GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES

(1) Box no. 2058

(2) Folder title/number: (12)
Monthly Summation 500.54

(3) Date: Mar. 1947 - Apr. 1951

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
340	e

(5) Item description and comment:

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

The Japanese Government screened ninety-four thousand, five hundred and sixty-two (94,562) persons during the period 1 April - 30 April 1951. Twelve thousand, two hundred and sixty-two (12,262) of them were screened prior to their appointment to public offices; eighty-two thousand, one hundred and seventy-one (82,171) were candidates for elective offices; and one hundred and thirty-one (131) were screened for other reasons. Of these persons, forty-three (43) were disqualified for public service.

There were no organizations dissolved pursuant to the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 101, 1946, and Cabinet Order No. 64, 1949 during the period 1 April - 30 April 1951.

The Japanese Government screened one hundred five thousand, one hundred and ninety-two (105,192) persons during the period 1 March - 31 March 1951. Ninety-eight thousand, nine hundred and ninety (98,990) of them were screened prior to their appointment to public offices; six thousand twenty-six (6,026) were candidates for elective offices; and one hundred seventy-six (176) were screened for other reasons. Of these persons, twenty-four (24) were disqualified for public service, including

Career Army and Navy officers	5
Kempei Tai	2
Branch Chief, Ex-Servicemen's Assn.	1
Other reasons	16

There were two organizations dissolved pursuant to the provisions of Cabinet Order No. 64 of 1949 during the month of March. All were terroristic organizations. The two were:

Nankai No Matsu Ippa
Hayashida Gumi

The Japanese Government screened three hundred eighty-eight thousand, two hundred and eighty-one (388,281) persons during the period 1 February - 28 February 1951. Three hundred eighty-seven thousand, seven hundred and eleven (387,711) of them were screened prior to their appointment to public offices; five hundred and eleven (511) were candidates for elective offices; and fifty-nine (59) were screened for other reasons. Of these persons, six (6) were disqualified for public service--2 Career Army and Navy Officers and 4 Kempei Tai.

There were three organizations dissolved pursuant to the provisions of Cabinet Order No. 64 of 1949 during the month of February. All were terroristic organizations. The three were:

Nagano Gumi
Oshima Gumi
Yoshikawa Gumi

The Japanese Government screened one hundred five thousand, one hundred and ninety-two (105,192) persons during the period 1 March - 31 March 1951. Ninety-eight thousand, nine hundred and ninety (98,990) of them were screened prior to their appointment to public offices; six thousand twenty-six (6,026) were candidates for elective offices; and one hundred seventy-six (176) were screened for other reasons. Of these persons, twenty-four (24) were disqualified for public service, including

Career Army and Navy officers	5
Kempei Tai	2
Branch Chief, Ex-Servicemen's Assn.	1
Other reasons	16

There were two organizations dissolved pursuant to the provisions of Cabinet Order No. 64 of 1949 during the month of March. All were terroristic organizations. The two were:

Nankai No Matsu Ippa
Hayashida Gumi

The Japanese Government screened twenty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty (21,850) persons during the period 1 January - 31 January 1951. Twenty-one thousand four hundred and forty-two (21,442) of them were screened prior to their appointment to public offices; two hundred and sixty-three (263) were candidates for elective offices; and one hundred and forty-five (145) were screened for other reasons. Of these persons, one (1) was disqualified for public service--an ex-branch chief of an ex-servicemen's association.

There were no organizations dissolved pursuant to the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 101, 1946, and Cabinet Order No. 64, 1949 during the period 1 January - 31 January 1951.

THE PURGE

During the period from 1 to 31 December, the Japanese Government screened 35,071 persons. Of these, 33,816 were screened prior to their appointment to public office; 696 were candidates for elective offices and 559 were screened for other reasons. Of the total, 11 were disqualified for public service, including:

Career Army and Navy officers	1
Kempei Tai	7
Branch Chief, Ex-Servicemen's Assn.	3

There were three organizations dissolved pursuant to the provisions of Cabinet Order No. 64 of 1949 during the month of December. All were terroristic organizations. The three were:

Hatoba Ddan
Tsumura Ddan
Morita Gumi

THE PURGE SUMMATION NOVEMBER 1950

The Japanese Government screened nineteen thousand four hundred and sixty-six (19,466) persons during the period 1 November - 30 November 1950. Eighteen thousand, eight hundred ninety-four (18,894) of them were screened prior to their appointment to public offices; four hundred and eighty-three (483) were candidates for elective offices; and eighty- nine (89) were screened for other reasons. Of these persons, nine (9) were disqualified for public service, including:

Career Army and Navy Officers	2
Kempei Tai	6
Branch Chief, Ex-Servicemen's Association	1

There were no organizations dissolved pursuant to the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 101, 1946, and Cabinet Order No. 64, 1949 during the period 1 November - 30 November 1950.

The Japanese Government screened forty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven (43,827) persons during the period 1 October - 31 October 1950. Forty-three thousand sixty-eight (43,068) of them were screened prior to their appointment to public offices; Six hundred and ninety-six (696)were candidates for elective offices; and sixty-three (63) were screened for other reasons. Of these persons, ten (10) were disqualified for public service, including:

Career Army and Navy Officer	2
Kempei Tai	2
Branch Chief, Ex-Servicemen's Association	4
Branch Chiefs, IRAA & Affiliates	0
Others	2

There were three terroristic organizations dissolved during October pursuant to provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 and Cabinet Order No. 64 of 1949. These included: the KONISHI GUMI, the MORITA GUMI and the TERAMOTO GUMI.

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

Including these reinstatements, the total number of persons depurged was 15,010 as of 31 October 1950, and 192,710 persons remained purged. Following is a general summary of purge statistics covering the entire period 6 January 1946 to 31 October 1950.

The Japanese Government screened thirty-four thousand one hundred and seventy (34,170) persons during the period 1 September - 30 September 1950. Thirty-two thousand three hundred and nine (32,309) of them were screened prior to their appointment to public offices; one thousand three hundred and seventy-two (1,372) were candidates for elective offices; and four hundred and eighty-nine (489) were screened for other reasons. Of these persons, twelve (12) were disqualified for public service, including:

Career Army and Navy Officers	5
Kempei Tai	2
Branch Chief, Ex-Servicemen's Association	4
Branch Chiefs, IRAA & Affiliates	1

There were four terroristic organizations dissolved during September pursuant to provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 and Cabinet Order No. 64 of 1949. These included: the DOSHITA IKKA, the KOHEI IKKA, the NOHARA GUMI and the URAGAMI IKKA.

THE PURGE SUMMATION AUGUST 1950

The Japanese Government screened thirteen thousand one hundred and seventy-six (13,176) persons during the period 1 August - 31 August 1950. Eleven thousand eight hundred and thirty-six (11,836) of them were screened prior to their appointment to public offices; one thousand two hundred and eighty-six (1,286) were candidates for elective offices; and one thousand two hundred and eighty-six (1,286) were screened for other reasons. Of these persons, eight (8) were disqualified for public service, including:

Career Army and Navy Officers	4
Kempei Tai	4

There were five terroristic organizations dissolved during August pursuant to provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 and Cabinet Order No. 64 of 1949. These included: the HAMAMATO GUMI, the MATSUNAGA IKKA, the NIPPON KYOSAN TO TOHO SATSUEIJO SAIBO, the SHINNIHON GIJIN TO and the ZENKOKU RODO KUMIAI RENRAKU KYOGI KAI.

The Japanese Government screened twenty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-four (24,564) persons during the period 1 Jul - 31 Jul 50. Twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-two (22,552) of them were screened prior to their appointment to public office: one thousand four hundred and thirteen (1,413) were candidates for elective offices; and five hundred and ninety-nine (599) were screened for other reasons. Of these persons, eighteen (18) were disqualified for public service, including:

Career Army and Navy Officers	3
Kempei Tai	8
Branch Chiefs of Ex-Servicemen's Associations	2
Branch Chiefs of IRAA and Affiliates	3
Others	2

There were no organizations dissolved pursuant to the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 101, 1946, and Cabinet Order No. 64, 1949 during the period 1 July - 31 July 1950.

The Japanese Government screened 17,670 persons during the period 1-30 Jun 50. Sixteen thousand nine hundred eighty-three (16,983) of them were screened prior to their appointment to public office; 415 were candidates for elective offices; and 272 were screened for other reasons. Of these, 69 were disqualified for public service, including:

Career Army and Navy Officers	9
Kempei Tai	19
Branch Chiefs of Ex-Servicemen's Assns	0
Branch Chiefs of IRAA and affiliates	0
Others	41

As of 30 Jun 50, the total number of terroristic and ultra-nationalistic organizations dissolved under the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 101, 1946 and Cabinet Order 64, 1949 was 205. There were 7 such organizations dissolved pursuant to those Ordinances during the period 1-30 Jun 50, including:

KUMAGAYA MASUYA IKKA (Including General Headquarters, Arai Gumi and Branch House Uchida Gumi)
KUSHIDA GUMI (Kushida Group)
SHIKANO GUMI (Shikano Group)
SHIN NIPPON SEINEN TO (New Japan Youth Party)
UTATSU IKKA (Utatsu Group)
WADA GUMI (Wada Group)
YAMAMURA GUMI (Yamamura Group)

THE PURGE SUMMATION May 50

The Japanese Government screened 27,399 persons during the period 1 May - 31 May 50. Twenty-six thousand and twenty-nine of them (26,029) were screened prior to their appointment to public office; 1,165 were candidates for elective offices; and 205 were screened for other reasons.

Of these persons, 47 were disqualified for public service, including:

Career Army and Navy Officers	9
Kempei Tai	27
Branch Chiefs of Ex-Servicemen's Assns	9
Branch Chiefs of IRAA and affiliates	2

THE PURGE SUMMATION April 50

The Japanese Government screened 17,923 persons during the period 1 Apr - 30 Apr 50. Sixteen thousand four hundred and ninety (16,490) of them were screened prior to their appointment to public office; 941 were candidates for elective offices; and 492 were screened for other reasons. Of these persons, 522 were disqualified for public service, including:

Career Army and Navy Officers	13
Kempei Tai	16
Branch Chiefs of Ex-Servicemen's Assns	24
Branch Chiefs of IRAA and affiliates	3
War Criminals and others	466

The Japanese Government screened 18, 194 persons during the period 1 Mar - 31 Mar 50. Sixteen thousand three hundred forty-five (16,345) of them were screened prior to their appointment to public office; 616 were candidates for elective offices; and 1,233 were screened for other reasons. Of these persons, 1,178 were disqualified for public service, including:

Career Army and Navy Officers	11
Kempei Tai	20
Branch Chiefs of Ex-Service Assns.	4
War Criminals and others	1,143

There were three terroristic organizations dissolved during March pursuant to provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 and Cabinet Order No. 64 of 1949. These included: The Fukushin Ikka, the Takatora Gumi and the Yanagi Ikka.

