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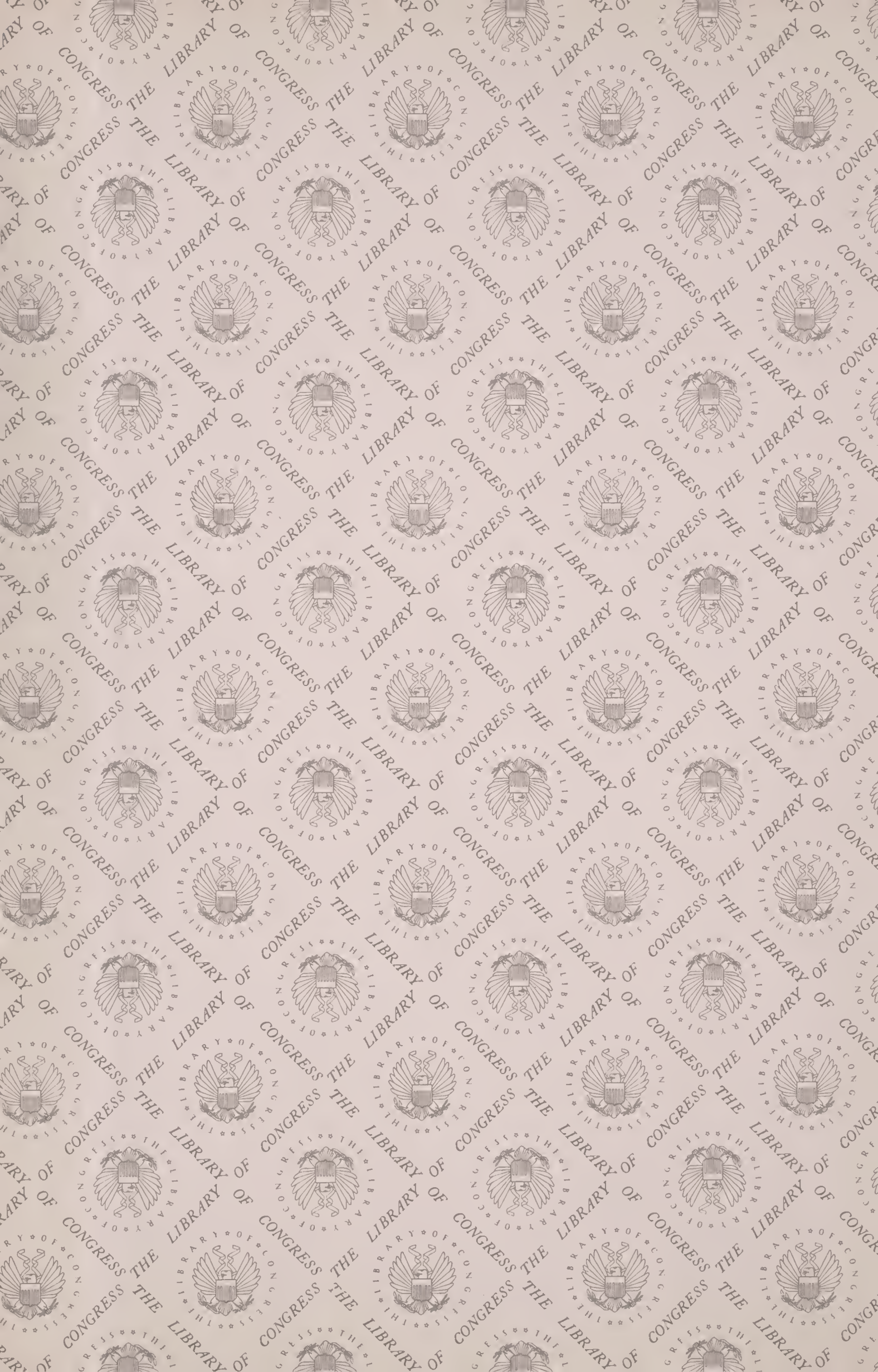
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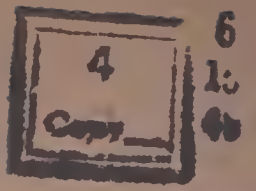
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U.S. Military Information Service League
San Francisco, Calif.

