in an effort to make a good atmosphere in the Base Motor Pool.

Now we missed him great sympathies come on him.

All personnel would be very grateful if he could be reinstated. We are very honourable to write this petition to you for Mr. Horie.

(There is attached hereto, in the records of this headquarters, the signatures of fifty Japanese Nationals, who worked under the supervision of Mr. Horie)

COPY

Capt. McCaffrey 26-6739

HC 230.14 (GPGA-JL)

Indigenous Personnel Working for Occupation Forces

Hq Comdt

Government Section, GHQ

18 July 1950

1. 1. Reference letter, Tokyo Labor Liaison Office, subject: "Screening of Employees Working for the Allied Powers", dated 5 July 1950 (copy attached).

2. This headquarters has been informed that action requested in reference letter is based on the requirements prescribed in Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 091.1 (4Jan 1946) GS, subject: "Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office" (SCAPIN 550).

3. The action as requested in reference letter has been taken. However, there is a question as to whether indigenous personnel working for the Occupation Forces are in effect considered as "in public office" or "government service" as outlined in SCAPIN 550 and subject to removal from office or exclusion from government service.

4. There have been instances in the past whereby employees listed on similar screening actions have been exempted from such action by changing their assignment to a job classification other than one of the following:

a. Adviser
b. Manager
c. Assistant manager
d. Professional
e. Supervisor

5. Request clarification as to the meaning and intent of SCAPIN 550 as applied to employees of the Occupation outlined in paragraph 3 above and any information as to the existence of a directive authorizing the action indicated in paragraph 4 above.

1 Incl:
a/s

- W. L. W. -

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

COPY

1230
8 July 1950

Immediate release:

The following letter from General MacArthur to Prime Minister Yoshida is hereby released to the press:

"Tokyo, Japan
8 July 1950

"Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

"In keeping with my established policy to re-invest autonomous authority in the Japanese Government as rapidly as the situation permits, I have visualized the progressive development of law enforcing agencies adequate to the maintenance of internal security and order and the safeguard of Japan's coastline against unlawful immigration and smuggling.

"By letter of September 16, 1947 I approved the recommendation of the Japanese Government for an increase in the overall strength of Japan's police force to 125,000 men, making provision for a new national rural police force of 30,000 men. It was then the view of the government, in which I fully concurred, that the strength recommended and authorized was not an arbitrary determination of future police requirements but designed to provide an adequate force around which might be built a modern and democratic policy system oriented to an effective decentralization of the police responsibility in harmony with the constitutional principle of local autonomy.

"Subsequent action in the recruitment, equipping and training of the police force then authorized has proceeded with commendable efficiency. The concept of autonomous responsibility has been faithfully observed, essential coordination has been carefully developed and the proper relationship between the police and private citizenry has been progressively forged. As a consequence, the Japanese people today may take justifiable pride in this agency for the enforcement of law at all levels of government. Indeed, it may be credited to both organizational police efficiency and the law-abiding character of the Japanese people that, despite a much lower police strength in relation to population here than is to be found in most of the other democratic states and the general post-was impoverishment and other adverse conditions usually conducive to lawlessness, Japan stands out with a calmness and serenity which lends emphasis to the violence, confusion and disorder which exist in other nearby lands.

"To insure that this favorable condition will continue unchallenged by lawless minorities, here as elsewhere committed to the subversion of the due processes of law and assaults of opportunity against the peace and public welfare, I believe that the police system has reached that degree of efficiency in organization and training which will permit its augmentation to a strength which will bring it within the limits experience has shown to be essential to the safeguard of the public welfare in a democratic society.

COPY

COPY

"Insofar as maritime safety in the harbors and coastal waters of Japan is concerned the Maritime Safety Board has achieved highly satisfactory results but events disclose that safeguard of the long Japanese coastal line against unlawful immigration and smuggling activity requires employment of a larger force under this agency than is presently provided for by law.

"Accordingly, I authorize your government to take the necessary measures to establish a national police reserve of 75,000 men and expand existing authorized strength of the personnel serving under the Maritime Safety Board by an additional 8000. The current year's operating cost of these increments to existing agencies may be made available from funds previously allocated in the General Account of the National Budget toward retirement of the public debt. The appropriate sections of this Headquarters will be available, as heretofore, to advise and assist in the technical aspects of these measures.

"Very sincerely,

(sgd)
"DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

"Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister of Japan,
Tokyo,"

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO LABOR LIAISON OFFICE
APO 500

5 July 1950

SUBJECT: Screening of Employees Working for the Allied Powers

TO: All Labor Using Units

1. A formal screening of employees working for the Allied Powers has been made and as a result you are requested to have the following accomplished:

a. Persons listed below shall be released from employment with your unit immediately.

b. In case a person is deemed indispensable in his present position you will submit an application for a temporary retention for his employment.

c. The application to reach this office on or before 10th July 1950.

d. The application shall include: the name of the person, the reason requested for retention in the employment, job title, work place, approximate number of days of retention before a replacement can be made.

e. Letters of recommendation may accompany the application.

f. The application shall be made in three copies and addressed to the office of the Prime Minister thru this office.

2. Payments for discharge and retirement allowances to those persons compelled to be discharged shall not be made.

/s/ B. N. Farden
B. N. FARDEN
Lt. Col., Infantry
Labor Liaison Officer

COPY

SUBJECT: Screening of Employees Working for the Allied Powers

Prefecture	Job Types	Full Name	Reason
Tokyo	Assistant Manager, Hibiya Sports Center	Yoshio Chiba	Army Lieutenant
Tokyo	Labor Adviser, Labor Division Economic & Scientific Section, GHQ	Tetsutaro Ikezono	Chief of Shita-ya-ku Branch, Tokyo Taisei Yokusankai (Imperial Rule Assistance Assn)
Tokyo	Assistant Manager, Management Office, Washington Heights	Kiichi Imai	Assistant Gendarme
Tokyo	Assistant Manager, Management Office B-Area, GHQ	Norihide Jyono	Sub-Lieut. of the 1st Class
Tokyo	Business Supervisor, Motor Pool GHQ	Hideo Kaneda	Army Captain
Tokyo	Manager, Mitsubishi Shoji Bldg	Tsugio Kobayashi	Army Major
Tokyo	Adviser, Economic & Scientific Section, GHQ	Ryoichi Koganei	Naval Surgeon Captain
Tokyo	Supervisor, Equipment Headquarters GHQ	Mitsuya Morita	Army Captain
Tokyo	Supervisor, Economic & Scientific Section, GHQ	Hideya Nameki	Army Captain
Tokyo	Adviser, Economic & Scientific Section, GHQ	Kikuji Sakamoto	Army Major
Tokyo	Manager, Josui Kai Kan, EM Club, GHQ	Kinichiro Shino	Major General
Tokyo	Clerk & Supervisor, Ex-Building Management Office, Finance Min.	Shigezo Takase	Army Major
Tokyo	Clerk & Supervisor, Labor Office, BCOF Area	Kengo Tominaga	Naval Lieut-Commander
Tokyo	Adviser of Hq FEAF	Tasaburo Minagawa	Director of the Kawasaki Heavy Industry Co. Ltd. and Pres. of the Okura Industrial Co., Ltd.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
LEGAL SECTION

LEGAL COMMENTS

June, 1950

Treatment Under Domestic Laws of those Finally Convicted by a Military Court or Tribunal of the Allied Powers

On July 8, 1950, Takeo Ohashi, the Attorney General of Japan, in a formal communication in writing addressed jointly to the Prime Minister, the President of National Personnel Authority, all Ministers and administrative agencies of the Japanese Government, stated that with respect to the matter concerning the treatment under domestic laws of those finally convicted by a military court or tribunal of the Allied Forces, consultation between the SCAP authorities and the Attorney General has resulted in the conclusion that the following interpretation shall be adopted:

"In regard to the application of the Provisions in laws and ordinances concerning personnel qualifications (including conditions relating to appointment or assuming duties, or dismissal or loss of employment, etc., or conditions relating to permission, authorization, registration, or its cancellation, or suspension of business, etc.), those finally convicted by a military court or tribunal shall be treated in the same way as those finally sentenced to equivalent penalty at a Japanese court."

Mr. Ohashi notified the Secretary General of the Supreme Court of Japan and the Chairman of the Japan Federation of Bar Associations that the above interpretation of provisions of existing laws and ordinances had been sent to the agencies and Ministers concerned.

As clarified by an explanatory note of the Attorney General, his statment while not explicitly mentioning them is meant to cover those convicted as war criminals.

It is understood that this authentic interpretation does not bind the courts; however, it serves the purpose of an instruction to the administrative authorities which will follow it for all practical purposes of law enforcement.

With the Courts

The regular monthly meeting of the Supreme Court of Japan was held in the Supreme Court Building in Tokyo Friday, June 30th. This meeting was exclusively devoted to a discussion of the present slow procedure and long delays in the trial of criminal cases and civil suits. Associate Justice Kuriyama emphasized that the speeding up of trials also depends upon greater cooperation by lawyers who still to a large extent lack the sense of responsibility which he observed among lawyers in the United States during his recent visit. He also referred to the public procurators in Japan who likewise leave the burden of the procedure to the trial judge. In addition, civil and criminal judges are burdened with the actual writing out of judgments and sentences, and some system

should be devised to relieve the judges from this detail and lighten their work.

Mr. Naito of the Secretariat corroborated this statement in summarizing the difference between the Japanese and American judicial system as follows:

(1) In Japan the lawyers look to the courts primarily to handle the trial instead of preparing their cases and handling the trials as the lawyers do in the United States,

(2) In civil suits in the United States the trial court decides on the facts, whereas here in Japan the facts are also heard on appeal, and

(3) In Japan there are no stenographic records of the trial such as are kept in the United States.

The Chief, Legislation and Justice Division, Legal Section, who with other members of Legal Section participated in this meeting stated that defense attorneys throughout the world have a tendency to use various methods to delay trials and civil suits and in the last analysis it is the responsibility of the court to effect speedy trials. He dwelled at length on the serious criticism of the slowness of the judicial procedure, as continuously made by other SCAP sections and Civil Affairs officers as well as among the Japanese public and in the press. He suggested the immediate establishment of a Committee composed of judges, procurators and lawyers, to study all ramifications of the problem and to arrive at practical solutions as a basis for rules of the Supreme Court, to remedy the deficiencies in the court procedure. Chief Justice Tanaka, in the name of the Supreme Court, enthusiastically accepted this suggestion, and recommended that a Committee be appointed to study the question and make such recommendations as will improve the present court procedure.