The appeal of one person charged with violation of Imperial Ordinance No. 1 appeared on the docket of the Supreme Court. On 10 March 50, the Court dismissed the appeal of HISANAGA Teruji, thereby affirming the Lower Court's findings and sentence The Okayama District Court had sentenced HISANAGA to three months imprisonment for conducting political activities during the House of Representatives election of January 49 following his purge.

The Japanese Government screened 13, 194 persons during the period 1 Mar - 31 Mar 50. Sixteen thousand three hundred forty-five (16,345) of them were screened prior to their appointment to public office; 616 were candidates for elective offices; and 1,233 were screened for other reasons. Of these persons, 1,178 were disqualified for public service, including:

Career Army and Navy Officers	11
Kempei Tai	20
Branch Chiefs of Ex-Service Assns.	4
War Criminals and others	1,143

There were three terroristic organizations dissolved during March pursuant to provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 and Cabinet Order No. 64 of 1949. These included: The Fukushin Ikka, the Takatora Gumi and the Yanagi Ikka.

The appeal of one person charged with violation of Imperial Ordinance No. 1 appeared on the docket of the Supreme Court. On 10 March 50, the Court dismissed the appeal of HISANAGA Teruji, thereby affirming the Lower Court's findings and sentence The Okayama District Court had sentenced HISANAGA to three months imprisonment for conducting political activities during the House of Representatives election of January 49 following his purge.

File
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SUMMATION

THE PURGE

Jan 50

The Japanese Government screened 17,893 persons during the month of January, 1950. Sixteen thousand six hundred and fifty three of them were screened prior to their appointment to public office; 1,626 were candidates for elective offices; and 614 were screened for other reasons. Of these persons, 42 were disqualified for public service, including:

Career Army and Navy Officers	15
Kempei Tai	10
Branch Chiefs of Ex-Servicemen's Assns	9
Branch Chiefs of IRAA and affiliates	5
Others	3

As of 31 Jan 50, the total number of terroristic and ultra-nationalistic organizations dissolved under the provisions of Imperial Ordinance 101, 1946, and Cabinet Order 64, 1949, was 194. Seven such organizations were dissolved during the month of January, including:

1. SHUKYO HOJIN AMATSUKYO (Religious Juridical Person Amatsukyo)
2. AMATSUKYO SOKYOCHO (Central General Headquarters of the former Dainichi Kyo)
3. SHUKYO HOJIN AMATSUKYO SHINMEIGU KYOKAI (Religious Juridical Person Amatsukyo Shinmeigu Kyokai)
4. SHUKYO HOJIN DAINICHI KYO SUKEIIN (Religious Juridical Person Dainichi Kyo Sukeiin)
5. SHUKYO HOJIN DAINICHI KYO BUNKYOKAI SHION KYOKAI (Religious Juridical Person Dainichi Kyo Bunkyokai Shion Kyokai)
6. WADA GUMI (Wada Group)
7. YAMAGUCHI IKKA (Yamaguchi Family)

File 87

THE PURGE SUMMATION DECEMBER 1949

The Japanese Government screened 34,014 persons during the period 27 Nov - 31 Dec 49. Thirty-two thousand two-hundred and thirty-nine of them were screened prior to their appointment to public office; 1,147 were candidates for elective offices; and 628 were screened for other reasons. Of these persons, 42 were disqualified for public service, including:

Career Army and Navy Officers	10
Kempei Tai	11
Branch Chiefs of Ex-servicemen's Assns.	18
Branch Chiefs of IRAA and affiliates	2
War Criminals	1

As of 31 December 1949, the total number of terroristic and ultra-nationalistic organizations dissolved under the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 101, 1946, and Cabinet Order No.64, 1949, was 183. There were no organizations dissolved pursuant to those ordinances during the period 1 December - 31 December 1949.

CLASSIFIED BY 3(b) AND 3(d) OR (2) AND # 770 572

File 247

THE PURGE SUMMATION NOVEMBER 1949

During the period 29 October--26 November 1949, the Japanese Government examined questionnaires submitted by 28,970 persons. Twenty-seven thousand, two hundred and seventy-seven persons submitted questionnaires prior to their appointment to public office. Eight hundred and fifty-four submitted questionnaires when they filed their candidacy for elective office, and eight hundred and thirty-nine submitted questionnaires for other reasons.

Of those persons, twenty-one were found disqualified for public office. These included three former career Army and Navy officers, three ex-members of Kempei Tai (Military Police), and fifteen former branch chiefs of the Imperial Rule Assistance Associations, of IRAA affiliates and of ex-servicemen's associations.

DECLASSIFIED: E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4(b) AND 3.4(b) OR (c) NNDB # 775072

THE PURGE SUMMATION OCTOBER

Between 10 May 1948 and 31 October 1949 the government examined questionnaires submitted by 470,347 persons, including 190,938 candidates for political offices; 342,823 appointees to public office; and 17,586 for other purposes. Of that number 3,672 - the majority of whom were recently repatriated career, army and navy officers - were disqualified for public office.

During the month of October 1949, 45,760 persons were screened, including among others the candidates for the local and prefectural land commissions. Of these persons 19 recently repatriated ~~ex~~ army and navy officers were disqualified.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) MND # 775 072

THE PURGE SUMMATION --October, 1949

By the end of October, there were 48 cases of suspected violation of Imperial Ordinance No. 1, 1947 under investigation. Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 is the Japanese Law implementing SCAPIN 550, the "Purge" ordinance. These investigations were being conducted by the Special Examining Bureau, the organization charged by the Japanese Government with the responsibility of enforcing the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 1. The suspected violations fell under two main headings: (1) purgees who continued to exert influence in political and public affairs or continued to exercise influence in the positions from which they had been removed by the purge law, and, (2) persons, who in filling out the questionnaire required by the law, withheld vital or pertinent information.

Also by the end of October, 62 other cases were in the hands of the public prosecutors. After a preliminary investigation these had been transferred to the Attorney General's Office for evaluation and possible indictment.

During the month, nine cases were indicted in district courts. Of these, and of the cases carried over from the previous months, the courts decreed eight sentences of imprisonment (terms ranging from three months to one year); nine sentences of penal servitude, ranging from three to six months with execution suspended for a period of two to three years; imposed fines of ¥5,000 to ¥10,000 on four defendants; and acquitted three.

Of 41 appeals cases pending in the higher courts, 12 were decided during October. These decisions affirmed sentences of nine persons to terms of imprisonment from two to six months and of three others to penal servitude (2-6 months) with execution suspended for three years.

A decision on one case--that of ODA Hideaki--was ruled on by the Supreme Court. ODA, purged as a village branch chief of the IRAYA, was alleged to have solicited support for a candidate in the House of Representatives election held in Okayama Prefecture recently. It was alleged that he made a house-to-house canvass soliciting votes. ODA was indicted on 8 April 1947 in the Okayama District Court on charges of violating both existing election laws and evasions of the purge ordinance. In May he was sentenced to four months penal servitude with execution suspended for two years. He appealed to the Hiroshima Higher Court and on 12 July that court changed the suspended sentence to three months

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

actual imprisonment. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court on 15 July and on 6 October the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal, upholding the sentence of the Hiroshima Higher Court of three months imprisonment.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

THE PURGE SUMMATION --September

During the month of September, nine new cases of suspected violations of the purge ordinance were transferred, after preliminary investigations, to the procurators for possible indictment. Six new cases of alleged purge violations were indicted for trial before various district courts during the same period.

The district courts passed sentences of impriosnment (ranging from four months to one year) on six individuals who had violated the purge ordinance; seven other individuals received sentences of penal servitude ranging in terms from three to ten months with execution of sentences suspended for two and three years; three individuals were fined ¥10,000 each; and one individual was acquitted during September.

The higher courts, during the same period, sentenced two individuals to terms of imprisonment of three and six months respectively, for purge violations. Four other individuals were given two to four months' penal servitude, with execution of their sentences suspended for two to three years. One individual was fined ¥10,000, while another individual was acquitted by the higher courts.

The Supreme Court dismissed the appeal of one case of purge violation and confirmed the sentence of five months' imprisonment passed by a lower court in another case.

During September, eight organizations were ordered dissolved by the Office of the Attorney General pursuant to provisions of Cabinet Order No. 64 of 4 April 1949 ("Organization Control Order"). These were as follows:

A. On 8 September, the Office of the Attorney General formally designated four Japanese terroristic organizations which were formed by gamblers and thugs who conducted activities ranging from petty theft to murder in their respective localities. These organizations were:

1). Kyoshin Kai (Society of Chivalrous Spirit), formed in 1946 by an individual by the name of Uichiro Okada and 45 of his henchmen at Yawata City in Kyoto Prefecture, who launched a very effective, strong-armed policy in "controlling" parts of Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe districts.

2). Morofuji Ikka (The Morofuji Group), organized in 1941 at Yamo-gun in Fukuoka Prefecture by Yoshio Morofuji and 10 other gangsters following the principle of "Oyabun and Kobun" committed crimes of murder, arson and intimidation.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

This group had close relationship with the Ryu Ikka (The Ryu Group), which was dissolved on 14 May of this year.

3). Murakami Gumi (Murakami Group), organized in August 1945 in Hiroshima Prefecture by Fukuichi Sugiuchi (alias Sanji Murakami) and 30 of his followers, who exerted a tight rein over the local police and population by resorting to force, violence, and intimidation.

4). Oka Gumi (Oka Group), organized in August 1945 in Hiroshima City in Hiroshima Prefecture by Toshio Oka and 12 other gangsters. Oka organized his group through the use of contracting business "front" and wielded power throughout the eastern districts of Hiroshima City through the medium of murder, intimidation, destruction of property, gambling and other terroristic activities.

B. On the same date (8 September), four Korean organizations were also ordered dissolved by the Office of the Attorney General. These organizations were:

1). Zai Nippon Chosenjin Renmei (League of Koreans in Japan), also known as Choren. Included in the order of dissolution were the central headquarters of the organization, headquarters and branches of metropolis, Hokkaido and prefectures, 1,184 sub-branches and other sub-organizations, and 619 "district conferences" of the organization. Nineteen members of the organization were also ordered purged at the same time.

2.) Zai Nippon Chosen Minshu Seinen Domei (Korean Democratic Youngmen's League in Japan), also known as Minsei. Included in the order of dissolution were the central headquarters of the organization. 442 headquarters and branches of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, and prefectures, 206 sub-branches and other subsidiaries of the organization. This was a youth organization affiliated with the above-cited Zai Nippon Chosenjin Renmei and joined with that organization in committing acts resisting or opposing occupation objectives and other acts encouraging or justifying a tradition favoring terroristic methods. Nine memberss of the organization were purged at the same time.