TIMELY PROPAGANDA

時局に適する宣傳

16 AUGUST, 1946

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PREPARED BY

MISLS, PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY CALIFORNIA

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1946

Presidio of Monterey

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PREFACE

This textbook is prepared primarily for the purpose of giving students at the Military Intelligence Service Language School the fundamentals of propaganda for Japanese consumption. It is also intended to aid in their training in writing propaganda material in Japanese so that when they are graduated and are sent into the field, they can assist their commanders in preparing propaganda material to spread specific doctrines, ideas, information, etc.

The first 14 pages cover the fundamentals of propaganda to be directed towards the Japanese and the next 15 pages give the fundamental facts of the occupation, knowledge of which is considered important in the preparation of propaganda material designed to help the people meet the nation's postwar problems constructively. The remaining pages of the book consist of twenty-three appendices, including various ordinances, directives, declarations, sample propaganda leaflets, glossary of propaganda terms, etc. These appendices are included for the following purposes:

1. To confirm and elaborate on various statements made regarding the fundamental facts of the occupation.
2. To provide the student with data for their propaganda exercises.
3. To increase the student's Japanese vocabulary.

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一、前書

「ペンは劍よりも強い」とよく言はれてゐる。劍を以て人を制することは容易であるが文章を以て人心を動かすことも出来る。劍によらずして文を以て人を制しようと謂ふのが宣傳の根本を成すものである。

今次戦争に於いて宣傳はなくてはならない武器として大きな役割を演じ、我米軍の尊い生命と武器弾薬を節約した事は萬人の認める處である。

戦争の終結と共に、宣傳の行き方に修正を加へなければならなくなつた。從來の如く主として日本兵員を對象としてゐた時代は過ぎ今や米占領軍は何千萬の日本市民に接し

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三、宣傳の要諦

宣傳とは嘘八百を書き立てる事ではない。

ヒットラーは「小さい嘘は言ふな・嘘を言ふ時は人が信じられないやうな大袈裟な嘘を言へ、そうしたら群衆が信する」と言つた。

猶太人根絶、共産主義撲滅の一點張りで恐怖と憎悪を煽り立て、來た宣傳相ゲイベルの奥の手は此れであつた。

併し我々の宣傳は事實を基礎としてゐるのである。殊に戦争の濟んだ今日に於ては聯合國側の眞意を一般日本民衆に熟知理解さす事が宣傳工作の礎となるのである。

而しすべてを何の飾り氣なく馬鹿正直に言ひ傳へることが必ずしも宣傳ではない。宣傳と言ふ特別な名前が附せら

彼等の支持協賛を求めると共に治安維持に當らなければならぬ時代となつて來た。

此の意味に於てポツダム宣言の實踐、及民衆日本の再建併に平和確保に關する米國政府の方針や占領に關する事實、等を巧みに解説宣傳し、時局を一般日本民衆に浸透せしめ建設的に現状に當らしめる事が目下の急務である。

故に宣傳を實行するには日本人の國民性を知り、歴史を研究し、又時局の認識を深める事が必要である。

二、宣傳の意義

宣傳とは自己の意見又は行動に關し贊同或は支持を得る爲に行ふ組織的工作を言ひ、民衆の思想及び見解を指導する目的の下に配布される情報或は論說等を宣傳物と言ふ。

等本能的慾望を持つてゐる。

従つて此等の人間心理を考慮し宣傳を行つたなら豫期の好果を擧げることが出来る。

今次戦争中に用ひられた投降證が鮮かな三色彩で塗られて居り、素通りした要衝の殘軍に對するビラには、堪らない食慾を唆る卷鮓、天麩羅、刺身等の繪が附いてゐたし、又日本軍の宣傳ビラには、性慾を唆る露骨な繪が描れて居り、又日本軍が香港を包圍した際望郷の念を呼び起す英國の歌を吹奏した事等は、前述の心理の利用に外ならないのである。