Subsequently the Judicial Assembly of the Supreme Court approved the following persons as members of the Committee: Associate Judges of the Supreme Court Shigeru Kuriyama, Tsuyoshi Mano, Tamotsu Shima and Saburo Iwamatsu; Secretary General of the Supreme Court, Gonjo; President Kobayashi and Judge Nishikubi of the Tokyo District Court. Two public procurators to be named by the Procurator General and two lawyers to be nominated by the Chairman of the Japan Federation of Bar Associations will also serve on this Committee.

An experiment in the continuous trial method, which permits few postponements or continuances once action is begun, is being conducted in the Osaka District Court under the supervision of the President of the Osaka High Court. Various types of cases are being referred to the court including charges of attempted murder, burglary, fraud, forcible entry, violence against public service personnel, illegal possession of firearms, embezzelment and bribery.

A study of this experiment will be made by the Committee.

Former Korean League in Japan

The Supreme Court of Japan recently dismissed an appeal filed by members of the former Korean League in Japan against the Attorney General, Takeo Ohashi in connection with confiscation of the former League's properties and dissolution of the organization, upon the grounds that the Japanese Courts are without jurisdiction over the present case.

The appeal grew out of action by the Attorney General, which was challenged as an allegedly improper designation of properties of dissolved organizations for seizure as result of abuse of the Organizations Control Order. The League was defeated in two lower courts on the basis of lack of jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court held that the Japanese Courts are without jurisdiction over the present case, inasmuch as it challenges the validity of the disposition effected by the Attorney General by virtue of the provisions of the Organizations Control Order and the Cabinet Order concerning the Custody and Disposition, etc. of the Properties of Dissolved Organizations. and cites decision rendered by the Supreme Court June 13, 1949 in case No. 1,862, 1948 (See 974 p.p., No. 7, Vol. III, Supreme Court Reports)

It was also held that the presiding judge of court should at once dismiss a suit by mean of an order, whenever a suit of this nature is instituted; again with the case of Kokoku complaint against such order, the presiding judge of the court of Kokoku instance must dismiss such application immediately by means of an order. Further, in case where appeal is filed with a superior court from an inferior court's judgment of different purport from the above, the said appealed court is requested to revoke at once the original judgment and dismiss the petition concerned, upon the grounds that the Japanese courts are without jurisdiction.

It may be noted that the Tokyo District Court for the same reason dismissed the action of the Communist leaders who challenged their recent purge. Since both the dissolution of certain organizations and the purge are matters directed by the Occupation and implemented into Japanese law by Orders under the Potsdam Declaration, acts to carry out Occupation directed law connot be challenged in Japanese Courts.

7 June 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

The following letter from General MacArthur to Prime Minister Yoshida is hereby released to the press:

"Tokyo, Japan
7 June 1950

"Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

"To the end that representative democracy in Japan might have the opportunity to thrive in the free atmosphere of full knowledge and public discussion, it has been one of the most fundamental of Allied policies governing the Occupation to encourage and assist the development of a truly free and responsible press. In the furtherance of this purpose, censorship was progressively lifted until finally terminated two years ago and the press left free to publish on its own responsibility, subject only to a code embodying a statement of principles and ethics patterned after the Canons of Journalism of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, supplemented by minimum restrictions essential to the safeguard of military security.

"The Japanese press has in general responded admirably to this challenge and developed a degree of responsibility which has evoked most favorable comment from many visiting journalists from abroad. The glaring exception is the Communist organ AKAHATA. This journal has for some time assumed the role of mouthpiece for the most violent of lawless elements within the Communist Party and as such has defiled its news columns and editorial page with licentious, false, inflammatory and seditious appeals to irresponsible sentiment in the effort to provoke defiance of constituted authority, disrupt the progress of economic revival and create social unrest and mass violence. All this calls for prompt corrective action to safeguard the public peace.

"One course such corrective action might take would be to close the journal and destroy for all time its propaganda making power and constant incitation to violence and revolution; another the re-institution of a pre-censorship over all material it proposes to print. Both courses, however, are repugnant to me as violative of the broad philosophy which has guided the development of press freedom in Japan and should be imposed only if other measures prove ineffective.

"As an alternative method of correction, I therefore direct that your government take the necessary administrative measures to incorporate within my letter to you of 6 June 1950 the following named

additional persons, sharing responsibility for the policies governing the content of this journal:

AIKAWA Haruki
ANEBA Saburo
AOYAMA Toshio
KAWAMURA Tatsuo
KIKUNAMI Katsumi
MIYAMOTO Taro
MORIYA Tenro
NISHIZAWA Tomio
OKAMOTO Tadashi
SAKANO Yoshiro
SHIMADA Koichi
SUITA Hidezo
SUGAMA Shosaku
TAKAHASHI Katsuyuki
TAKEI Takeo
TAKEMOTO Kenzo
UCHINO Soji.

Very sincerely,

(sgd) DOUGLAS MacARTHUR."

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister of Japan,
Tokyo.

6 June 1950.

PRESS RELEASE:

The following letter from General MacArthur to Prime Minister Yoshida is hereby released to the press:

"Tokyo, Japan.
6 June 1950.

"Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

"It has been a fundamental purpose of the Occupation to assist the Japanese people to meet their commitments under the Potsdam Declaration, foremost of which requires the establishment in Japan of a new order of peace, security and justice upon which may firmly stand a peacefully inclined and responsible government. To such end the Japanese Government is specifically enjoined in the Potsdam Declaration to 'remove all obstacles to the strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people.'

"In the implementation of this requirement, carried forward as one of the basic objectives of Allied policy as determined and prescribed by the Far Eastern Commission, the structure of the Japanese Government has been redesigned, its laws and institutions where undemocratic have been revised, and those persons whose public record gives warning that their continued influence would be inimical to democratic growth have been removed and excluded from Japan's public affairs.

"The guiding philosophy of this phase of the Occupation has been protective, not punitive. Its purpose and effect has been to provide assurance that the aims of Allied policy in the democratization of Japan would not be thwarted by the influence and pressure of anti-democratic elements. The area of its application for the most part has embraced those persons who because of position and influence bear responsibility for Japan's totalitarian policies which led to adventure in conquest and exploitation. Recently, however, a new and no less sinister groupment has injected itself into the Japanese political scene which has sought through perversion of truth and incitation to mass violence to transform this peaceful and tranquil land into an arena of disorder and strife as the means of stemming Japan's notable progress along the road of representative democracy and to subvert the rapidly growing democratic tendencies among the Japanese people.

"Acting in common accord, they have hurled defiance at constituted authority, shown contempt for the processes of law and order, and contrived by false and inflammatory statements and other subversive means to arouse

through resulting public confusion that degree of social unrest which would set the stage for the eventual overthrow of constitutional government in Japan by force. Their coercive methods bear striking parallel to those by which the militaristic leaders of the past deceived and misled the Japanese people, and their aims, if achieved, would surely lead Japan to an even worse disaster. To permit this incitation to lawlessness to continue unchecked, however embryonic it may at present appear, would be to risk ultimate suppression of Japan's democratic institutions in direct negation of the purpose and intent of Allied policy pronouncements, forfeiture of her chance for political independence, and destruction of the Japanese race.

"Accordingly, I direct that your government take the necessary administrative measures to remove and exclude the following named persons, constituting the full membership of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, from public service, and render them subject to the prohibitions, restrictions and liabilities of my directives of January 4, 1946, (SCAPINS 548 and 550) and their implementing ordinances:

HAKAMADA Satomi
HASEGAWA Hiroshi
ITO Kenichi
ITO Ritsu
KAMEYAMA Kozo
KAMIYAMA Shigeo
KASUGA Shoichi
KASUGA Shojiro
KONNO Yojiro
KISHIMOTO Shigeo
KURAHARA Koreto
MATSUMOTO Kazumi
MATSUMOTO Saneki
MIYAMOTO Kenji
NOSAKA Ryu
NOSAKA Sanzo
SATO Satoji
SHIDA Shigeo
SHIGA Yoshio
SHIRAKAWA Seiichi
TAKAKURA Teru
TAKENAKA Tsunesaburo
TOKUDA Kyuichi
TOSAKA Hiroshi.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd.) Douglas MacArthur.

(tpd.) DOUGLAS MacARTHUR."

"Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister of Japan,
Tokyo.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPLANATIONS ON

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION FOLLOWED BY APPEAL BOARD

30 May 1950

With reference to the STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION FOLLOWED BY APPEAL BOARD recently submitted, the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board desires to make herein supplementary explanations in regard to cases coming under the categories mentioned below:

Category D:

1. Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
2. Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association.
3. Chairmen of To, Do, Fu and Ken Cooperation Conferences of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
4. Constituent Members of Local Chapters of Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Establishment Council.
5. Business Chiefs of County, City and Ward Branches of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
6. Directors ("Somu") of To, Do, Fu and Ken Chapters of Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association.

Categories G 1 (and E):

1. Peaceful Industries.
2. Officers Unconcerned with Company-Management Policy, Etc. (Branch Chiefs and Auditors).

Category G 4:

Chiefs of Branches of Imperial Ex-Servicemen's Association.

I. CATEGORY D

1. Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

(1) Actual Roles Played by Designees.

In the early days following the establishment of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, it is a fact that persons who took active parts in this organization were motivated by various and diverse intentions. Some intended to make the Association into a popular organization designed to counteract the military. Others would contrive to use the Association as a lever to bring about a combination of the then existing political parties, so as to recover their influence. Still others aimed at turning the Association into the country's only political party modeled on Nazism. These irreconcilable purposes and contending influences struggled for leadership in the Association at the outset of its existence. The result was a hopeless confusion within the Association, and criticism and censure from the outside. This state of affairs led to the reorganization of the Association in April 1941, only several months after its establishment in October 1940. This reorganization completely changed the character of the Association, which was thereby turned into an auxiliary organ for the administration of the country.