3). Zai Nippon Dai Kan Minkoku Kyorymin Dan Miyagi Ken Hombu (Miyagi Prefectural Headquarters of Resident Community of the Great Korean Republic in Japan), also known as Mindan Miyagi Headquarters. The order of dissolution included the headquarters of the organization in Miyagi Prefecture and all sub-branches and subsidiary organizations. This organization was a branch organization of the Mindan group (rightist Korean organization), whose members committed arson, extortion,

murder, and engaged in other terroristic activities since its creation. Five members of the organization were purged at the same time.

4). Dai Kan Minkoku Kenkoku Seinen Domei Shiogama Hombu (Shiogama Headquarters of the Great Korean Republic National Construction Young Men's League), also known as Kinsei, Shiogama Branch in Miyagi Prefecture. The order of dissolution included the Shiogama headquarters and all sub-organizations. This organization was a youth branch affiliated with the above-cited Zai Nippon Dai Kan Minkoku Kyoryumin Dan (Society of Great Korean Residents in Japan. The members of this organization had committed crimes of murder, arson, intimidation, and fraud. Three members were also designated purged at the same time.

DECLASSIFIED: NND 947032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NARS 720 972

1 October 1948

File

MATERIAL FOR MONTHLY SUMMATION

1. The Attorney General's Office, in the Official Gazette for 22 September 1948, designated 97 officials of organizations which had been included under the terms of Imperial Ordinance No. 101 (SCAPIN 548) during the month of July. Organizations whose officials were included in this designation were:

a. SAKURA KAI

b. GYOCHI SHA

c. TENKENTO

d. KODO SHINRI KAI

e. MITO GAKU KENKYO KAI

f. NIPPON HANKYO REMMEI, OTSURU SEINENBU

g. TOA KENSETSU KYOKAI

h. GAKUTO SHISEI KAI

i. DAI NIPPON DOSHI KAI

j. TAIWAN HANPO KYOKAI

k. KOA SEINEN UNDO HOMBU

2. MATSUMOTO, Jiichiro, Vice President of the House of Councillors is alleged to have been a principal officer of the YAMATO HOKOKU UNDO HOMBU. This organization, whose president was a Lieutenant-General, and who was at that time Commander of the military police, was designated as an organization dissolved under the terms of SCAPIN 548 on 14 August 1948. The allegation that MATSUMOTO had been a Director of this organization is being investigated at present by the Attorney-General's Office. No final decision as to the disposition of the case has been announced.

HANS H BAERWALD
1st Lt Inf

3. The Japan Long-Nosed Goblin Party (NIPPON TENGU TO). This organization was made up of a group of racketeers who operated in and around the SHIMBASHI-GINZA Area of Tokyo. They threatened and intimidated stall keepers in this area in order to gain political power and receive monetary funds. As such, they fell within the scope of organizations who try to achieve their aims by terroristic means or encouraged and justified a tradition favoring such methods. The organization was designated as falling under Imperial Ordinance No. 101 by Attorney-General's Office Notification No. 53 of 22 August 1948.

31 August 1948

MATERIAL FOR THE MONTHLY SUMMATION

The Attorney-General's Office during the month of August 1948 dissolved the following organizations under SCAPIN 548 as implemented by Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946.

1. The Japan Anti-Communist League, OTSURU Young Men's Section (NIPPON HANKYO REMMEI OTSURU SEINENBU). KOGA, Ichiro, who with several of his associates attempted to assassinate TOKUDA, Kyuichi, Secretary-General of the Japan Communist Party during the course of a speech given by the latter were principal officers of the subject organization. Inasmuch as this organization attempted to further its aims by terroristic measures it was subject to dissolution under the terms of SCAPIN 548. The organization was designated to fall under Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 by the Attorney-General's Office Notification No. 49 dated 14 August 1948.

2. The Korean National Defense Army (CHOSEN MINSHU GIYUDAN). This organization which had its headquarters in Chiba Prefecture had as its platform the creation of a Korean Army within Japan, which would at an opportune moment return to Southern Korea in order to defend it against foreign aggression. The organization as such engaged in military drill, had uniforms and also engaged in acts of terrorism on other organizations made up of Koreans in Japan, which latter organizations were in disagreement

with their plans, as such the organization fell within the scope of SCAPIN 548 inasmuch as it afforded quasi-military training for its members. The organization was designated to be dissolved under the terms of Imperial Ordinance No. 101 by Attorney-General's Notification No. 51 dated 15 August 1948.

The following organizations were added to the list of organizations falling under the scope of SCAPIN 548 during the month of August 1948:

1. Great Japan Comrades Association (DAI NIPPON DOSHI KAI).
2. Students Sincerity Institute (GAKUTO SHISEI KAI).
3. Asia Rising Young Men's Movement Headquarters (KOA SEINEN UNDO HOMBU).
4. Formosa South Association (TAIWAN NAMPO KYOKAI).
5. East Asia Reconstruction League (TOA KENSETSU KYOKAI).
6. YAMATO Patriotic Movement Headquarters (YAMATO HOKOKU UNDO HOMBU).

These six organizations were all affiliates of the Great Japan Rise East Asia League (DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI), an organization which had been a pseudo holding company for approximately 61 ultra-nationalists and other organizations during the war. The DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI had already been, with 45 of its affiliates, designated under SCAPIN 548 as implemented by Imperial Ordinance No. 101.

The six above mentioned organizations by their platforms and activities, and because of their affiliation with the DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI were found to fall under the terms of SCAPIN 548, and were designated as such by Attorney-General's Notification No. 50 of 14 August 1948.

May 1948

THE PURGE

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

During this program which began on 4 January 1946, 717,415 persons were screened and 8,781 were barred or removed from public service. The Central Committee screened 66,015 of whom 3,681 were removed from public office and 1,019 were barred and local committees screened 651,400 of whom 1,907 were removed, and 2,174 barred. Breakdown of these figures is contained in tabulations A and B.

Provisional designation of undesirable individuals on the basis of official records and documentary evidence was also concluded on 10 May 1948. Two hundred four thousand three hundred and four persons were provisionally designated; however, 15,699 submitted petitions for exception accompanied by questionnaires and counter-evidence. Eleven thousand one hundred and twenty-four were found to have acceptable counter-evidence. These were released and the number of those finally designated in this phase of the program is 193,190. Explanation of this total is shown in Tabulation C.

These figures reveal that the purge removed or excluded a total of 201,961 persons from the public service, three of whom, purged in 1946, were reinstated as a result of re-screening in 1947. These statistics are summarized in tabulation D.

On 20 May 1948 the Japanese Government reported that of the 201,858 persons remaining purged, 1,070 had submitted appeals. Of these, 14 were reinstated prior to 10 May 1948. On 10 May the Appeals Board submitted the names of 248 persons to the Prime Minister recommending consideration of their reinstatement. The Prime Minister subsequently requested that SCAP authorize the reinstatement of 129. Approval for this action was granted by informal memorandum on 21 May 1948.

The Japanese Government officially announced the reinstatement of these persons on 22 May 1948 reducing the number of those purged to 201,815.

A Cabinet Pronouncement, effective 11 May 1948, established an advisory group for Public Office Qualifications Examination within the Prime Minister's Office. It will assist the Prime Minister in the continued routine checking of the eligibility of applicants and nominees for positions in the Public Service.

During May the Investigation Bureau of the Attorney-General's Office, established by law on 15 February and now organizationally complete with Local Bureaus in the eight regions of Japan, began to function operationally. Action taken in accordance with its mission of observing and investigating compliance with the injunctions against return to public leadership by purgees included the completion of the investigation of violations and referral of the cases to the Public Procurator's Office for prosecution. The Bureau is also continuing investigation and surveillance of organizations and individuals in its process of maintaining compliance with Imperial Ordinance 101, 1946, which is based on SCAPIN 548 (Abolition of Certain Political Parties, Associations, Societies and Other Organizations).

APPENDIX A

PURGE STATISTICS BASED UPON POSITION FOR WHICH SCREENED

Screened by Central Government	No. Screened	No. Passed	No. Barred	No. Removed	No. Reinstated	No. Remain. Purged
A. For Appointive Office	57,388	53,001	753	3,634	54	4,333
1. Ministries and Boards	42,404	40,316	307	1,711	8	2,080
2. Central Govt. Committees	1,345	1,342	3	-	-	3
3. Public Office Qual. Committees	1,005	1,004	1	-	-	1
4. Members of Political Parties subject to screening	21	15	4	2	-	6
5. Quasi-governmental control orgs.	434	434	-	-	-	-
6. Economic organizations	6,951	6,312	166	453	13	626
a. Special companies and special banks in which the govt. is largest stockholder	2,855	2,755	5	95	1	99
b. Companies and organizations designated by the Temporary Supply and Demand Adjustment Law	843	802	-	41	-	41
c. Organizations established and subsidized by the Government	911	848	5	58	3	60
d. Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic orgs.(located in Japan)	1,770	1,429	137	204	9	332
e. Same (outside of Japan)	136	63	39	34	-	73
f. Other influential companies and financial institutions	436	415	-	21	-	21
7. Public Information Media Orgs.	1,328	1,104	71	153	15	209
a. Govt. Inform.Media Control Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Officials of Newspaper Cos. and News Agencies	595	468	42	85	7	120
c. Book and Magazine Publishers	640	571	14	55	7	62
d. Motion Picture and Theatr.Cos.	73	50	11	12	1	22
e. Broadcasting Corporations	20	15	4	1	-	5
f. Writers	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Others	3,908	2,404	181	1,315	18	1,478
B. For Elective Office	8,627	8,314	266	47	18	295
1. House of Representatives	3,931	3,731	178	22	13	187
2. House of Councillors	1,439	1,381	49	9	3	55
3. Governors	458	412	37	1	1	37
4. Mayors of Principal Cities	43 (1)	42	1	-	-	-

	No. Screened	No. Passed	No. Barred	No. Removed	No. Reinstated	No. Remain. Purged
5. Prefectural Assemblies	2,499	2,485	1	13	1	13
6. Others	265	263	-	2	-	2
Total Screened by Central Government	66,015	61,315	1,019	3,601	72	4,628
Screened by Local Government						
A. For Appointive Office	351,971	349,736	462	1,773	31	2,204
1. 1st Class Officials	16	16	-	-	-	-
2. 2nd Class Officials	4,301	3,380	-	921	-	921
3. 3rd Class Officials	19,921	19,875	-	46	-	46
4. Members of Political Parties	6,034	6,021	6	7	-	13
5. Others	319,699	318,444	456	799	31	1,224
B. For Elective Office	299,429	297,583	1,712	134	5	1,841
1. Headmen and Asst. Headmen	44,187	43,947	206	34	-	240
2. Others	255,242	253,636	1,506	100	5	1,601
Total Screened by Local Government	651,400	647,319	2,174	1,907	36	4,045
GRAND TOTAL	717,415	709,634	3,193	5,508	108	8,673