其の他人間の正義感、良心、自尊心、或は義務觀念に訴へるのも有效である。

一般日本民衆に對しては、その國民性、永年の傳統、風

れてゐる限り、そこに人心を巧みに動かす技巧を要することとは今更言ふまでもない。

端的に言つて宣傳は心理學の應用である。人間は老若男女貴賤を問はずすべて

1、人に重要視されたがること

2、食慾を満足させること

3、睡眠を必要とすること

4、健康と生命の保存

5、金錢物品の所有

6、來世に於ける幸福

7、性慾を満足させること

8、自分の子供の幸福

そのた米人が恥と思はぬことでも、日本人が恥と思ふこと等は數ある。

2、武士は食はぬど高揚枝の精神

日本人はどんな苦しい立場に置かれても一應本人の顔を立てゝやらないと物事が圓満に片附かない。

戦時中多くの日本人俘虜は公然と投降するのを嫌つて、態と路傍で寝つた振りをし米兵の近づくのを待つてゐたと告白してゐる。

日本人は人前で自尊心を傷つけられたり侮辱されると、とても頑固になり、さては「互全となるよりも玉砕」の道を撰ぶに至るのである。

戦時中の米軍宣傳ピラは、「天晴れな戦闘振りを見せる

俗、習慣による日本人獨特の心理を研究する必要がある。

四、日本人獨特の心理

1、日本人獨特の國民性、感情

日本人の風習が時には他國人に野蠻人だと言ふ印象を與へる如く、白人には富り前に聞えることでも日本人には富り前に思はれないことが多い。

例へば米人は婦人に對して敬意を拂ふが日本人は年長者に對して敬意を拂ふ。

米人は「之は立派なものだから受取つて呉れ」と言ふが、日本人は「之は粗末なものだが受取つて呉れ」と言ふ。

米人は悲しい時は泣くべきだと思ふが日本人は悲しくても人前では辛抱し、時には泣き笑ひをして見せたりする。

強い・

又日本人は非常に熱血的、正義の爲に戦つてゐると信ずる場合は自己の生命をも犠牲にすることを惜まない。過去、日本軍部併に財閥は日本人の傾向を悪用し、自分達の目的達成の爲に彼等を盲従せしめたのである。

我々がこの愛國精神を過少評價したり、又頭ごなしに無視して批判的態度をとつたり、反對論を吹っかけては一利あつて百害あるのみである。

我々は軍部の言ふまゝに武器を以つて起つたことが眞の愛國主義でなかつたこと、否、反對に、それこそは日本を破滅に導いた逆賊の道であつたことを説明し、國民の自發的總意に依つて支持された平和な而も責任のある民主的政

〇〇師團の兵士諸君」と言ふ見出しで日本兵に呼びかけてゐるが、之は全く正しい遣り方であり、又「投降するのは日本を再建、救國する爲だ。抵抗を續けることは犬死することである」と言ふ言ひ廻しも正しい方法である。

米軍の日本占領統治間に於ても同様の注意が必要である。同じ政策を施行するにしても、問題の持ちかけ方によつて支持も得るし、又反感も買ふのである。

ポツツダム宣言書にある「日本の民主的傾向の擡頭援助」の條項に従ひ、日本人の民主的傳統を稱揚する時は快く占領軍と協調して日本の再建復興に邁進するであらう。

3、愛國精神の善導

日本人は團體精神、愛國精神、皇室崇拜の精神が非常に

意味で、日本軍の情報を洩らしたと言ふ事實は周知のことである。

日本人の感情は激しく反應して、熱し易く、醒め易い。同情されると怒りを忘れる。

戦争は實に惨虐であつた。勝つ爲には原子爆弾が落され、住宅家屋が破壊され、罪なき市民が殺害されねばならなかつたが、此等は總て日本軍部、併に財閥の罪惡に歸すことを説明し日本市民の支持協調を得る事は民権日本建設の必須條件であり、道義的平和の礎を築くことであることを埋解せしむべきである。