The Head of Cities, Wards, Towns and Villages, Chairmen of Town and Village Head Associations, and Chiefs of Prefectural Government Branch Offices (subsequently, in some places, Chiefs of Regional Administrative Offices) throughout the country had been made Chiefs of Association Branches in counties, cities, wards, towns and villages, under directives from the Association Headquarters during the period from about December 1940 to about March 1941. In the early days, however, these Branch Chiefs could conduct practically no activity, owing to the confusing circumstances involving the Association Headquarters as described above. With the reorganization of the Association in April 1941, the Prefectural Governors were additionally appointed Chiefs of its Prefectural Chapters. Thereafter, the Association became wholly an auxiliary organ for the administration of the country, with the result that almost no distinction could be drawn between what was to be attended to by City, Ward, Town and Village Offices (or Regional Administrative Offices) and what was to be done by the Association Branches.

What was done in those days in the name of the Association was: Functions on festival days, commemoration days and other public occasions; increase of food production; cultivation of the castor-oil plant; recovery of metals; encouragement of saving; purchase of national bonds; and other civic matters. Directives on these affairs were sent by the Association Headquarters, through the Prefectural Government Offices, uniformly and perfunctorily to the Regional Administrative Offices and City, Ward, Town and Village Offices throughout the country.

All these doings of the Association were nationally-uniform formalities.

In short, it may be said that the Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association did, for formality's sake and mechanically, under directives from higher agencies, no more than what was hardly worth special mention, -- what was expected of ~~expected of~~ every Japanese in those war days so spontaneously and naturally as to be scarcely reprehensible.

(2) Circumstances of Branch Chief Appointments.

Appointments as Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association were superimposed, as a general rule, upon Chiefs of Regional Administrative Offices (Chiefs of Prefectural Government Branch Offices); upon Heads of Cities, Wards, Towns and Villages (with the exception of a very few cases where the appointments had to be assumed by Assistant Heads of Towns and Villages owing to the inability of their Heads to do so); or upon Chairmen of Town and Village Head Associations; in all cases, ex officio and additionally to the duties attaching to those posts. It was not at the voluntary desire of the appointees, nor because of any particular thought trends on their part, that the appointments were made. Moreover, in many Prefectures, no individual notices of appointment were delivered, but Branch Chiefs were created by mere uniform notifications of entrustment issued by the Governor concerned.

Under such circumstances, there were a few who were not themselves aware that they were additionally Chiefs of Association Branches, but who learned of the additional posts for the first time when they were designated for purge. Especially in cases where there were changes of Town and Village Heads, the succeeding Town and Village Heads, though nominally Branch Chiefs in addition, were all the while blissfully ignorant of the fact, in not a few instances.

(3) Personality and Thought Trends of Designees.

As is described above, the posts of Chiefs of Association Branches in counties, cities, wards, towns and villages were, as a general rule, additionally assumed ex officio by Chiefs of Regional Administrative Offices; by Heads of Cities, Wards, Towns and Villages; or by Chairmen of Town and Village Head Associations; nor was their selection as Branch Chiefs due to any voluntary desire or any particular thought trends on the part of the appointees. Now, in many instances, those posts of local autonomous administration are honorary in character, and are usually filled by men of established local esteem, who occupy them for many years in numerous cases. There are not a few instances where men of sound and moderate opinions, though contrary to their own desires, have unavoidably had to occupy those posts in order to act as conciliators of the conflicting groups within autonomous bodies. There are also not a few who have for many years devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the good of the local community, and are the recipients of well-earned local respect and admiration.

For these men of esteem and reputation, for these men of a middle-of-the-road standpoint commanding deference, it is in many cases very difficult to find proper substitutes in the respective localities. This fact makes it desirable that these men should be rehabilitated for the purpose of furthering local autonomy. Furthermore, it is for the most part among these former Heads of Cities, Towns and Villages that can be found persons who could nowadays adhere steadfastly to sound and moderate views in effective opposition to the rightist and leftist thoughts and actions in local districts. Herein lies another reason why their release from purge designation is to be desired.

(4) Purge Criteria Enlarged under Japanese Ordinance.

According to the Memorandum of 4 January 1946, the members of the local branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association who fall under the Memorandum are those covered by the definition "any person who has at any time been a leading official of a prefectural or metropolitan subdivision of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association". The purge criteria, laid down in the Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1946 promulgated in pursuance of the aforesaid Memorandum, are "Chiefs of To, Do, Fu and Ken (metropolitan and prefectural) Chapters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association; Chiefs of the Secretariats, and Chiefs of the Divisions of the Secretariats, of such Chapters; and Chairmen of To, Do, Fu and Ken Cooperation Conferences of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association".

In other words, under the provisions of this Ordinance, Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches were not treated as falling under the criteria defined in the Memorandum. Subsequently, the scope of the criteria was so enlarged as to include, for the first time, officers on the levels of counties, cities, wards, towns and villages, under the Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 4 January 1947. This enlargement of purge criteria was not necessarily because such lower-level officers were to be regarded as militarists or ultra-nationalists "who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest" in the words of the Potsdam Declaration. Instead, the enlargement of purge criteria should more properly be taken as indicating the desire of the Japanese Government to implement an extended interpretation of the spirit of the Potsdam Declaration, with a view to expediting the democratization of local autonomy.

During the period of approximately five years since the end of the war, the task of eliminating persons who formerly played leading roles in local autonomous entities has already been nearly completed. On the other hand, there is now an insufficiency of men useful for the healthy exercise of local autonomy, and in some places the scarcity of able leaders is interfering with proper autonomous operation. This being the actual state of affairs in these days, it is believed that, if designees on such low levels were released from designation and enabled to put their tried and proven ability to use on the new basis of a democratized community, it would not fail to serve the purpose of making a much-needed contribution to the self-reconstruction of Japan along democratic lines, which is surely the ultimate objective of the Potsdam Declaration.

(5) Standards for Special Remission.

The generalized statements set forth in (1) to (4), 1 above with respect to actual roles played, circumstances attending appointments, personality and thought trends, and an extended interpretation of purge regulations have been made in the light of the facts ascertained by the Board in examining a multitude of cases. From the viewpoint of those generalized statements, and under the relevant purge criteria which remain unchanged at present, the Board has decided to grant special remission to those Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches who come under any of the standards mentioned below, from the idea that their cases involve "gross injustice":

i. Those who were in office for short periods.

Branch Chiefs, who were in office only for short periods, were naturally incapable of actual activity. In the days immediately following the establishment of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (in October 1940), conflict and confusion reigned at the Central Headquarters of the Association, as is mentioned in (1) above; and there was a delay in setting up the structure of Prefectural Chapters. Consequently, it will readily be seen that in those days there was almost no activity on the part of the Branches in counties, cities, wards, towns and villages. Nor was there any noticeable Association activity during the period preceding the dissolution of the Association (in June 1945). Because the dissolution had been talked about since the beginning of that year; and a formal decision for dissolution was taken by a Cabinet meeting in April, followed by a public announcement to that effect. Another cause for the inaction of the Association was that by this time the war

situation had shown unmistakable signs of a miserable defeat for Japan, her administration, in all its aspects, being plunged into a helpless state of disorder and paralysis. As to the intervening period between the establishment and the dissolution of the Association, there was little room for any actual activity on the part of those who were in office for a short time, in view of the kind of things which were usually done by the Association in those days, as is described in (1) above. Under these circumstances, the Board has decided to grant special remission to those who were in office for short periods, as determined with about a half-year as the general dividing-line (Example: E.R. No. 13, NAGAO, Kakuzaemon), except in cases where there are indications of particularly positive activity having been conducted, or where personality and thought trends are not favorable. Special remission is likewise to be granted to those whose term of office exceeds the specified period somewhat (by about a month or less), but who were less active than others (Example: E.R. No. 343, SHIMIZU, Teruo).

ii. Those who, owing to personal circumstances, conducted no actual activity as Branch Chiefs.

Those who were in office for comparatively long periods, but who are shown by definite facts to fall under any of the standards mentioned below, should be regarded as having served only in a nominal capacity and as having conducted no actual activity, and are accordingly to be granted special remission:

a. Those who were not regularly resident in the place concerned, and who were no more than nominal Branch Chiefs. (Example: E.R. No. 517, NAKAGAWA, Shigeharu.)

b. Those who were incapable of activity owing to illness, or greatly-advanced age and decrepitude. (Examples: E.R. No. 352, SHIBA, Masao; E.R. No. 10148, OKUBO, Chiyo.)

c. Those who, during their comparatively short terms of office, were too busily preoccupied with remedial measures following earthquakes, floods, etc., or with such problems as the amalgamation of towns and villages, to attend to general administration, and consequently had no time for any particular activity on behalf of the Association. (Example: E.R. No. 1634, RYU, Tomizo.)

iii. Those who were incapable of activity owing to geogrrphical circumstances.

Association activity was practically impossible in such places as isolated islands or secluded spots among the mountains, with no easy means of access and with no facility for the implementation of directives issued by the Association Headquarters. In places of this nature, those who were Branch Chiefs held the post in name only; and are accordingly to be granted special remission. (Examples: E.R. No. 12, NISHIO, Kazuichi, and IWAO, Suekichi.)

In addition to the geographical circumstances, an additional fact has to be taken into consideration in the cases of those who were Chiefs of Class-2 Towns and Villages in Hokkaido and who were concurrently Chiefs of Association Branches. These Town and Village Chiefs were merely Government appointive officials of a low grade, and had no political influence whatever in the places concerned. Special remission is, therefore, to be granted to them. (Examples: E.R. No. 21814, AIDA, Heisaku, and others.)

iv. Those whose personality and thought trends were specially favorable.

Special remission is due to those who, though nominally Branch Chiefs, were opposed to militarism and ultra-nationalism and were specially conspicuous for thoughts and actions liberal, democratic and pacifistic. (Examples: E.R. No. 560, SUGIYAMA, Yanosuke; E.R. No. 1742, YAGI, Kikujiro.)

2. Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association.