APPENDIX B

PURGE STATISTICS BASED UPON REASON FOR PURGING

Category	No. Screened	No. Passed	No. Barred	No. Removed	No. Reinstated	Total Remaining Barred
Category A						
Suspected War Criminals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category B	2,077	16	39	2,042	-	2,081
1. Career Army Officers	1,267	4	22	1,261	-	1,283
2. Chokunin Rank Officials-War Min.	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Career Navy Officers	804	12	17	775	-	792
4. Chokunin Rank Officials-Navy Min.	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Members of Kempei Tai	6	-	-	6	-	6
Category C						
Founders, officers and influential members of secret ultra-nationalistic societies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category D						
Founders, officers, and influential members of IRAA and Affiliates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category E	51	8	31	12	1	42
1. Financial organizations	34	8	14	12	1	25
2. Development organizations	17	-	17	-	-	17
Category F						
Governors of Occupied Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category G	9,337	8,041	284	1,012	28	1,268
1. Economic organizations	6,951	6,312	186	453	13	626
a. Special companies and special banks in which the govt. is largest stockholder	2,855	2,755	5	95	1	99
b. Companies and orgs. designated by Temporary Supply and Demand Adjustment Law	843	802	-	41	-	41
c. Organizations established and subsidized by the Govt.	911	848	5	58	3	60
d. Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic organizations	1,770	1,429	137	204	9	332
e. Zaibatsu (Outside of Japan)	136	63	39	34	-	73
f. Other influential companies and financial institutions	436	415	-	21	-	21
2. Public Information Media Orgs.	1,328	1,104	71	153	15	209
a. Govt. Inform. Media Control Cos.	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Officials of News. Cos. and News Agencies	595	468	42	85	7	120

	No. Screened	No. Passed	No. Barred	No. Removed	No. Reinstated	Total Remaining Purged
c. Book and Magazine Publishers	640	571	14	55	7	62
d. Motion Picture and Theatrical Con.	73	50	11	12	1	22
e. Broadcasting Corporations	20	15	4	1	-	5
f. Writers	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Influential Members and Officials of Butokukai	1,058	625	27	406	-	433
4. Others	705,930	700,569	2,839	2,522	79	5,282
GRAND TOTAL	717,415	708,634	3,193	5,588	108	8,673

APPENDIX C

PURGE STATISTICS FOR PROVISIONAL DESIGNATION

Category	No. of Persons Prov. Designated	No. of Persons Passed	No. of Persons Finally Designated
Category A.			
Suspected War Criminals	-	-	-
Category B	-	-	-
1. Career Army Officers	122,445	9,108	113,337
2. Chokunin Rank Officials - War Ministry	54,185	5,238	48,947
3. Career Navy Officers	48	-	48
4. Chokunin Rank Officials - Navy Ministry	26,982	2,863	24,119
5. Members of Kempei Tai	105	2	103
6. Members of Tokumu Bu	40,217	999	39,218
7. Members of Tokumu Kikan	43	-	43
Category C	865	6	859
Founders, officers and influential members of secret patriotic or ultra-nationalistic societies			
Category D	3,206	140	3,066
1. Imperial Rule Assistance Association	34,216	643	33,573
2. Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association	16,913	207	16,706
3. Council for Establishing IRAPS	16,572	409	16,163
4. Political Association of Great Japan	576	13	563
5. Other Affiliates of IRAA	14	-	14
Category E	141	15	126
Financial and development organizations involved in Japanese expansion	401	10	391
Category F			
Governors of Occupied Territories	44	1	43
Category G			
1. Economic Organizations	43,992	1,222	42,770
a. Special Companies and Special Banks in which the Government is largest stockholder	936	22	914
b. Companies and organizations designated by the Temporary Supply and Demand Adjustment Law	-	-	-
c. Organizations established and subsidized by the Government	-	-	-
	-	-	-

	No. of Persons Prov. Designated	No. of Persons Passed	No. of Persons Finally Designated
d. Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic orgs. (located in Japan)	681	19	662
e. Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic orgs. (outside of Japan)	255	8	247
f. Other influential companies and financial institutions	-	-	-
2. Public Information Media Organizations	967	110	857
a. Govt. Information Media Control Agencies	12	5	7
b. Officials of Newspaper Companies and New Agencies	276	24	252
c. Book and Magazine Publishers	255	44	211
d. Motion Picture and Theatrical Companies	28	-	28
e. Broadcasting Corporations	15	1	14
f. Writers	331	46	285
3. Recommended Candidates of 1942 Elections	353	-	353
4. Officials of Ex-Servicesmen's Association	40,802	1,058	39,744
5. Officials of Butokukai	823	32	791
6. Others	111	-	111
GRAND TOTAL.....	204,306	11,124	193,180

APPENDIX D

GENERAL SUMMARY OF PURGE STATISTICS

Category	Number Screened	Passed	Barred	Removed	Purged by Prov. Designation	Reinstated	No. Remain. Purged
Category A (War Criminal Suspects)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category B (Career Military)	2,097	16	39	2,042	113,337	2	115,416
Category C (Ultra-nationalistic Societies)	-	-	-	-	3,066	4	3,062
Category D (IRAA & Affiliates)	-	-	-	-	33,573	1	33,572
Category E (Expansionist Organizations)	51	8	31	12	391	3	431
Category F (Governors of Occupied Areas)	-	-	-	-	43	-	43
Category G (Additional Militarists and Ultra-nationalists)	715,267	708,610	3,123	3,534	42,770	136	49,291
a. Economic	6,951	6,312	186	453	914	18	1,535
b. Public Information Media	1,328	1,104	71	153	857	25	1,056
c. Ex-Servicemen's Assn.	-	-	-	-	39,732	-	39,732
d. Misc. Others (including Special Higher Police, Rec. Candidates, RUTOKUKAI, etc.)	706,988	701,194	2,866	2,928	1,267	93	6,968
TOTAL	717,415	708,634	3,193	5,588	193,180	146*	201,815

*Of these 3 were purged in 1946 and were reinstated as a result of rescreening in 1947.

MONTHLY SUMMATION

Capt Bowman

During the period from 4 January 1947 to 24 May 1947, a total of 382,059 persons were screened by both Central Government and Local Government Public Office Qualifications Examination Committees. Of the total of 20,648 persons screened by the Central Government Committee, 217 were barred from public service, and 341 were removed. 268 persons among those barred or removed by the Central Government fell under the economic provisions of the Ordinances. On the local government level, 361,411 persons were screened, of whom 330 were barred and 462 were removed.

Following is a tabulation of the results of the screening of 5,330 candidates for the principal elective positions in the Japanese government:

Screened for House of Councillors	1,406
Barred	35
Screened for House of Representatives	3,430
Barred	152
Screened for Prefectural Governor	451
Barred	22
Screened for Mayor of the five Principle Cities	43
Barred	1

Among prominent figures in Japanese politics found subject to the purge during May were:

ISHIBASHI, Tanzan, Minister of Finance

ISHII, Kojiro, Minister of Commerce and Industry

KIMURA, Tokutaro, Minister of Justice

KATO, Sohe, Director of Japan Liberal Party

Approximataly 136,371 persons were reported screened for elective posts in local government.

THE PURGE 26 April 1948

During the period 4 January 1947 through 17 April 1948, a total of 711,026 persons were screened by the Central or Local Public Office Qualifications Examination Committees. Of the 55,698 persons screened by the Central Government Committee, 740 were barred from public service and 2,997 were removed. On the local government level, 655,328 persons were screened, of whom 1,883 were removed and 2,136 were barred.

As of 17 April 1948, 204,170 persons had been provisionally designated by both the Central and Local Screening Committees. Of this number, 189,162 were finally designated; 10,103 were passed on the basis of counter-evidence submitted showing cause why the provisions of the memorandum should not be invoked in their individual cases. The remaining 4,905 either submitted letters of exception on which action had not been completed or their cases were pending expiration of the thirty-day period granted to all provisional designees for the submission of counter-evidence.

Provisional designation of public information media officials who fall under the purge criteria has been completed, but final designation of such persons continues. During the month of April, 72 more officials of black-listed companies were finally designated, bringing the total to 490. There now remain 78 provisional designees whose counter-evidence must be considered and whose status must be determined before the conclusion of the program on 10 May of this year. The Japanese Government also continued its review of allegedly ultra-nationalistic books published during the decade preceding the war in order to determine whether or not the authors fall under the Memorandum. Sixty-one writers were provisionally designated at the beginning of the month, bringing to 331 the total number of individuals provisionally designated under this phase of the Public Information Media Purge.

Between the first and twenty-second of April the Appeals Board disapproved 135 appeals for purge exemption and acted favorably in eight cases. All cases on which the Board took final action in April are currently under review by the Government Section.

Replacement of purge records destroyed in the fire of 26 February 1948 has proceeded more rapidly than was originally anticipated. Although it was initially estimated that restoration would not be accomplished until the end of June, a recent report from the Central Screening Committee reveals that the work is already nearing completion and should be finished in May.

The organization of the Attorney-General's Special Investigation Bureau, established by law on 15 February 1948, was completed in April. The Bureau will maintain a central office in Tokyo with sub-headquarters in each of the nine regions of Japan, Hokkaido, Tohoku, Hokuriku, Tokai, Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku, Kyushu and Kanto. On 20 April all local investigative officials were summoned to a meeting in Tokyo to receive a briefing on their new duties and responsibilities. In the course of this conference the two principal missions of the Investigation Bureau were explained. The first mission is to observe and investigate compliance with the purge injunctions contained in Articles X, XI, XII, XIII, and XIV of Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947. If in the course of its investigation the Bureau uncovers evidence indicating that a violation of the Ordinance exists, this information is turned over to the Public Procurator who is responsible for insuring compliance with the law and for the enforcement of the penalty provisions contained in Article XV. According to TSUNEMORI KIUCHI, Assistant Attorney-General in Charge of Prosecution, the Bureau has already begun to investigate the activities of 10 notorious purgees who are believed to be exerting their authority and influence in violation of the injunctions.

The second mission of the Bureau is to observe compliance with Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 based on SCAPIN 548. The Bureau will insure that ultra-nationalistic and militaristic societies banned by this law do not attempt to resume their proscribed activities. To this end, it will check on former leaders of dissolved organizations and on the existence of possible successor groups. The Bureau will also observe and if necessary investigate societies which though formed since the promulgation of Imperial Ordinance No. 101, may still be subject to dissolution under its terms because of their activities, membership, aims or purposes. When on the basis of the Bureau's investigation, a Society is dissolved, the Attorney-General will designate as a purgee "...any person who has at any time been a founder, officer or director of; or occupied any post of authority in, or been an editor of any publication or organ of" ... an organization dissolved under the terms of Imperial Ordinance No. 101 (SCAPIN 548). This power formerly held exclusively by the Japanese Government's screening committees was granted to the Attorney-General by amendment to Article VII, Imperial Ordinance No. 101. The Attorney-General's Office is currently investigating approximately 500 organizations in order to determine their status under SCAPIN 548.