The cases of these designees have been screened generally under the same standards as those for Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Except for the special notice taken of the circumstances under which these designees held office as Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association. This is because, while Association Branch Chiefs were such ex officio and automatically by reason of their being County, City, Ward, Town and Village Heads, it was through specific appointments that Youth Association Branch Chiefs were nominated. Accordingly, consideration has been given to special circumstances such as the following:

(1) Having been urged to assume office by the persons concerned, designees repeatedly refused; yet, notices of appointment were unilaterally issed in order to make it appear that the necessary appointments had been made; and the result was that the designees were Branch Chiefs in name only, without conducting any activity in connection with that post. There are many instances of this sort. If such circumstances are made clear, special remission is to be granted to the designees. (Example: E.R. No. 100, ISHIDA, Masazo)

(2) A short time after assumption of office, designees tendered resignations, and thereafter had nothing whatever to do with Branch affairs. But, for reasons concerning procedure for their release, they continued to remain in office nominally. In such instances, the period for which they were actually in office is to be taken into account in screening them. (Example: E.R. No. 643, ODA, Yoshikage.)

(3) In name, designees were Branch Chiefs, but the actual power relating to the Branches was exercised by other persons (for instance, the Town and Village Chiefs concerned), with the designees making no real activity as Branch Chiefs. Such cases come in for special remission. (Example: E.R. No. 18557, TAKEUCHI, Kenichiro.)

3. Chairmen of To, Do, Fu and Ken Cooperation Conferences of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

All that was done by these Cooperation Conference Chairmen was to attend Cooperation Conferences and preside over the proceedings, usually from one to several times in a year. Except at these meetings of the Conferences, they conducted practically no activity as Chairmen of Cooperation Conferences. Those who did not actually attend the meetings of the Conferences oftener than once or twice are, as a general rule, to be granted special remission, regardless of the length of their terms of office, if there were no unfavorable facts respecting their activity at the time the conferences were in session. In this connection, careful note has been taken of their careers in other fields of activity, so as to ascertain their personality and thought trends. (Example: E.R. No. 83. NAKAI, Takazo.)

As to the Chairmen of Town and Village Cooperation Conferences,

This post was usually assumed additionally by Town and Village Heads who were concurrently Chiefs of Imperial Rule Assistance Association Branches. Accordingly, the Chairmen of Town and Village Cooperation Conferences have been screened under the standards already mentioned with respect to Imperial Rule Assistance Association Branch Chiefs.

4. Constituent Members of Local Chapters of Council for establishing Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure.

6 Among the designees under this head there are many who were brought into nominal association with Local Chapters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Establishment Council, as representatives of various walks of life, in order that the Local Chapters might take on the appearance of standing for all sections of local opinion. Special remission is, as a general rule, to be granted to those who attended the meetings of Local Chapters only once or twice, without regard to the length of their terms of office, if their activities at the meetings were passive and if, aprt from the meetings, they did not engage in electioneering campaigns, including assistance to "recommendation" candidates. In this respect, their careers in other spheres of activity (especially whether or not they have had political careers) have received careful consideration in making sure of their personality and thought trends. (Example: E.R. No. 222, KAMEYAMA, Jin.)

5. Business Chiefs of County, City and Ward Branches of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Generally speaking, the above-mentioned standards for the Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association have been followed in screening Business Chiefs of County, City and Ward Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Of these, the Business Chiefs of County Branches were of the lowest level and had very slight responsibilities. Those who were such officials for less then one year are, as a general rule, to be granted special remission, unless there were other unfavorable circumstances. (Example: E.R. No. 2567, HIRATA, Toyoji.)

6. Directors ("Somu") of To, Do, Fu and Ken Chapters of Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association.

The designees under this head include many whose sole connection with those bodies was that their names were enrolled in the list of their "Somu". Even in the case of those who were in office for comparatively long periods, they have been favorably screened, if justified in the light of their careers in other fields of activity, of what they actually did, and of other circumstances. (Example: E.R. No. 186, YOKOI, Taro.)

II. CATEGORIES G 1 (AND E)

1. Peaceful Industries.

Officers and staff-members belonging to the undermentioned industries are, as a general rule, to be granted special remission, for the reasons set forth below:

(1) Spinning.

Spinning is a peaceful industry engaged in the production of clothing for the people. Especially in this country, the spinning industry depends upon overseas markets both for its raw materials and for its products, and therefore international peace is the indispensable prerequisite to its existence. Consequently, with the development of the war situation, spinning companies had no alternative but to curtail their operations. After the outbreak of the Pacific War, they were forced by the military authorities to scrap and surrender their equipments or to convert their installations to the production of munitions. To such demands their officers, who had for many years engaged in the spinning industry, offered as much resistance as they could, and did everything possible to maintain the industry intact as far as practicable.

(2) Aquatic Industry.

Primarily a peaceful enterprise, the aquatic industry during the war received no manner of subsidy from the Government. On the contrary, fishery companies were subjected to the Government policy of controlled adjustment and amalgamation. Moreover, the major part of their vessels were requisitioned by the Government, and their catches underwent a serious decline. The fact is that the aquatic industry is one of the "wartime-victim industries" as they are called. (Example: E.R. No. 3244 TAMURA, Keizo.)

(3) Privately-Owned Electric Railways.

All the privately-owned electric railway companies coming under the Memorandum were established through a mechanical amalgamation of electric railway companies in the suburbs of big cities under the Government's wartime policy of controlled combination. Their whole business was the short-distance transportation of passengers around big cities, and the management of auxiliary enterprises such as a department store. They carried no munitions whatever. Of the transportation of goods in general, there was very little. After the end of the war, these companies separated into what they had been before the Government-ordained amalgamation. (Example: E.R. No. 17285 SATO, Hiroo.)

(4) Electricity Distribution.

Electricity distribution companies were engaged in public utilities, being the subsidiaries of the Nippon Electricity Generation and Transmission Co. (which is not under Category G); and, under the Electricity Distribution Control Ordinance, were placed under the strict direction and control of the Government authorities. In consequence, the powers of the Presidents and other officers of these companies were extremely restricted in comparison with other companies in general. (Example: E.R. No. 20403 ARAI, Shoji.)

(5) Gas Supply.

The supply of gas, like that of electric light, is a typical public-utility of urban importance. The Tokyo Gas Co. was the sole supplier of gas in Kanto, but it did not

The powers of the managers of branch offices were greatly restricted, the prior approval of the head office being required in regard to all important matters. It was in June 1943 that the so-called system of Local Headquarters Offices ("Tokatsu Ten") was instituted. This system introduced no change in the powers of the respective branch managers, but was intended to facilitate the liaison among the branch offices within a locality. Accordingly, the manager of a Local Headquarters Office was not in a position to direct and control the managers of the branch offices within the locality concerned (Example: E.R. No. 5196 Yamamoto, Tsuneo.)

(2) Auditors.

An Auditor is not an executive agent. He may attend a meeting of the Board of Directors and may express his views there, but he has no power to participate in making a decision at such meeting. Accordingly, the post of an Auditor is usually regarded as one of ease and non-responsibility; in most cases, what he does is merely to affix his seal to settlement-of-accounts documents, thus doing no more than fulfilling the requirements prescribed on this point in the Commercial Code. His remuneration is small, being at most equal to or even less than that of an ordinary Director. Often an Auditor, who has formerly been a staff-member, is made a Standing Auditor, who serves full time in charge of the daily business of inspecting accounts, and who for this service receives a slightly higher remuneration. In powers, however, a Standing Auditor is entirely on the same footing as an ordinary Auditor. (Example: E.R. No. 5466 Kondo, Shigeya.)

III. CATEGORY G 4.

Chiefs of Branches of Imperial Ex-servicemen's Association.

These designess have been screened generally under the same standards as Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and

Village

monopolize gas supply on anything like a nationwide basis. Its local monopoly should more properly be attributed to the very nature of the enterprise as a public utility. (Example: E.R. No. 20167 Ota, Hanroku).

(6) Bonds and Securities Business.

This business, which consists in the underwriting and purchase and sale of bonds and securities, is predicated upon free economy; and was, accordingly, inactive and falling off under the controlled economy of war days. Of the five largest companies of this kind, the Nomura Securities Co. alone was designated to be under Category G, despite the fact that its capital was smaller than that of any other securities company. Although, in capital, it was a Nomura affiliate, it had little relationship with the Nomura Zaibatsu in point of personnel and management. (Example: E.R. No. 19192 Iida, Seizo).

(7) Insurance.

Life insurance is a peaceful enterprise aimed at the mutual assistance of the people in general; marine and fire insurance is a passive enterprise designed to cover unforeseen losses. Especially, marine insurance and re-insurance necessitate cooperation with foreign underwriters. Again, insurance companies, in the utilization of their funds, were under the severe restrictions imposed upon them by Insurance Business Law intended to safeguard the interests of policy-holders. They were, therefore, incapable of making any positive contribution to the financing of munitions industries. Furthermore, none of the companies during the war exceeded 16 percent of the nationwide total in the amount of contracts made. Thus, they were not monopolistic in their business operations. (Example: E.R. No. 7571 Suzuki, Sakae).

(8) Warehousing.

Warehousing companies during the war had to curtail drastically their operations as one of the so-called "non-urgent industries". In 1942, transportation by vehicles and harbor transportation were transferred to the respective control companies.

In May 1944, warehouse installations and personnel were surrendered to the Nippon Warehouse Control Co. Thereafter, warehousing companies were only enabled to continue their existence by the rentals paid for the installations surrendered. Moreover, though Zaibatsu concerns held large interests in warehousing companies, the latter's capital was small, and was left unincreased for a long time. Such companies can hardly be regarded as having been influential. (Example: E.R. No. 16814 Hosoya, Shozaburo.)

(9) Paper Manufacture.

Of the paper-manufacturing companies designated, the largest is the Oji Paper Manufacturing Co. This company had become large because it had taken over, through amalgamation, two companies -- Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co. and Saghalien Industrial Co. -- during the depression following the First World War. The principal enterprise carried on by the Oji Paper Manufacturing Co. was the manufacture of paper and pulp, which is surely a wholly peaceful industry; and all the auxiliary enterprises in which the company was engaged were operated in order to ensure the procurement of materials, fuel, etc. necessary to its principal enterprise. With the development of the war situation, the production of the company suffered a heavy decline, while it was also required to convert its installations to manitions manufacture. In the latter respect, a partial start was made, but no substantial results were attained: for example, the Oji Aircraft Co. saw the war terminate before being able to turn out even a single plane. (Example: E.R. No. 20396 Inoue, Kenichi.)