Mo. Summation
March 1948

THE PURGE

During the period 4 January 1947 through 13 March 1946, a total of 674,579 persons were screened by the Central or Local Public Office Qualifications Examination Committees. Of the 53,704 persons screened by the Central Government Committee, 755 were barred from public service and 2,997 were removed. On the local government level, 620,875 persons were screened, of whom 1,864 were removed and 2,061 were barred.

As of 13 March 1948, 200,421 persons had been provisionally designated by both the Central and Local Screening Committees. Of this number, 188,705 were finally designated; 7,604 were passed on the basis of counter-evidence submitted showing cause why the provisions of the memorandum should not be invoked in their individual cases. The remaining 4,112 either submitted letters of exception on which action had not been completed or their cases were pending expiration of the thirty day period granted to all provisional designees for the submission of counter-evidence.

The screening phase of the Public Information Media purge has been completed. Of 1,424 principal public office holders in information media companies screened by the Central Screening Committee, 1,259 were passed and 165 were barred.

Provisional designation of public information media officials who fall under the purge criteria was completed, but final designation of these persons continued. Designation of 418 officers of 212 blacklisted companies has become final, and similar action will be taken on others in the next thirty-day period. Final designation of government officials who were provisionally designated for their participation in government propaganda and information media control agencies was completed. Sixty-one individuals in this category were purged and three were exempted on the basis of acceptable counter-evidence.

The Japanese Government continued its review of books alleged to be ultra-nationalist, which were published during the decade preceding the war, in order to determine whether the authors fall under the provisions of the memorandum. ~~Two hundred and seventy~~ writers were designated ~~on~~ in March 1946.

The Appeals Board ~~rejected four~~ appeals for purge exemption, but acted favorably in ~~the case of Ryuzo Ota.~~

Substitute New paragraph

On 26 February 1948 fire sweeping through several temporary government structures destroyed the building in which the records of the Central Screening Committee were kept. It was impossible to remove all records because the blaze, whipped by strong winds, razed the offices in a few minutes. A detailed report of loss revealed, however, that sufficient records were saved or were elsewhere available to permit replacement of necessary records by 30 June 1948.

On 25 March 1948 the Government announced that the Public Office Qualifications Examination Committees and the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board were to be discontinued as of 10 May 1948. On 27 March 1948 ordinances were promulgated which in addition to effecting discontinuance of the committees, provided that appeals to the Appeals Board would not be accepted subsequent to 15 April 1948; that in the future the qualifications and examination of new applicants for public office will be handled by the Prime Minister and the Prefectural Governors; and that the officers and influential members of Category "C" organizations subsequently filling under the provisions of SCAPIN 548 shall be removed or excluded from public office by action of the Attorney-General. (Category "C" organizations include ultra-nationalistic, terroristic, or secret patriotic societies.)

Following is the text of the Government's 25 March announcement:

"In order to effectuate the removal and exclusion from public service of those who fall under the Memorandum with justice and quickness, the Government, in view of the enlarged scope of the purge ordinance in January 1947, set up the Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee and the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Committee, and has made the utmost efforts in conducting the wide-ranged screening of qualifications. Thus, since the last spring comprehensive screening has been carried out, ranging over political, economic, information media and various other fields and it was substantially over at the end of the last year. As for the so-called invisible purgees who do not hold public office, provisional designation is now on the stage of completion with the announcement of writers. The government, now confident of the completion of screening by the 10th of May, has determined that the machinery of the Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee, central and local, and the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Committee be abolished after then. On consideration of possible inadvertencies, however, the

qualification examination of new applicants for public office will be handled by the Prime Minister or the Prefectural Governor. In the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Committee screening will be accomplished only for the letters of appeal which arrive at the Prime Minister's Office by 15th of April. Even later than that, however, anyone who will find gross injustice in future designation is authorized to file an appeal to the Prime Minister.

"It is also added that in view of the nature of the so-called ultra-nationalistic societies the purge of their officers will be put under charge of the Attorney General and will be effected strictly."

In commenting on the Government announcement, a Headquarters official pointed out that the purge program while fully consistent with the purposes of the Japanese Government and people in chartering a democratic future is one of the direct requirements of the Potsdam Declaration. As such, final action taken thereunder is regarded of a permanent nature for which the Allied Powers will unquestionably hold future Japanese Governments fully responsible.

RED - 1st week in March

27 February 1948 changed as of 13 March

MONTHLY SUMMATION

THE PURGE

During the period 4 January 1947 through 27 February 1948 (13 March) a total of 671,150 (674,579) persons were screened by the Central or Local Public Office Qualifications Examination Committees. Of the 52,627 (53,704) persons screened by the Central Government Committee, 706 (735) were barred from public service and 3,000 (2,997) were removed. On the local government level, 618,523 (620,875) persons were screened, of whom 1,857 (1,864) were removed and ~~1,857~~ (2,081) were barred.

As of ~~21 February~~ (13 March) 1948 200,417 (200,421) persons have been provisionally designated by both the Central and Local screening committees. Of this number 179,605 (188,705) have been finally designated; 6,001 (7604) have been passed on the basis of counter-evidence submitted showing cause why the provisions of the memorandum should not be invoked in their individual cases. The remaining 14,807 (4,112) have either submitted letters of exception which have not yet been considered or their cases are pending expiration of the thirty day period granted to all provisionally designees for the submission of couter-evidence.

The screening phase of the Public Information Media purge has been completed. Of 1,424 principal public office holders in information media companies who have been screened by the Central Screening Committee ~~1,259~~ (1259) were passed, ~~165~~ (165) were barred ~~and the status of four individuals who were officials of the TENRI JIHO SHA (Natural Law Press Company) is still in doubt pending a decision by the government on the counter-evidence which they submitted in behalf of their company.~~

Provisional designation of public information media officials who fall under the purge criteria has also been completed, but final designation of these persons continues. Designation of ~~293~~ (360) (418) officers in the 212 blacklisted companies has become final, and similar action will be taken on others in the next thirty day period. Final designation of government officials who were provisionally designated for their participation in government

propaganda and information media control agencies has been completed. Sixty-one individuals in this category have been purged while three have been exempted on the basis of acceptable counter-evidence.

The Japanese Government is continuing its review of books alleged to be of ultranationalistic in nature which were published during the decade preceeding the war in order to determine whether or not the authors fall under the provisions of the memorandum. ~~The government tentatively estimates that 350 writers will be designated under this phase of the public information media purge and more may follow.~~ On 22 March 1948 270 were designated. Additional 70 will be designated by the end of the month.

After the resignation of the Katayama Cabinet on 10 February 1948 the Appeals Board decided not to release any further information concerning its decisions until such time as a new cabinet might be formed lest a political interpretation be placed upon its actions. * (held)

On 26 February 1948 fire sweeping through several temporary government structures destroyed the building in which the records of the Central Screening Committee were housed. It was impossible to remove all records as the blaze, whipped up by a wind of gale proportions, razed the offices in a matter of minutes and the loss sustained was extensive. A detailed report of loss and salvage cannot be made, however, until such files and documents as were removed from the building have been reassembled and inventoried.

* As of 6 March the formation of a new Cabinet has not been announced.

Approval was given to the decision of the Appeal Board in not releasing from designation four persons, and to the release of OYA, Hanjiro.

27 January 1948

MONTHLY SUMMATION - JANUARY

The Purge

During the period 4 January 1947 through 27 January 1948 a total of 663,280 persons were screened by the Central or Local Public Office Qualifications Examination Committees. Of the 50,177 persons screened by the Central Government Committee, 547 were barred from public service and 2,997 were removed. On the local government level 613,103 persons were screened, of whom 1,828 were removed and 732 were barred.

Final designation of persons provisionally designated under the Public Information Media phase of the purge program continues with the Japanese Government's decisions upon counter-evidence nearing completion. Of the 542 persons provisionally designated in 212 companies on the Information Media Blacklist, 168 have been finally designated. Provisional designation of 64 persons who were former officials of government information control agencies has been finalized in all but 15 cases. A total of 1,424 principal public office-holders in information media companies have been screened by the Japanese Government. Of these 1,258 were passed, 162 were barred, and four are pending final decision by the Japanese Government on the counter-evidence submitted by the TENRI JIHO SHA (Natural Law Press Company) with which the four persons were connected.

The Japanese Government is reviewing books of an ultra-nationalistic nature written during the decade before the outbreak of the Pacific War with a view to deciding if the authors fall under the provisions of the Memorandum. To date, the Japanese Government has decided that 270 authors be provisionally designated.

On 14 January 1948 the Central Screening Committee announced the reasons for its decision to purge former Agriculture and Forestry Minister HIRANO, Rikizo. On 26 December 1947 the Japanese Government rejected the counter-evidence submitted in behalf of the KODO KAI, one of the black-listed public information media

companies, and among the other charges against HIRANO, it was held that his important and influential posts in the Imperial Way Society (KODO KAI) disqualified him from holding public office. HIRANO was also held to have introduced fascist ideologies into the farmer movement by organizing and leading the Japan National Socialist party, and organization which collaborated with various ultra-nationalist groups. The Central Screening Committee further charged that HIRANO held important posts in the Japan National Socialist Science League, headed by war-criminal suspect OKAWA, Shumei. The Tokyo District Public Procurator's Office has announced it will prosecute HIRANO for his failure to describe his career in full in the questionnaire which he submitted for screening before assuming public office.

Under the economic phase of the purge program 531 persons have been barred or removed by the Central Screening Committe, while 1,307 economic resignees have been finally designated.

THE PURGE

During the period 4 January 1947 through 13 December 1947, a total of 356,500 persons were screened by the Central and Local Public Office Qualifications Examination Committees. Of the 47,947 persons screened by the Central Government Committee, 505 were barred from public service and 2,989 were removed. This latter figure, an actual reduction from the November total of 3,180 persons removed, was caused by a modification of policy regarding army scholarship students. Approximately 200 of these young men who attended civilian schools at the Army's expense and received regular commissions upon graduation were originally subject to the provisions applying to regular army officers, but under this recent modification have now been passed.

Among those barred or removed by the Central Committee 1075 persons were designated as career commissioned officers of First and Second Demobilization Boards, eighteen individuals less than the November total. This minor reduction was occasioned by retirement from the Demobilization Board of certain persons whose names have now been placed in the general category for all career officers. On the local government level 608,603 persons were screened of whom 1800 were removed and 449 were barred.

Active implementation of the public information media purge, which began on 30 June 1947 with the issuance of a Premier's Office and Home Ministry Order defining purgeable positions in 347 blacklisted companies is substantially complete, but final designation of persons already provisionally designated continues. In this group the 30-day period, during which counter-evidence may be submitted, has expired for 47 out of 514 public information media officials who have received provisional notice. The final figure for provisional designees cannot yet be determined, however, since the Japanese Government is continuing its investigation into the records and publications of lesser known public information organizations among those on the blacklist to insure that no individuals subject to the Memorandum will be over-looked. Other figures for December reveal that a total of 1424 principal public office-holders in information media companies have been screened by the Japanese Government. Of these 1258 were passed, 162 were barred and 4 are pending.

Of the 16 organizations that were added to the information media black list on 25 November, six have submitted counter-evidence contending that they should not be included.

The Japanese Government is now reviewing books of an ultra- nationalistic nature written during the decade before the outbreak of the Pacific War with a view to deciding if the authors fall under the provisions of the Memorandum. Government estimates place the total number of persons likely to be affected by this action at approximately 800.

Under the economic phase of the purge program 517 persons were barred or removed from office by the Central Screening Committee. One thousand one hundred and eighty seven economic resignees have been provisionally designated. The thirty-day period for presentation of letters of exception has elapsed for 1,110 of these individuals and their designation is now final.

The close of the year also marks the completion of another important aspect of the economic purge. All auditors who held positions commensurate with that of standing auditor and all directors or branch managers who in reality exercised the power and authority of standing or managing directors have been designated. This astion brings 202 auditors, 61 directors and 6 branch managers under the provisions of the Memorandum.

December statistics on the purge of Dai Nippon Butokukai (Great Japan Military Virtue Association) officials show that of 2082 persons screened on the national and local levels, 1053 were in public office at the time of screening while 1029 were not. Of those in public office 424 were removed and excluded and 606 were passed. The status of the remaining 23 is still pending further investigation. Of the 1029 former Butokukai officials not in public office, 823 were provisionally designated, 88 were found to have been previously designated under other provisions of SCAPIN 550 and implementing ordinances, while 118 are deceased.

The provisional designation program is being conducted both on the national and local level.

During the month of December the Central Screening Committee substantially completed provisional designation in most of the purge categories. Between 25 November and 13 December 81,588 persons were notified of their provisional designa-

tion, making a total of 89,442 persons so designated to date. This figure includes some 81,216 army and navy career officers and members of the gendarmerie, 3,264 officials of ultra-nationalistic and terroristic societies, 822 individuals who played a leading role in the activities of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and its affiliates and 3,100 persons falling under Category G. This last category includes economic, public information media and Butokukai provisional designees.

During the same period prefectural screening committees provisionally designated 53,675 individuals who had headed local Imperial Rule Assistance organizations and affiliated groups, while 40,087 chiefs of local ex-servicemen's associations were also provisionally designated.

On 10 December the Cabinet issued a statement announcing virtual completion of the purge. Text of the announcement follows:

"The screening relative to persons now in public service in the various fields may generally be said to have been almost terminated. Again, as final measures relative to the execution of the purge, the procedure of provisional designation against invisible purgees has been practiced since this summer. In this sphere too, with the exception of those parts relative to writers it has at this time approximately reached a concluding stage.

"With respect moreover to the scope and criteria of the purge, with the exception of a possible extension and consolidation relative to ultra-nationalistic and terroristic organizations, there will be no further expansion. Thus the public service purge, to all intents and purposes may now be said to have been terminated.

"Since the commencement of screening in the preceding year up to December 7 of this year the number of cases taken up by the Central Screening Committee is 56,455 and by the Local Screening Committees is 607,534 constituting a total of 663,989. Amongst these, those designated as falling under the purge are 4,752 (central) and 2,213 (local) for a total of 6,965.

"Apart from the above the number of cases coming under provisional designation up to the present are 85,400 (central) and 73,400 (local) for a total of 158,000 cases."

25 November 1947

Final draft

MONTHLY SUMMATION - NOVEMBER

THE PURGE

During the period 4 January 1947 through 25 November 1947 a total of 643,499 persons were screened by the Central or Local Public Office Qualifications Examination Committees. Of the 41,513 persons screened by the Central Government Committee, 451 were barred from public service and 3,180 were removed. [Among those barred or removed by the Central Committee 1,092 persons were designated as career commissioned officers of the First and Second Demobilization Boards.] On the local government level 601,986 persons were screened, of whom 1,755 were removed and 404 were barred.

A total of 1,424 principal public office holders in information media companies have been screened by the Japanese Government. Of these, 1,257 were passed, 161 were barred and 6 are pending final action. A total of 134 cases of counter-evidence submitted by black-listed organizations have been acted upon by the Japanese Government. Thirty-seven companies have been dropped from the black-list as their counter-evidence was found acceptable. On 25 November 1947 sixteen organizations were added to the information media black-list by Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Order No. 11 of 1947. These organizations have thirty days in which to submit counter-evidence. Prominent among these sixteen organizations is the KODO-KAI (Imperial Way Society) of which HIRANO, Rikizo former Agriculture and Forestry Minister, was permanent secretary as well as Editor of the ultra nationalistic publication of that organization, KODO (The Imperial Way.) A total of 407 persons falling under the Public Information Media purge but not currently in public office have been provisionally designated, thereby substantially closing this phase of the purge program.

Under the economic phase of the purge program 501 persons were barred or removed from office by the Central Screening Committee. Economic resignees numbering 1,209 have been provisionally designated and of these 1,007 have received final designation as no counter-

evidence was presented within thirty days.

The screening of former officers of the DAI NIPPON BUTOKUKAI (Great Japan Military Virtue Association) is substantially complete. Of the total of 1,810 persons screened on the national and local levels, 875 were in public office at the time of screening and 935 were not in public office. Of those persons in public office, 358 were removed and excluded, 503 were passed, and 14 are held pending further investigation. Of the 935 former BUTOKUKAI officials not in public office, 835 were provisionally designated, 86 were found to have been previously designated under other provisions of SCAPIN 550 and implementing ordinances and 14 were found to have died.

Among the important government officials designated during the past month under the BUTOKUKAI criteria were: KAWAHARA, Shunsaku, former Vice-Minister of Education and Privy Councillor; HAYASAKA, Fuyuo, retired Governor of Aomori Prefecture; HIROOKA, Kenji, retired Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police Board; OGAWA, Kiichi, retired Governor of Tochigi Prefecture; TANAKA, Naraichi, Chief of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry; TANIGUCHI, Kozo, Chief of Police Department, Hiroshima Prefecture; TESHIMA, Shotaro, retired Governor of Okayama Prefecture; and WATANABE, Suteo, Vice-Governor of Aichi Prefecture.

OMIYA, Gosaburo, Member of the House of Representatives from Hiroshima Prefecture and Vice-President of the Nagoya Newspaper Company, was removed from office under the Public Information Media Purge. OMIYA was managing director of the black-listed Nagoya Newspaper Company during the critical period.

The provisional designation program is being conducted on the local levels by the Prefectural Screening Committees. On 7 November 1947 Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 10 of 1947 and Cabinet Order No. 237 of 1947 were promulgated, authorizing Prefectural Screening Committees to engage in provisional designation of persons falling under their jurisdiction.

Provisional designation of the following categories of undesirable personnel has been completed on the national level: recommended candidates in the 1942 election, members of the councils for establishing the Imperial Rule Political Structure, important wartime government officials, and officials of occupied territories.

Trial Draft to Mce-25 Oct

MONTHLY SUMMATION - OCTOBER

The Purge

During the period 4 January 1947 through 25 October 1947 a total of 623,790 persons were screened by the Central or Local Public Office Qualifications Examination Committees. Of the 31,732 persons screened by the Central Government Committee, 311 were barred from public service and 1,883 were removed. One thousand one hundred and eighty-four of those removed by the Central Government Committee were career commissioned officers of the First and Second Demobilization Boards who fell under the mandatory provisions of the ordinances. Three hundred and eighty-two persons among those barred or removed by the Central Committee fell under the economic provisions of the Ordinances. On the local government level, 592,058 persons were screened, of whom 1,711 were removed and 393 were barred.

A total of 1,188 questionnaires of principal public office holders in information media companies have been screened by the Japanese Government. Of these, 936 were passed, 109 barred, and 143 are pending final action. The Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 3 of 1947 provides that companies and individuals affected by the purge ordinances may present counter-evidence to the Government; a total of 122 cases of counter-evidence have been acted upon out of 134 cases submitted by information media companies. The Japanese Government has provisionally designated 132 persons who are resignees from newspaper companies; 50 former officials of information control agencies have also received provisional designation.

The program of provisional designation of persons in the economic field is nearing completion. Of the total of 1,130 persons on whom notices of provisional designation were sent out, 980 have been finally designated since they submitted no counter-evidence with 30 days.

On 14 October 1947 fifty-one Imperial Princes and Princesses retired from the status of Members of the Imperial Family and

became "commoners." On the same date the Central Screening Committee provisionally designated eleven of these former Imperial Princes as they were career militarists and fell within Category B of the purge ordinance. On 16 October 1947 formal notice of provisional designation was delivered to ex-Imperial Princes ASAKA, Yasuhiko, ASAKA, Takahiko, HIGASHIKUNI, Naruhiko, HIGASHIKUNI, Morihiro, KANIN, Haruhito, KAYA, Kuninaga, KAYA, Tsunenori, KUNI, Asaakira, NASHIMOTO, Morimasa, TAKEDA, Tsunenori, and YAMASHINA, Takehiko. These princes were excluded from the distribution of the 47,475,000 yen "retirement fund" alloted to Members of the Imperial Family who assumed the status of common citizen.

Of the 403 persons thus far screened under the Butokukai criteria, 174 have been previously designated by the Japanese Government under other purge categories; 110 were sent notices of provisional designation during October; 14 are deceased; 24 persons were ordered removed from public service or excluded from public office and 81 cases are pending. A break-down of the above figures reveals that the Japanese Government has screened 97 incumbents of principal public office (including governors, members of various ministeries, members of the National Diet) and that 24 of these persons have been purged. The Japanese Government has yet taken no final action upon the 73 remaining principal public office holders whose cases are still under review. To date 91 notices of provisional designation have been sent to former Chiefs, Vice-Chiefs and Chief Directors of Prefectural Branches of the Butokukai. Among those removed and excluded under the Butokukai purge were AKIYAMA, Hiroshi, Chief of Police Affairs Section of the Home Ministry, HANE, Seiichi, Former Governor of Toyama Prefecture, KATO, Mzaburo, Vice-Governor of Niigata Prefecture, and TOGA, Muneo, Director General of the Metropolitan Police Bureau.

On 30 August SCAP Legal Section cleared 23 suspected war criminals and released them from internment. The Central Screening Committee, having reviewed their careers, found they fell under the purge ordinances and accordingly, dispatched notices of provisional designation to all twenty-three. No counter-evidence was presented and the released suspects therefore have received final designation as purgees.