2. Officers Unconcerned with Company-Management Policy, Etc.

Special remission is, as a general rule, to be granted to the under-mentioned officers and staff-members for the reasons set forth below:

(1) Branch Chiefs.

An example may be mentioned in the case of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Associati

In addition, special circumstances such as the following have been taken into consideration:

a. The Ex-Servicemen's Association Branch Chiefs include very many who, in the course of their terms of office, were drafted for active service. Even after being so drafted, many of these men remained to be Branch Chiefs in name. It is obvious that, while they were in the military service, they could conduct no activity as Branch Chiefs. In such cases, the screening has been made in the light of the periods during which they were actually in office. (Example: E.R. No. 76, TAKEUCHI, Kazuyoshi.)

b. As is mentioned immediately above, in those days ex-servicemen were drafted in large numbers, and there were frequent changes of Branch Chiefs. As a result, it so happened in some cases that those who were not likely to be drafted owing to ill-health, disablement, etc. were, contrary to their wishes, made Branch Chiefs. Accordingly, special remission is to be granted in cases where it is clear that Branch Chiefs were appointed under such circumstances, and that they conducted no activity during their tenure of office. (Example: E.R. No. 1299 KANEKO, Hiroshi.)

c. As defined in the purge regulations, those who fall under the purge criteria are "Chiefs of Federations of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches" and "Chiefs of City, Ward, Town and Village Branches". Despite this definition, there are cases where those who were Chiefs of the Branches formed in respect of each different occupations, or those who were Chiefs of Branches on a level essentially lower than towns and villages, have been designated by mistake. Such cases come under special remission. (Examples: E.R. No. 82, ADACHI, Yuji; E.R. No. 1244, YAMAGUCHI, Soichi.)

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Burgess

GOVERNMENT SECTION
Public Administration Division
Statistics & Research Branch

6 May 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Rizzo

SUBJECT: General Recommendations Regarding Standards for Special Remission

Outlined below are general recommendations for acceptance, non-acceptance and changes in the standards for special remission of the Purge used by the Appeals Board and set forth in an attachment to the Prime Minister's letter to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, dated 3 May 50.

Category B Standards (1)a,-b, -c,-d,-e,-f,-g,-h, -j, and-k.	Recommend no objection to these standards providing no reinstated person had been a General, Admiral or other high ranking officer and reinstatement would not harm the course of peace and security, and providing that the officer concerned is not purgeable under any other category.
Standards (1)i, (2)a,-b, and -c.	In so far as pertinent directives, SCAPINS and ordinances do not except these cases from the Purge, and in so far as clear-cut precedents have not been established during the last three years, recommend this standard be not accepted at this time.
Category C	In view of the pertinent existing regulations, recommend this standard not be accepted except in individual cases where the applicant can show positively that he has not been an active exponent of militarism and militant nationalism and does not fall within the purview of any other Purge category.
Category D	In view of existing directives, SCAPINS and ordinances, recommend that in general this standard not be accepted. Recommend that, in view of precedents established, an exception be made for individual applicants who did not hold office for more than 90 days, did not fall under other Purge categories, and who show positively that they were not active exponents of militarism and militant nationalism.

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Category E

In so far as standards outlined for this category tend to be changes in criteria rather than general principles of interpretation of the existing criteria which was established in 1946 and 1947 after careful study by both GHQ and the Japanese Government, recommend these standards be not accepted. Recommend, instead, that appeals in this category be considered individually, taking into account only whether or not the applicant has been justly purged within the existing regulations.

Category G-1

Same recommendations as for Category E.

Category G-2

Same recommendations as for Category E.

Category G-4

Same recommendations as for Category D.

Category G-5

To assure just administration of the Purge ordinances, recommend that the suggested standards be modified to agree with those used by the Screening Board (Supervision Section, Prime Minister's Office), i.e., special remission may be granted to those Branch Chiefs who hold office for less than one year, who fall within the purview of no other Purge category, and who have exhibited no inclinations toward militarism or militant nationalism.

J. D. M.

COPY

May 3, 1950

My dear General,

Referring to my letter of March 28th concerning the decisions of the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board, and pursuant to the conversations I had with you on April 17th and 28th, I wish to say that after careful study of the reports of the Board I am satisfied that its decisions are fair and proper in every respect.

The Board has done its work, absolutely free from interference or instructions from outside, and free from any kind of pressure, political or otherwise. It has conducted its examinations solely according to the standards of its own, the propriety of which appears to be out of the question.

Of the 24,286 appeals examined since February 8, 1949 to April 25, 1950, the Board has rejected 17,478, (72%) and recommends the rescission of the purge designation with respect to 6,808 (28%). The large percentage of rejections is itself an indication of rigid and scruplous application of the examination standards, the persons recommended for special remission being confined to those who justly and obviously deserved it.

I am submitting to you herewith a copy of the Appeal Board's examination standards, a classified table of the number of the cases so far examined, and the names of those persons recommended by the Board for special remission, whose cases were examined during 1949, together with statements of reason therefor.

Yours sincerely,

s/ Shigeru Yoshida

Shigeru Yoshida

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur,

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,

Tokyo.

Prime Minister's Office Ordinance No. 7

March 25, 1950

The Ordinance concerning the Enforcement of Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 relating to the exclusion, retirement, etc. in respect to public offices (Cabinet and Ministry of Home Affairs Ordinance No. 1 of 1947) shall be partially amended as follows:

Prime Minister

YOSHIDA Shigeru

In the columns of classification or names of organizations in Category 3 of Appendix II, "and Civil Liberty Commissioners" shall be added after "Welfare Commissioners", and "Board of Education and Agricultural Land Commission and Fisheries Adjustment Council,".

In Category 8 of the same Appendix, "and Bengoshi Rengo Kai (Federation of Lawyers' Societies)" shall be added after "Bengoshi Kai (Lawyers' Society)", and "Jitensha Shinko Kai (Bicycles Development Association) and Jitensha Shinko Rengo Kai (Federation of Bicycle Development Associations)" after "Jidosha Seizo Kogyo Kumiai (Automobiles Mfg. Ind. Union)".

Supplementary Provision:

This Ordinance shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

総理府令第　号

昭和二十二年勅令第一号公聴に関する就職禁止、退職等に関する勅令の施行に関する命令（昭和二十二年内閣令第一号）の一部を次のように改正する。

昭和二十五年三月　日

内閣総理大臣　吉田　茂

内務省令

別表第二第三号所属区分又は団体欄中「民生委員」の下に「及び人権擁護委員」を加え、「教育委員会及び農地委員会」を「教育委員会、農地委員会及び漁業調整委員会」に改める。

同表第八号中「弁護士会」の下に「及び同連合会」を、「自動車振興会」の次に「自転車振興会」を加える。

附　則

この命令は、公布の日から施行する。

Major -

This underlined group were PDed as planned .

JDM

TO : Captain McWherter, Government Section, GHQ., SCAP.

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

SUBJECT: Provision Designation of Convicted War Crimes.

I hereby submit the number and date of provisional designation of the convicted war crimes.

	Army	Navy	Kempeis	Civilians	Total	Date of P.D.
(1)	17	3	5	19	44	Dec. 28, 1949
(2)	11	1	-	4	16	Jan. 5, 1950
(3)	537	175	73	358	1,143 *	Feb. 7, 1950
(4)	211	101	50	102	464	Mar. 7, 1950
Total	776	280	128	483	1,667	

Remarks: Besides, other 476 convicted war crimes were found to have been purged already and so they were excluded from this provisional designation.

* Of these UCHIDA, Chikao and SUGIURA, Kōhei are found not guilty, so they are to be passed in the light of their counterevidences.

N. Okada.

N. Okada

Chief, Supervision Section,
Prime Minister's Office.

Public Notices of Provisional Designation No. 2

March 7, 1950

Prime Minister YOSHIDA Shigeru

1. Those published in this table, are provisionally designated as falling under the provisions of Appendix 1 Category 1 of the Ordinance relative to the Exclusion, Removal, Retirement and Others from Public Office (Cabinet and Ministry of Home Affairs Ordinance No. 1 of 1947), in accordance with the provisions of the proviso to Article 5 paragraph 1 of the said Ordinance as well as of Article VII-(2) paragraph 1 of the Ordinance relating to the Exclusion, Retirement, Resignation, etc. in respect to Public Offices (Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947), under the Ordinance concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the Acdptance of the Potsdam Declaration (Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945).

2. Those who are published in this table and find any error concerning the reason for provisional designation, may submit an objection accompanied with two copied (both in Japanese and English taxts) of their Questionnaires to the Prime Minister withinthirty days from February 7, 1950. The written objection shall be of two copied.

3. This table is to be most widely made public. The office of a city, ward, town or village shall placard, upon receipt of this official report, the said table. This table shall be placarded at least for a month and shall, upon receipt of the next official report, be replaced by a new one. The old report which is replaced, shall not be destroyed, but be preserved at the office of the city, ward, town or village, in order that it may serve for the public perusal.