REVIEWED THE FOIA REQUEST SEC. 3(B) AND 3(B) OR (C) AND # 775-072

MONTHLY SUMMATION - SEPTEMBER

The Purge

During the period 4 January 1947 through 26 September 1947 a total of 605,275 persons were screened by the Central or Local Public Office Qualifications Examination Committees. Of 24,462 persons screened by the Central Government Committee, 275 were barred from public service and 1,568 were removed. One thousand one hundred and eighty-three of those removed by the Central Government Committee were career-commissioned officers of the First and Second Demobilization Boards who fell under the mandatory provisions of the ordinances. Three hundred and fifty-six persons among those barred or removed by the Central Committee fell under the economic provisions of the Ordinances. On the local government level, 580,813 persons were screened, of whom 1,281 were removed and 383 were barred.

Of approximately 1,000 principal public office holders in some 250 information media companies, the Japanese Government has screened 856 cases of which 709 were passed, 46 barred and 101 are pending final action. The Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 3 of 1947 provides that companies and individuals affected by the ordinance may present counter-evidence to the Government; a total of 134 cases of counter-evidence under consideration at the present time.

During September the following economic organizations were added to Appendix II of Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947: The Nippon Ocean Drag-Net Marine Products Association (NIPPON ENYO SOKOBIKI KUMIAI), paragraph 8; the Mitsui Real Estate Company Ltd. (MITSUI FUDOSAN KABUSHIKIKAISHA), paragraph 11 a; and the Japan Horse Racing Association (NIPPON KEIBA KAI), paragraph 8.

The Japanese Government has screened 80 incumbents of principal public office (including governors, members of various ministries, members of the House of Councillors and House of Representatives) under the recently announced BUTOKU KAI criteria. All counter-evidence in these cases has been presented and the Government is currently considering whether these persons will fall under the mandatory provisions of the BUTOKU KAI criteria and be permanently removed from public office.

DECLASSIFIED: NLS F13-152 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) AND # 778-072

During the past month the Central Screening Committee (under Articles 7-2 and 7-3 of Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947) provisionally designated those persons who held the highest positions in the State between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945. These positions include Minister of State, Keeper of the Privy Seal, President of the Privy Council, Chief Cabinet Secretary, President of the Legislation Board, the Information Board, the Planning Board and Asia Development Board and the Manchurian Affairs Board, the Ambassador to Germany and to Italy and the Public Procurator General. 136 persons filled these positions during the period in reference. Of these 76 are deceased or have been previously designated. On 26 August 1947 the Japanese Government sent letters of provisional designation to the remaining 60 who include ABE, Nobuyuki, Prime Minister from 1939 to 1940 and Wartime Governor-General of Korea; FUJIWARA, Ginjiro, Minister of Munitions in the Koiso Cabinet; KAZAMI, Akira, Ex-Minister of Justice and Chief Secretary of the First Konoye Cabinet; SAKURAI, Ryogoro, former State Minister and Supreme Adviser to the Burmese Government; MUSHAKOJI, Kintomo, Ambassador to Nazi Germany; and KURUSU, Saburo, Ambassador to Italy and Special Envoy to the United States, immediately before the attack on Pearl Harbor.

On 30 August SCAP Legal Section cleared 23 suspected war criminals and released them from internment.

The Central Screening Committee immediately undertook review of their individual careers and found that they all fall under the purge ordinances. On 5 September, therefore, the provisional designation clause was invoked against the 23 persons in question who include AYUKAWA, Yoshisuke, industrialist who directed and controlled several large industries concerned with the exploitation of Manchuria; MURATA, Shozo, Ambassador extraordinary to the Philippine Puppet Government from1943 to 1945; SHORIKI, Matsutaro, President of the YOMIURI Newspaper Company which was notorious for its jingoism during the prewar years and KOBAYASHI, Seizo, former Admiral in the Imperial Navy and one-time President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society.

In September the Central Screening Committee also applied the terms of the provisional designation amendment to the positions listed under Category F of SCAPIN 550, which include the Governor-General and other highest officials in the Governments of Korea, Formosa and Kwantung, the Director-General of South Seas Administration, the Chief Military and ranking civilian officials of the Japanese Military Government in the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya and

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

the so-called "advisers" and ambassadors to the puppet and satellite regimes in French Indo-China, Burma, China, Manchukuo and Mongolia. One hundred and nine persons held the positions in reference since 7 July 1937. Of these, 50 are deceased or have been previously designated while 14 are still interned in Chinese or Soviet territory and have not, therefore, been designated at this time. Notices of provisional designation were dispatched on 12 September 1947 to the remaining 45. Under the terms of the ordinances, all provisional designees will be given an opportunity to submit counter-evidence within 30 days after the dispatch of the designation notices.

The Japanese Government, during the period 7 through 12 September 1947 sent notification of provisional designation to 1,113 persons falling under the economic provisions of the ordinances. Unless questionnaires and counter-evidence are presented to the Government within thirty days of receipt of provisional designation, these persons will be decided permanently designated and thereby removed or excluded from public office. A total of 156 persons known to fall within the economic provisions of the ordinances will receive provisional designation when the Japanese Government obtains their permanent addresses.

Notification of provisional designation has been sent to sixty-nine members of the former Japanese peerage who were found to fall within the provisions of the purge ordinances; a total of 63 ex-peers were permanently designated during the course of the purge in 1946. The 69 above were decided purgeable by the Japanese Government during a review of persons screened as electors or members of the former House of Peers.

File Monthly Summation

August Final Draft

THE PURGE

Isaji Tanaka, former Democratic Diet member from Aichi, and Katsuichi Yamamoto, ex-Liberal Diet member from Saitama, were held by the Public Service Qualifications Appeals Committee not to fall under the provisions of the purge.

During the period 4 January 1947 through 29 August 1947, a total of 590,130 persons were screened by the Central or Local Public Office Qualifications Examination Committees. Of 23,953 persons screened by the Central Government Committee, 243 were barred from public service and 1,548 were removed. One thousand one hundred and eighty of those removed by the Central Government Committee were career commissioned officers of the First and Second Demobilization Boards who fell under the mandatory provisions of the ordinances. Three hundred and twenty-four persons among those barred or removed by the Central Committee fell under the economic provisions of the Ordinances. On the local government level, 566,177 persons were screened, of whom 738 were removed and 380 were barred.

Of approximately 1,000 principal public office holders in some 250 information media companies to be screened by 30 September 1947, the Japanese Government had screened 330 cases, of which 308 were passed, 4 purged and 18 held for further investigation. It was estimated that 125 were subject to removal.

The Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 3 of 1947 provides that companies and individuals affected by this ordinance may present counter-evidence to the Government. In 382 cases counter-evidence was submitted to the Japanese Government.

The Government was also engaged in the task of collecting detailed information on individuals who, during the critical period, held principal positions in black-listed organizations with a view to their "provisional designation" as purgees.

Four members of the Appeals Committee were appointed members of the Supreme Court. They are Takejiro Sawada, Tsuyoshi Mano, Taichiro Hasegawa, and Tsumotsu Shima.

July 7/0 1st draft

THE PURGE

During the period 4 January 1947 through 26 July 1947 a total of 569,400 persons were screened by either the Central or Local Public Office Qualifications Examination Committees. Of the total of 23,145 persons screened by the Central Government Committee, 241 were barred from public service and 1,528 were removed. One thousand one hundred and forty-four of those removed by the Central Government Committee were career commissioned officers of the First and Second Demobilization Boards who fell under the mandatory provisions of the ordinances. Two hundred and ninety-six persons among those barred or removed by the Central Government fell under the economic provisions of the Ordinances. On the local government level, 546,255 persons were screened, of whom 373 were barred and 688 were removed.

As a further implementation of SCAPIN 550, the Japanese Government promulgated on 2 July 1947 Cabinet Order No. 119 of 1947 which enables the Prime Minister to designate persons as falling under the provisions of the Memorandum without collecting questionnaires. However, only those persons concerning whom there is positive evidence that they come within the purview of the memorandum may be so designated. Under the terms of the Cabinet Orders individuals are tentatively designated for a thirty-day period, after which the designation becomes final unless the persons concerned file exemption requests accompanied by completed questionnaires. In such instances, the questionnaires will be processed and the cases reviewed in the normal manner before designation. This implementation will enable the designation of all those persons concerning whom there is positive evidence that they fall within the purview of SCAPIN 550 but who have escaped designation by resigning from or remaining out of public service.

The Cabinet, 25 July 1947, announced purge criteria for the elimination from public service of influential officials of the Great Japan Military Virtue Society (Dai Nippon Butokukai).

This society was founded in Kyoto in 1895 with the avowed purpose of cultivating the Japanese military spirit by encouraging survival of the traditional samurai arts of fencing, archery and wrestling. Under its direction two schools were established to train teachers of these skills. By the outbreak of the war an estimated 8,000 graduates were teaching these military arts to young people throughout Japan. Butokukai leaders included generals and other military figures.

On 22 March 1942 the association was reorganized, with Prime Minister Hideko Tojo as president and with the Ministers of War, Navy, Home Affairs, Welfare and Education as vice-presidents, to further the militaristic program. At this time, bayonet practice and rifle shooting were added as subjects which the association desired to popularize. The Butokukai at that time undertook an intensive propaganda campaign in behalf of universal military training.

The Society was ordered dissolved, on 5 November 1946, and, although execution of the order was postponed pending the outcome of a hearing on a petition for its retention filed by the Home Minister, investigation disclosed that it could not exist within the terms of the Potsdam Declaration.

The Cabinet announcement declared that all influential officials at the national level of the association from the period of its reorganization 22 March 1942 until 2 September 1945 shall be presumed to fall under Category G of the purge directive (militarists and ultra-nationalists), unless satisfactory counter-evidence is produced. The critical period at prefectural and local levels is 22 September 1942 - 2 September 1945 unless reorganization began before the former date.

Influential officials are the President, Vice President, Chairman of Board of Directors, Directors and Chiefs of Section at the national level: Chiefs, Deputy Chiefs, Chiefs of Boards of Directors, Directors and Chiefs of Sections at the Prefectural level; and Chiefs of Local branches. Satisfactory counter-evidence is described as proof that individuals liable to the purge as Butokukai officials positively endeavored to prevent militarization of the organization, that their offices actually were of minor importance, that they did not take active part in association activities, and that none of their activities outside or inside Butokukai were in any way militaristic or ultranationalistic.

Determination of guilt or of exemption will be made by the Screening Committees of the Japanese Government.