4. Names of those who are provisonally designated are as follows:

ABE Kazuo
ABE Chojiro
ADACHI Takashi
AKIYAMA Nacyuki
ANDO Tsuneo
ACKI Morimasa
ARATA Kamao
AZUMA Takekazu
CHIBA Kazuo
EGAMI Minoru
ENDO Kurataro
FUJIWARA Seitaro
FUKUDA Akira
FUKUI Toshio
FURUKAWA Tomoyoshi
HAGIWARA Isamu
HAMAKIRI Jiro
HARIMA Kiyoshi
HASHIMOTO Hachitsugu
HASHIMOTO Kazuyoshi
HASHIZUME Yoshio
HATANAKA Takeo
HAYAMA Yokaku
HAYASHI Takaichi
HIGASHI Katsutaro
HIRAI Teruo
HIRATA Sameyoshi
HONGO Makoto
HOSHI Ryozo
ICHIKAWA Tokujiro
IINO Shozaburo
IKEDA Shoichi
IMADA Fumio
INAZU Ken
INOUE Tadashi
ISHIDA Saburo
ISHII Haruyoshi
ISHIKAWA Kiichi
ISHIWATARI Saburo
ITO Jinshiro
ITO Masayoshi
IWAMOTO Kazutaka
JITSUMATSU Sakae
KAKEHASHI Senzo
KAMIURA Kazumasa
KANETSUKI Fusao
KATAGIRI Tameyoshi
KATO Sadao
KATSUNO Yoshio
KAWAKAMI Mitsuyoshi
KAWAMURA Seikan
KAWANAKA Masao
KAWATO Kazuhiko
KIMURA Matao

ABE Tadakazu
ADACHI Hayashi
AIZAWA Ryuji
AMANO Fujikichi
ACKI Hideo
ARAKI Tokuji
ASAKAWA Hiroe
BABA Keiichi
CHIKUMA Mitsuo
EGUCHI Mitsunori
FUJII Denkichi
FUJIWARA Shigeyoshi
FUKUI Tadao
FUKUSHIMA Takekazu
FUYUKI Yoshimi
HAGYU Yoshito
HARA Sonai
HASEGAWA Shizuyasu
HASHIMOTO Hidejiro
HASHIMOTO Keikichi
HASUKA Rokuro
HATAMOTO Kanehiro
HAYASHI Hidekazu
HIDAKA Masahito
HIGASHINO Sakuji
HIRANO Shigeharu
HIRATA Tokiyoshi
HORIE Takaaki
HOSHI Tozaburo
IGARASHI Yoshihiro
IIZUKA Kinjiro
IKEDA Susumu
IMAI Itsugoro
INOKUBO Yoshio
ISHIBASHI Katsuji
ISHIGAKI Toshiro
ISHIKAWA Hideo
ISHIKAWA Kunitaro
ISHIZAKA Sakuji
ITO Kinshichiro
ITO Yasutaro
IWASAKI Mitsuji
KADONAGA Shigeo
KAKITA Nagamitsu
KANDO Yoshio
KASAHARA Gengo
KATAOKA Goro
KATO Seikichi
KAWAJIRI Jiro
KAWAMINAMI Yoichi
KAWAMURA Seikio
KAWASHIMA Takeshi
KIBA Iwanosuke
KIMURA Yuichi

ABE Takashi
ADACHI Shinzo
AKAI Akio
ANDO Shuji
ACKI Kingoro
ARAKI Tokuji
ATOYAMA Kameichi
BANNO Hiroteru
DOI Isamu
EGUCHI Tokio
FUJISHIMA Mitsuo
FUKUCHI Kumejiro
FUKUI Toshio
FUKUZAWA Kenji
GOTO Tadao
HAMADA Ryonosuke
HARADA Hachiro
HASEGAWA Yoshitsugu
HASHIMOTO Isao
HASHIMOTO Kenichi
HATAKEYAMA Shuzo
HAYAKAWA Nobuo
HAYASHI Hideo
HIGA Takatsugu
HIGUCHI Yoshio
HIRAO Takaichi
HONDA Fumio
HORIE Takahisa
HOSHINO Katsuzo
IIDA Susumu
IIZUKA Kunimitsu
IKUTA Kantaro
IMAI Masao
INOMATA Jiro
ISHIDA Kiyoshi
ISHIHARA Akira
ISHIKAWA Hiroyuki
ISHIKURA Hisashi
ISHIZAKI Takashi
ITO ~~Yosutaro~~ Masahiko
IWABUCHI Kenichi
IZUMI Shigeo
KAIDA Kiyoshi
KAMITSUCHI Sakuzo
KANESADA Eizo
KASHIMA Kazuichi
KATAOKA Mitsuo
KATO Taisuke
KAWAKAMI Shigeru
KAWAMURA Hideo
KAWAMURA Yoshizo
KAWATAHARA Kinnosuke
KIHARA Seiichi
KINIWA Takashi

KINOSHITA Sadao
KOBAYASHI Matsuji
KOBAYASHI Susumu
KUBOKI Eikichi
~~KODAMA~~ KOMATSU Hajime
KONDO Fusaji
KONDO Toshiharu
KOYANAGI Isao
KUMAGISHI Katsunori
KUSUMOTO Kenji
KYOMEN Toyosaku
MARUTAKE Yoshio
MATSUBUCHI Koichiro
MATSUMOTO Yoriyoshi
MATSUOKA Takeshiro
MITSUDA Katsu
MITSUNO Akihiko
MIYAKE Toshio
MIZOGUCHI Noboru
MORI Kaichiro
MORIKAWA Yasuaki
MORIMOTO Masanobu
MOTOSHIMA Matsuo
MURAKAMI Shinichi
MURATA Toshiharu
NABE Yoshiteru
NAGAI Susumu
NAGATA Futao
NAKAGOME Masayoshi
NAKAMURA Kazushi
NAKANO Hachiro
NAMIKI Kazuo
NISHI Hisashi
NISHIKITA Masaru
NISHIWAKI Sanjiro
NISHIZURU Sueo
NOJIRI Yutaka
OE Fusao
OHARA Masahiro
OKADA Kozaemon
OKAMURA Shoichi
ONO Gunjiro
OSADA Seisaku
OSHIMA Shinichi
OTA Toshizo
SADAKANE Takashi
SAITO Shogo
SAKAGAMI Takuichiro
SAKAI Hikaru
SAKAI Takeshi
SAKAMAKI Nobuo
SAKATA Saburo
SAKUTA Kiyoshi
SASAKI Toshio
SATO Masao
SATO Takeo
SATO Yoshimitsu

KINOSHITA Shigeru
KOBAYASHI Shigehiko
KOBAYASHI Teruo
KODAMA Kyoichi
KOMATSU Yoshito
KONDO Tanji
KOSHIMICHI Sadao
KUDO Hiroshi
KUMAI Nobuo
KUWABARA Shigeki
MAKAGO Hideo
MASAKI Shinzo
MATSUO Yuzaburo
MATSUNAGA Kenji
MINAMI Takaharu
MITSUHASHI Masashiro
MIWA Yoshiro
MIYAZAKIShigeyoshi
MIZOGUCHI Yoshio
MORI Kasaburo
MORIKI Noboru
MORITA Shoichiro
MUKOBAYASHI Takashi
MURAOKA Shigeru
MUROI Suekichi
NAGAE Shigenori
NAGANO Ryuichi
NAKADA Fusao
NAKAJIMA Shiro
NAKAMURA Rikio
NAKANO Tsuneichi
NARUKIYO Jiun
NISHIHARA Naokichi
NISHIMOTO Takeshi
NISHIYAMA Saburo
NIWA Shunzo
NONAKA Hajime
OGAMI Zonjiro
OISHI Tomiji
OKADA Shigemi
OKUYAMA Minejiro
ONODERA Miyoji
OSAKI Tetsuji
OTA Tamon
OTSUBO Masamitsu
SAITO Nobuo
SAITO Yukitoshi
~~SAKAGAMI Kazuo~~
SAKAI Tadao
SAKAIDA Matsuyoshi
SAKAMOTO Tadaomi
SAKUMA Eiichi
SASAKI Shinichi
SATO Kakuzo
SATO Motoyoshi
SATO Yoshihiko
SEKI Kazue

KINOSHITA Takeo
KOBAYASHI Sohei
KOBAYASHI Tsunehachi
KOIDE Yoshizo
KON Bunpei
KONDO Tsugio
KOTANI Tsugio
KUMAGAI Kenji
KURODA Kyoichi
KUWANO Shinji
MAMIYA Tsugio
MASUDA Tamotsu
MATSUKI Kihachi
MATSUOKA Hiroshi
MISUMI Megumi
MITSUI Shigeto
MIYAKE Kumao
MIYAZAKI Takashi
MOCHIZUKI Teramaru
MORI Shohachiro
MORIMOTO Masaharu
MORIYA Hyoe
MURAKAMI Masakiyo
MURATA Fukuo
MUROMOTO Seiichi
NAGAHAMA Shunji
NAGASAKI Sadao
NAKADA Masayuki
NAKAMURA Hiroshi
NAKAMURA Takasuke
NAKAZAWA Misaki
NIIDA Masuzo
NISHIKAWA Yoshitak
NISHIMURA Kyoji
NISHIYAMA Sunao
NOGAMI Noboru
NUMAZAKI Tadashi
OGAWA Kiyonori
OKADA Kazuo
OKAMOTO Tomoo
OMORI Rinzo
ONOGI Hiroshi
OSAWA Kiyoshi
OTA Taro
OZAKI Yukinori
SAITO Shigeru
SAKAGAMI Masaru
SAKAGUCHI Kazuo
SAKAI Seiichi
SAKAIME Hiroshi
SAKATA Genji
SAKURAGI Haruo
SASAKI Sueo
SATO Kei
SATO Shigeru
SATO Yoshimitsu
SEO Shigeichi

SHIBAGAKI Mitsuo
SHIMIZU Ichiro
SHINJI Tadashi
SHIOZAWA Sakae
SAGABE Takashi
SUEOKA Takaharu
SUZUKI Hitoshi
SUZUKI Shohachi
TACHIBANA Kiichiro
TAKAGI Hiroshi
TAKAGUCHI Mitsuo
TAKAHASHI Yukichi
TAKAYAMA Mochuta
TAKEDA Yukitoshi
SAKENO Masataka
TAKIZAWA Seita
TANAKA Fujiyoshi
TANAKA Kengo
~~TANGE Masayuk~~
TATEISHI Kenji
TARACKA Kanetoshi
TEZUKA Einosuke
TOKUDA Hajime
TOMINAGA Yoshio
TORII Mamoru
TSUJI Yoshio
TSURUTA Tatsuo
TSUZUKI Yoneichi
UEDA Yoshio
UMEDA Hajime
USAMI Ichiro
WATANABE Fumii
WATANABE Shinobu
YAGUCHI Saikuro
YAMADA Kimihiko
YAMADA Yoshio
YAMAGUCHI Kozo
YAMAMOTO Hisao
YAMAMOTO Mitsuo
YAMANAKA Takuzo
YAMASHITA Kunio
YASHIRO Shoji
YOKOYAMA Kentaro
YONEHARA Kisaburo
YOSHIDA Buichiro

SHIBUYA Michiharu
SHIMIZU Saburo
SHINODA Toshiki
SHIRATSUCHI Goro
SOHARA Shigetoshi
SUGAI Shizuka
SUZKI Motosuke
SUZUKI Suzumu
TADA Sotomi
TAKAGI Seigo
TAKAHASHI Miyokichi
TAKANAMI Tsuneo
TAKE Tsutomu
TAKEMOTO Kashichiro
TAKEUCHI Hiroo
TAKASAWA Shoji
TANAKA Ginnosuke
TANAKA Koichi
TANGE Masayoshi
TERADA Masao
TERASHIMA Masaji
TODAKA Katsuhei
TOKUUME Tokio
TOMITA Kunitada
TSUBOKAWA Mitsuyoshi
TSUKAMOTO Masayoshi
TSURUZAKI Hiroshi
UCHIO Eiji
UENO Matsuji
UMEMOTO Yukio
USUDA Gishiro
WATANABE Masao
WATANABE Shoji
YAKICHI Teiji
YAMADA Takamoto
YAMADA Yuzo
YAMAGUCHI Tsutomu
YAMAMOTO Jiro
YAMAMOTO Saburo
YAMANAKA Umakichi
YAMAZAKI Tadashi
YASUI Iwao
YOKOYAMA Kesami
YONEYA Shigeru
YOSHIDA Gisaburo

SHIGEMURA Takichi
SHIMOMURA Suzumu
SHINOMURA Masatoshi
SHOJI Masakichi
SONOKI ~~ø~~ Chuji
SUZUKI Hideo
SUZUKI Shogoroku
SUZUKI Takeo
TAGUCHI Takumi
TAKAGI Takeyuki
TAKAHASHI Ryoichi
TAKASEKI Yoneichi
TAKEDA Shoji
TAKEMURA Sadami
TAKIZAWA Kumao
TAMURA Toshio
TANAKA Kentaro
TANAKA Zenzaburo
TANIGUCHI Noboru
TARAO Yutaro
TERUKI Nobuhiro
TOKIEDA Takero
~~TAMINAGA Yoshio~~
TOMITA Yoshio
TSUGE Yoshizo
TSUNODA Sanjiro
TSUTAGI Kenjiro
UEDA Shigeo
UJIMOTO Yoshio
UNNO Hirozo
WASHIMI Tetsuo
WATANABE Shigee
YAGI Tanomo
YAMACHI Tadashi
YAMADA Takeo
YAMAGAMI Rikizo
YAMAMOTO Fusaji
YAMAMOTO Kokichi
YAMAMOTO Susumu
YAMASHITA Isao
YAMAZAKI Tadashi
YOKOTA Seiji
YOKOYAMA Masakiyo
~~YOSHIDA~~
ZAIMA Torao

C O P Y

2nd Appeals Board

March 28, 1950

My dear General,

The Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board, which was set up a year ago to examine the appeals of the purgees in the various categories from B to G, has met regularly since -- 66 times during 1949 and 20 times up to March 17 this year.

As shown in the attached table, the Board has examined over 20,000 cases, or about two-thirds of the total appeals on file, of which some 6,000 cases have been decided for rescission of the purge order, and more than 15,000 for non-rescission. The findings of the Board have been reported after each meeting to your headquarters, from which, however, no word has been heard to date.

It has been discovered that 1,498 persons had been placed in the B class (career military personnel) by sheer mistake, owing to the press and confusion of affairs in the initial stage of the purge administration.

The list of those found qualified include former town or village heads and other local leaders, who had been purged in the first instance on account of their nominal (mostly involuntary) connections with the branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association , or other wartime organizations, but who really constitute a stabilizing force -- the mainstay against unscrupulous bosses and subversive elements.

Again the same list contains a number of eminent technical experts, who were disqualified because of the positions they happened to hold as standing direction in large firms -- positions which were merely honorary without executive powers or authority. Far from being either militaristic or ultranationalistic, they are men of liberal thought as well as of great technological ability and experience.

It would be obviously to the best interest of the country and only fair to these persons and others found innocent by the Board, if they were restored as quickly as possible to their rightful place in their respective communities, or reinstated in their specialized fields of usefulness.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the rehabilitation of Japan has been handicapped to the extent that for last four years or more these people have been prevented from participating therein.

Various business concerns have been removed from the "restricted list". A parole system has been established for those convicted of war crimes. But in this matter of the purge earlier mistakes or injustices remain uncorrected. We are accordingly anxious to make some announcement on the progress of

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the Board's work in order to satisfy public interest as to the Government's attitude.

In view of the fact that it will take perhaps several months more, or possibly a year, for the Board to complete its examination of the remaining cases, I venture to request your early approval for an announcement covering those cases already decided by the Board.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Shigeru Yoshida

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

Tokyo

GOVERNMENT SECTION INFORMATION COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

HCB

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AG 000.5 ( )LS-R
SCAPIN

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Apprehension of Suspected War Criminals

At the request of the Australian Government, the following named Japanese will be apprehended as Suspected War Criminals and delivered to the Commanding General, Eighth Army, at Sugamo Prison (Tokyo Detention Camp), at the earliest possible date.

NAME	RANK OR TITLE	PERTINENT DATA
EGAMI, Sobei	Lt Col	BORNEO Defense Army, Bo BORNEO. Probable home address: Fukuoka-ken, Dazaifu-machi, 1231.
FUJITA, Seizaburo	2nd Lt	5 Inf. Regt., Konoe Division, Malaya. Probable home address: Kanagawa-ken, Yokosuka, Zushi, Sakurayama 2260 Banchi.
HASHIZAWA, Takayoshi	W O.(Navy)	FUKUMI, Unit (Butai), Koepang, Timor. Probable home address: Niigata-ken, Naka-Kabiki-gun, Itakura-mura, Mari No. 160.
HIGAKI, Masaru	L/Seaman	FUKAMI, Unit (Butai), Koepang, Timor. Probable home address: Fukuoka-ken, Tobata-Shi, Hori-machi, 4-chome, No. 6051.
ICHIKAWA, Yoshinori	Capt (Navy)	2 South Seas Expeditionary Fleet HQ, Soerabaja. Present Home address: Kanagawa-ken, Kamakura-shi, Jomyoji 123.

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NAME	RANK OR TITLE	PERTINENT DATA
IGUCHI, Masazumi	1st Lt	1st Company, 3rd Infantry Regiment of Konoe Division, South Burma. Probable home address: Hyogo-ken, Shiso-gun, Yamasaki-cho, Yamasaki 393.
IKEDA, Suco	W O (Navy)	21 Special Naval Base Unit, at Soerabaja. Probable home address: Kumamoto-ken, Uto-gun, Hamazono-mura, Matsuyama, 4662-banchi.
ITO, Hiroshi	Lt (Navy)	Yokosuka 3 Special Naval Landing Party, Timor. Probable home address: Ibaraki-ken, Inashiki-gun, Nareshibe-mura, Sanuki.
KADONATSU, Shoichi	Lt Col	Intelligence Section, 19th Army, at Ambon. Present home address: Kagoshima-ken, Hioki-gun, Ijuin-machi, Shimo-Taniguchi, #16.
KOGA, Yoshiyasu	Sgt-Maj	Legal Section of 19th Army, at Ambon, Probable home address: Fukuoka-ken, Mii-gun, Tateishi-mura, Inoue #25.
KOMISHI, Kensuke	Lt (Navy)	21 Special Naval Base Unit at Soerabaja. Probable home address: Ishikawa-ken, Kanazawa-shi, Takaoka-machi, 33-banchi.
MAGARA, Katsuo	L/Seaman	FUKUMI, Unit,(Butai), Koepang, Timor. Probable home address: Fukushima-ken, Futaba-gun, Shinzen-machi, Oaza Shinzan, Aza Gojo.

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NAME	RANK OR TITLE	PERTINENT DATA
NAGARAMICHI, Teijiro	3d Cl P O	FUKUMI, Unit (Butai), Timor. Probable home address: Iwate-ken, Kunoe-gun, Ono-mura.
MATSUMOTO, Genhachiro	3d Cl Seaman	FUKUMI, Unit (Butai), Koepang, Timor. Probable home address: Fukuoka-ken, Miyako-gun, Minoshima-mura, No.215.
MIYAZAKI, Jyonosuke	1st Cl Seaman	FUKUMI, Unit (Butai), Koepang, Timor. Probable home address: Ehime-ken, Uwajima-shi, Honkushima.
NADA, Matsuichi	L/Seaman	FUKUMI, Unit(Butai), Koepang, Timor. Probable home address: Shimane-ken, Naka-gun, Kokufu-mura, Oaza, Kokubo, 1695.
NAKAMURA, Hirosato	Capt (Navy)	2d South Seas Expeditionary Fleet, at Soerabaja. Probable home address: Hiroshima-ken, Takeda-gun, Yoshida-cho, Shinmachi, #1121.
NAKANO, Shichiro	Seaman	FUKUMI, Unit (Butai), Koepang, Timor. Probable home address: Nagasaki-ken, Kita-Matsuura-gun, Minami-Kebira, Yamanouchi-mon, No.230.
NAKASAWA, Koshiro	Seaman	FUKUMI, Unit (Butai), Koepang, Timor. Probable home address: Kagawa-ken, Shozu-gun, Ikeda-machi, Oaza Kamo Ko, No.1169.

AG 000.5 ( )LS-R
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NAME	RANK OR TITLE	PERTINENT DATA
NAKAUCHI, Takenori	2d Cl P O	Rikkei Tai of 21st Special Naval Base Unit, at Soerabaja. Probable home address: Kochi-ken, Takaoka-gun, Susaki-machi, Koryo Chiku Police Station.
NAKAYAS Morie (YAMAMOTO)	Seaman	FUKUMI, Unit (Butai), Koepang, Timor. Probable home address: Yamaguchi-ken, Yoshiki-gun, Nihosen, Oaza, Nihoshi-mago, No.3345.
NAKAYAMA, Kumeo	2d Cl P O	Rikkei Tai of 21st Special Naval Base Unit, at Soerabaja. Probable home address: Nagasaki-ken, Kita Matsuura-gun, Kasasa-mura, Kasudo-mura, Nishi-machi, 5-chome, #1650.
NONAKA, Shoichi	Capt	Transport Regt., Konoe Division, Malaya. Probable home address: Aichi-ken, Nishi-Kasugai-gun, Shinkawa-cho, Aza Dokino-Shinden, 437-banchi.
NORIMURA, Goichi	S/Seaman	Rikkei Tai of 21st Special Naval Base Unit, at Soerabaja. Probable home address: Nagasaki-ken, Minami-Matsuura-gun, Aokata 1336.
SAKURADA, Makoto	2d Lt	FUKUMI, Unit (Butai), Timor. Probable home address: Miyagi-ken, Sendai-shi, Funa-cho, No.3.