Forty-one companies on the Information Media Black List and twenty-five newspaper companies and magazine publishers having a circulation of 20,000 or more have been added to Paragraph 10, Appendix II, Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 by Cabinet Order issued 31 July 1947. Ninety companies had already been added to the ordinance (27 March 1947) by Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 6 of 1947. The total number of information media organizations

to be screened was 218. The Japanese Government had collected approximately 800 questionnaires of principal public office holders in information media companies and was screening them; an additional 250 questionnaires were expected. As of 26 July, the Japanese Government had received 60 petitions presenting counter evidence on behalf of Information Media organization. This evidence must be weighed before culpability of policy-making officers of the organizations can be determined.

MONTHLY SUMMATION - APRIL 1947

THE PURGE

67. From 29 March to 26 April 190,685 persons were screened by the Central and Local Government Public Office Qualifications Examination Committees. Of the 5,440 person screened by the Central Government Committee 161 were barred from public service and 197 were removed. On the local government level 185,245 persons were screened of whom 251 were barred and 232 removed.

This action brought the number of persons screened since the promulgation of the new Purge Ordinances on 4 January to 269,855. In all, 462 have been barred from public service and 496 top-ranking officials have been removed from public office.

68. Following is a tabulation of the results of the screening of 5,327 candidates for the principal elective positions in the Japanese Government:

SCREENING OF CANDIDATES

	Screened	Barred
House of Councillors	1,406	31
House of Representatives	3,427	138
Prefectural governors	451	20
Mayors of the five principal cities	43	1

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

69. Government spokesmen explained that the Purge results proved that the ordinances had been effective in preventing thousands of potential purgees from attempting to run for public offices.

Prominent Purgees

70. Among prominent figures in Japanese politics found subject to the Purge during April were:

Toshinari Kawai, Minister of Welfare.

Wataru Narahashi, member, Executive Committee, Democratic Party.

Ken Inukai, Executive Committee, Democratic Party.

Takeshige Ishiguro, secretary general, Democratic Party.

Keinosuke Zen, member-elect of the House of Councillors, former head Economic Stabilization Board.

Hitoshi Imamura, member, House of Representatives from Nagasaki Prefecture, Social Democratic Party.

Matsuhei Matsuoka, member, Liberal Party.

Usaburo Chiizaki, campaign manager of Democratic Party.

Local Government Purge

71. A total of 65,024 persons were reported screened for elective posts in local government.

72. Imperial Ordinance No. 3 of 1947 states that: "Persons who have held the position of mayor or deputy mayor consecutively from the day of or prior to 1 September 1945 until 1 September 1946 shall be barred, even though they do not fall under the provisions of the Memorandum as prescribed in Article III of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, from being candidates and also from being appointed as deputy mayor, at the first election to be held in pursuance of the provision of the Law No. 28 of 1946 (Law to Amend a part of the Law for the Organization of Cities) and furthermore during four years beginning with the day of the said election. Provisions of the preceding. . . shall be applied correspondingly to ward headmen of wards in Tokyo Metropolis, headmen or deputy headmen of towns and villages and those corresponding to the above."

Under these provisions approximately 1,160 former mayors and deputy mayors, ward heads and headmen and deputy headmen of towns and villages were prevented from running for re-election.

Economic Purge

73. The screening of all persons holding important positions in economic and political organizations has been completed except for persons in a relatively small number of concerns which are now being screened.

Appeals Board

74. The Public Office Qualifications Appeals Board, created in March with the promulgation of Imperial Ordinance No. 65 of 1947, began functioning during April. Of a total of 92 appeals cases referred to the Board during the month action was taken and recommendation submitted to SCAP on one case.

MONTHLY SUMMATION - MARCH 1947

THE PURGE

Amendment to Imperial Ordinance No. 1

33. Acting on reports that some undesirable persons affected by the terms of the purge ordinances were still participating in politics, the Japanese Government early in March amended Article 15 of Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 to provide that:

(1) No person subject to the Purge may participate in an election campaign or engage in any form of political activity.

(2) The Prime Minister or the responsible Governor may require the screening of any persons when reasonable evidence indicates they may fall under the Purge Memorandum.

(3) The Prime Minister or the responsible prefectural Governor may issue an injunction prohibiting such persons from political activity.

(4) The status of persons required to submit questionnaires under the provisions of this amendment must be decided within 72 hours.

(5) Any person violating this amendment or refusing to submit a questionnaire or otherwise refusing to comply with official instructions under this provision is subject to fine or imprisonment.

Political Parties to Aid in Administration of Purge

34. Representatives of major political parties, the Diet Independent Club and women's political groups organized a committee on 14 March to develop a nonpartisan program to help the Government administer the Purge. The committee will encourage political parties to publicize the qualifications of candidates and educate the voters on the objectives of the Purge.

No entry in the Monthly Summation for
FEBRUARY on the Purge.

MONTHLY SUMMATION - January 1947

THE PURGE

39. On 4 January 1947, exactly one year after the promulgation of SCAP's Purge Directive, the Government promulgated Imperial Ordinances Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 which extended the provisions of the Purge Directive to local government and to specified influential political and economic posts.

Highlights of the New Ordinances

40. The term "public service" was extended to include members of the Imperial Diet, all personnel of the National Government, members of prefectural and municipal assemblies and personnel of the local governmental entities and specified positions of particular companies, associations, media of mass communications and other organizations.

Penalties

41. The new ordinances included a penalty clause providing for a maximum ¥ 15,000 fine or three years' imprisonment for the following violations:

(1) Purgees maintaining the continuity of their influence or power through any person in the public service or in specified organizations.

(2) Any person in public service seeking or accepting advice or guidance from a purgee.

(3) Any purgee occupying a position in any newspaper, magazine, or other publishing company, bpoadcasting corporations, companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentations, or companies controlling any medium of mass communication.

(4) Purgees entering premises of the governmental entity or other organization from which he has been removed or specifically barred.

The penalty provision is also applicable to persons who falsify entries in, or omit information from, their questionnaires ~~xxkkk~~ on relevant and material matters or who otherwise fail to comply with official instructions concerning the screening procedures to which they are subject.

New Screening System

42. The new ordinances also provide a revised screening system, composed of a central committee responsible to the Prime Minister and prefectural and municipal committees responsible to the prefectural governors.

43. It is estimated that 2,500 permanent and temporary commissioners of the prefectural and municipal committees will be screened by the central committee by 15 February. These prefectural and municipal committees are scheduled to begin their work by 20 February. The approved screening schedule for the central, prefectural and municipal committees is outlined below:

APPROVED SCREENING SCHEDULE

	Group to be Screened	Approximately Number Involved
By 1 February	Members of Screening Committees	2,500
By 15 February	Holders of principal public offices at the prefectural level	5,000
By 20 February	Holders of principal public offices at the municipal level and election Administration Committee members	5,200

By 25 February	Candidates for governor of prefectures, mayors of five principal cities and members of House of Councillors	3,500
By 28 February	Candidates for prefectural assemblymen	21,000
	Candidates for mayors and headmen of towns and villages, superintendents of poll stations and superintendents of the vote	12,500
20 March to 15 April	Holders of principal public offices in organisations under para. 10, 11 and 12, Appendix II of Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1, 1947.	6,000
25 March to 15 April	Candidates for assemblymenk of cities, towns and villages	15,000
16 April to 30 April	Holders of principal public offices in organizations under para. 7, 8, 9 and 13, Appendix II of Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1, 1947.	10,000
Total		80,700

44. On 31 January the Supreme Commander released a statement setting forth the underlying concepts of the Purge and clarifying misapprehensions on the part of the press with regard to its purpose and basic issues involved:

"The article contained in the January 27th issue of the magazine "Newsweek", in an attack upon the basic concept underlying the purge of active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression from the postwar economy of Japan, reflects a complete lack of knowledge and understanding of the basic facts and issues involved.

"The Supreme Commander was directed early in the Occupation to 'prohibit the retention in or selection for positions of important responsibility or influence in industry, finance, commerce or agriculture of all persons who have been active exponents of militant nationalism or aggression, and of any who do not direct future Japanese economic effort solely towards peaceful ends.' In the absence of evidence to the contrary, he was directed to 'assume that any persons who have held key positions of high responsibility since 1937 in industry, finance, commerce and agriculture have been active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression' and to 'remove and exclude from positions of important responsibility or influence in all public and private financial institutions, agencies or organizations all persons who have been active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression,' it to be 'generally assumed, in absence of evidence to the contrary, that any persons who have held key positions in any such institutions, agencies or organizations are active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression.' He was also directed to 'prevent the retention in or selection for places of importance in the financial field of individuals who do not direct future financial effort solely towards peaceful ends.'

"In the implementation of the above directive, I used the normal discretion of a field commander in the matter of both details and timing, having due regard to the exigencies of the local situation both in its economic and political aspects. The details have been under study by the responsible staff sections, in collaboration with the appropriate officials of the Japanese Government, from the beginning.

"While there have been natural differences of views on details, throughout there has been complete unity of purpose by the staff sections concerned, and every decision has been personally made by me. I have

aggressively furthered this objective, not alone because to do so is in compliance with the basic directive by which my course of action as Supreme Commander is bound, but because any other course would be to ignore those very causes which led the world into war, and by so doing to invite the recurrence of future war.

"It was these very persons, born and bred as feudalistic overlords, who held the lives and destiny of the majority of Japan's people in virtual slavery, and who, working in closest affiliation with its military, geared the country with both the tools and the will to wage aggressive war. This, to the end that a large part of the earth's surface and inhabitants might be brought under the same economic bondage that had so long maintained over a majority of the Japanese people - and that Japan might weld from conquered nations and people of the world a vast totalitarian economic Empire, designed further to enrich them. These are the persons who, under the purge, are to be removed from influencing the course of Japan's future economy.

"Petitions and letters have been received by the thousands from the people of Japan calling for the extension of the purge to which 'Newsweek' objects, and since its announcement the press of Japan has been practically unanimous in applauding its purpose. The only dissenting views thus far heard are from that small minority to be adversely affected by its application, such as anonymous Japanese sources which are quoted in the article's support.

"The details of the purge program have been carefully evolved so as not to disturb the ordinary businessman, nor the technicians whose skill and brains did not influence formulation of the policy which directed Japan's course toward aggressive war. It is fantastic that this action should be interpreted or opposed as antagonistic to the American ideal of capitalistic economy. In my opinion, and I believe in the opinion of truely responsible Japanese as well, the action will not unduly disturb the development of a future peaceful industrial economy. But even if this should prove not the case - even if, as 'Newsweek' avers, this cleansing of the economy of Japan of undesirable influence is destined seriously to handicap industrial revival for lack of essential leadership - or even if such revival is wholly impossible without the guidance of those several thousands of persons involved who directly contributed to leading the world into a war taking a toll of millions of human lives and effecting destruction of hundreds of billions in material resources - then, in that event the interests of these hundreds of millions of people who want and seek peace leave no alternative than that Japan must bear and sustain the consequences, even at the expense of a new economy geared down to the capabilities remaining."