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NAME	RANK OR TITLE	PERTINENT DATA
SASAKI, Takeshi	1st Cl Seaman	FUKUMI, Unit (Butai), Koepang, Timor. Probable home address: Miyagi-ken, Tamatsukuri-gun, Nishi Osaki-mura, Hinomi-mura, Aza Kidowaki, 89.
SATO, Kunihiro	L/Seaman	FUKUMI, Unit (Butai), Koepang, Timor. Probable home address: Oita-ken, Oita-shi, Oaza Ryogo, No.157.
SHIMADA, Iwao (ADR)	3d Cl P O	FUKUMI, Unit (Butai), Koepang, Timor. Probable home address: Fukuoka-ken, Monakata-gun, Katsuura-mura, No.3253.
TAIRA, Iwao	2d Cl Seaman	FUKUMI, Unit (Butai), Koepang, Timor. Probable home address: Saga-ken, Fujitsu-gun, Hama-machi, Otsu 2590.
TAMURA, Takemitsu	Sup P O	Rikkei Tai of 21st Special Naval Base Unit, at Soerabaja. Probable home address: Fukuoka-ken, Takewa-gun, Kanada-machi, Oaza Kozaki #1942.
TANIGUCHI, Takio	W O (Navy)	FUKUMI, Unit (Butai), Koepang, Timor. Probable home address: Saga-ken, Higashi-Matsuura-gun, Uchiage-mura, Oaza Uchiage, No.4151.

AG 000.5 ( )LS-R
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NAME	RANK OR TITLE	PERTINENT DATA
TATSUZAKI, Ei	Cmdr	2d South Seas Expeditionary Fleet Headquarters, at Soerabaja. Probable home address: Chiba-ken, Imbagun, Chiyoda-machi, Hadori #1034.
TAURA, Tadao	2d Lt	Headquarters, 2d Army at Idore, Dutch New Guinea. Probable home address: Nagasaki-ken, Minami-Takaki-gun, Taisho-mura, Ko 635 banchi.
TKSHIMA, Fusetaro	Lt Gen	Commanding General of Ikiyei Army (2d Army) at Dutch New Guinea. Present home address: Tokyo-to, Setagaya-ku, Daita, 1-chome, 625.
TOGORO, Kennichi	Lt	1st Bn, 3d Inf Regt, Konoe Div. Mergui, South Burma. Probable home address: Ibaraki-ken, Furusato-mura, Chigye 2-264 banchi.
TSUCHIYA, Goro	W O (Navy)	FUKUMI, Unit (Butai), Koepang, Timor. Probable home address: Shizuoka-ken, Takata-gun, Shimokana-mura, Hontachino, No.1 of 483.
TSUTSUI, Yoichi	Capt	Borneo Defence Army, Kuching, Borneo. Probable home address: Hokkaido, Sorachi-gun, Kurisawa-mura, Aza Kyomappu.

AG 000.5 ( )LS-R
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NAME	RANK OR TITLE	PERTINENT DATA
UCHIDA, Tomoyasu	Unknown	Rikkei Tai of 21st Special Naval Base Unit, at Soerabaja. Probable home address: Fukuoka-shi, Terikai, 6-chome, #495. (c/o YAMANAGA, Yoshio).
WATANABE, Haruo	Capt	37th Army Court Martial, Borneo. Probable home address: Fukushima-ken, Adachi-gun, Asahi-mura, Domeki, 118.
WATANABE, Yoshinori	Unknown	FUKUMI, Unit (Butai), Koepang, Timor. Probable home address: Kumamoto-ken, Amakusa-gun, Kami-mura, No.4238.
YAMAMOTO, Masao	S/Seaman	Rikkei Tai of 21st Special Naval Base Unit, at Soerabaja. Probable home address: Kagoshima-ken, Aida-gun, Hayato-machi, Obama 5833.
YASUDA, Sei (Tadashi)	Capt	2d Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd Infantry Regiment of Konoe Division, at South Burma. Probable home address: Miyagi-ken, Watari-gun, Okuma-mura, Koya, 32 -banchi.
YOSHINO, Hikosuke	Lt Cmdr	21st Special Naval Base Unit at Soerabaja. Probable home address: Ishikawa-ken, Kanazawa-shi, Ibaraki-cho, 68

In the case of the above-designated individuals, Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 386.7 (23 Apr 46) GPC, SCAPIN

AG 000.5 ( )LS-R
SCAPIN

897, dated 23 April 1946, subject: Control, Impounding and Blocking of Property of Designated Individuals, does not apply.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

Capt McWherter 26 6963

Request for List of War Criminals

GS LS

24 January 1950

1 Request that GS be furnished by 28 February 1950, if possible, a list of names of all convicted war criminals, and, if known, the age, former address and occupation, date of conviction, and the war tribunal convicting each.

C. W.

S & R BRANCH FILES

To Capt McCubbin
We must
be sure that
all War Criminals
were + are designated
as Criminals — Not
Suspects — Let's
complete before
from Legal Sec
check
Sec FP "C"
page 3

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1200
21 January 1950

Press release:

JAPANESE LABOR LEADERS RETURN FROM LONDON CONVENTION

Five Japanese labor officials who attended the London convention of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions were greeted upon their return today by Robert T. Amis, Chief of SCAP's Labor Division.

The meetings convened Nov. 28 and continued through Dec. 9. They were supported by the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Unions, the British Trade Unions Congress and labor organizations of 49 other democratic nations. The Federation serves as a counterpart to the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

Enroute from London the delegation stopped in the United States to confer with government and labor officials and observe methods of operation of labor organizations. Mr. Amis accompanied the delegation to London but returned to Japan several weeks ago.

Members of the delegation which represented more than 4,000,000 organized Japanese workers, were: Yukitaka Haraguchi, chairman of the All-Japan Metal Miners Federation; Shosaburo Araki, chairman of the Japan Teachers Federation; Etsuo Kato, chairman of the National Government Railway Workers Union; Chuzo Moriguchi, chairman of the All-Japan Conference of Trade Unions, and Matsuhei Matsuo, secretary of the Japanese Institute of Pacific Relations.

After the delegates arrived aboard the USAT Shanks, Mr. Amis said:

"It was a pleasure to be with you in London and I am pleased to have a part in welcoming you home. You come back, I am sure, to the appreciation of the Japanese people for a job well done. You have forged a link between the democratic unions of Japan and the free democratic labor organizations of the world. Your reports from London and America have been eagerly followed and you should feel honored that the delegates from the free nations chose several of you for important committee positions. You are the spearhead of the democratic movement among the working peoples of Asia.

"Your job has not ended with your mission to London. It has just begun. Labor here will look to you to lead in the unification of the Japanese labor unions into an organization which will carry out in your country the principles of freedom and democracy established at the London conference. Japan's labor unions need more selfless leaders who will make the labor movement their career. They need unification of policy and action. No time is more opportune than the present. Communist influence in Japanese Trade unions is at its lowest ebb. Now is the time to solidify democratic control of the labor organizations and to establish a great democratic labor front. Intelligent informed rank and file members are necessary for the establishment on a permanent basis of such a democratic organization.

"The Japanese people will expect to find you in the forefront of these major projects: (1) the unification of the labor unions into a democratic council or federation, and (2) the education of the rank and file to give this council or federation a solid base of mass support. Some of your foremost leaders and thinkers have already begun the formation of a unified labor movement. With the inspiration of the London conference behind you, and with your strength added to the movement, this project, which is so vital to the democratic development of Japan, should progress rapidly to a successful conclusion."

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(over)

SERGEANT SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

YOKOHAMA--M/Sgt. Clemons Johnson, 28, of the 76th AAA Battalion, was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment and dishonorable discharge by a general courts martial Wednesday for the first degree murder of Sgt. William A. Hicks, 30, also of the 76th AAA Battalion.

Evidence introduced at the trial showed that Johnson became involved in an argument at the NCO Club at Zama on Nov. 7. A scuffle ensued and in quelling it Hicks, the club steward, seized Johnson by the neck. After Hicks released his hold Johnson told him, "No one ever held me and lived."

He then left the club and returned with his carbine. He saw Hicks leaving and called to him and when Hicks turned to answer, Johnson fired nine shots, hitting Hicks five times.

Johnson confessed to military police the night of the shooting. The conviction and sentence are subject to review by Brig. Gen. Crump Garvin, Commanding General, Yokohama Command, and by the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army.

Hicks is survived by his mother, Mrs. Willa Hicks, of 2066 Bentley dr., Pittsburgh, Pa. Johnson's home address is 505 E. 17th st., Little Rock, Ark.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Miss Virginia Ohlson, chief of the Nursing Affairs Division in SCAP's Public Health and Welfare Section, will hold a press conference at 11 a.m. Monday, Jan. 23, in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo building. Her subject will be "Public Health Nursing".

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RECORD WHALE CATCH FOR SEASON REPORTED

The largest weekly whale catch since the beginning of SCAP authorized Antarctic whaling was reported today by Lt. Col. Hubert G. Schenck, Chief of SCAP's Natural Resources Section.

During the week ending Jan. 14 the combined Japanese whaling fleet took 141.5 blue whale units composed of 205 whales. The catch actually consisted of 78 blue and 127 fin whales. Whale catch statistics are computed on the basis of blue whale units which are equal to one blue whale, two fin whales or two and one half hump back whales.

The fleet headed by the factory ship Nisshin Maru took 118 whales including 62 blue and 56 fin whales and the fleet headed by the Hashidate Maru caught 87 whales including 16 blue and 71 fin. From the combined catch the two factory ships processed 6,916 metric tons of raw materials consisting of oil, meat, whale bone and allied products.

Largest weekly catch during the 1948-1949 whaling season measured 120 blue whale units.

Under regulations for whaling set by the International Whaling Convention, this year's total Antarctic catch must not exceed 16,000 blue whale units. When that total is reached all nations which subscribe to international whaling regulations must cease operations.

Japan's take of the 1949-1950 Antarctic whaling catch will be used to relieve a critical shortage of fats and high type edible oils on the Japanese home islands with a corresponding saving to the American taxpayer.

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