従つて敗戦國日本の住民に對して人道主義的、基督教的、精神を以て臨むことが肝要である。

府を立てることこそは世界の趨勢に應じた救國の道であり
眞の愛國主義であることを説くべきである。

即ち、我々は愛國主義の味方にこそなれ、その敵となる
べきではない。

4、逆境と自然を結びつけた感傷的な文章

日本人は自然を愛する念が強い。

従つて自然と結びつけて人間の環境を敘述する時は人間の
の心理を微妙に動かすことが出来る。

運命の凋落を表現するにも「桐一葉散つて天下の秋を知
る」と言へば總ての感情が言ひ表はされることになる。

5、暖い同情の言葉に脆い日本人

日本人俘虜の多くが米軍の好待遇に感謝して、恩返し

一般の人間は宣傳なんて言ふ混み入つた文章は讀むのが嫌ひである。斯した型の人には漫畫や唄が最も簡單であり、適切である。明治維新に流行した浪花節や都々逸には民權運動の精神が吹き込まれてゐたものが多かつた。

六。對日宣傳の方針、方法、内容

對日宣傳の方針、方法、内容等は上級機關に於て之を定めることは云ふまでもないが終戦後の現在では占領軍の對日意志併に政策、方針を一般日本民衆に徹底せしめ彼等の支持協調を得る事が本義であることは前述の通りである。

日本内地の新聞雜誌、映畫、放送局等を活用し、日本名士（自由主義者）を利用し、パンフレットを刊行し、其他の手段方法を臨機應變に利用して戦争責任者を暴露し、軍閥、財閥の罪惡を説き立憲政治（議會政治）の復活を誘導

五、宣傳工作の方法

宣傳は目的と對象の相違により其の手段方法を異にするのであるが、宣傳方法の最も普通なものはビラ、放送、映畫、小冊子、新聞、其他の刊行物の利用である。

平時は宣傳の對象が一般民衆を相手にするを常とするが故に文章、言葉は簡單明瞭を尊び、又内容も一般向きのする興味あるものを主眼とする事が肝要である。

ポスター、寫眞、空中撮影も有效である。百聞一見に如かずと言ふ如く寫眞によつて民主々義の米國が政治、經濟、社會的、あらゆる方面に於て軍國主義の國より進歩してゐることを示すのも良い方法である。

漫畫、民謡、浪花節等の利用も考慮さるべきである。

せしめる爲に英文で「日本人との進駐談」といふ題で左の要點を説明することにする

1。日本人の現状に對する態度

2。日本本土占領の顛末

3。占領の目的

4。占領の齎した實績

5。其他一般的考察

注一。英文中の重要な單語、熟語は和譯して終りの「參考となる熟語集」の中に含めてあるので之を參照し宣傳用語として知つて置く必要がある。

注二。講中の研究に關係のある布告書、宣言、勅令、指令・等は別に夫々附録として參考に供してある。

し民主々義化等を計るべきであることは勿論であるが、要
は日本語を修得し、日本の歴史（背景）、傳統、風俗、習
慣、國民性等に曉通し、而も占領軍に關する事實を研究し
て一般日本民衆に日本の現状を深く認識せしめ彼等に日本
再建に對する希望を興へることである。

七。現状認識の基本的知識

一般日本民衆に現状を認識せしめる最善の方法は所謂民
間外交であらう。民間外交を實踐するには先づ自ら時局を
理解し、戦後日本の現状を認識しなければならぬ。

現状を認識する上に最も必要なことは日本占領に關する
根本的事實を熟知することである。

出来る丈多くの生徒にこの根本的事實を短時間内に理解

shelter and clothing. Many more are worried how to make a living. There are many whose attitudes are affected by the death of relatives and friends in battle and bombing. And there are many whose pride cannot digest the bitter pill of defeat. All in all, the post-defeat conditions of social disruption, insecurity and physical needs form a poor background for efforts to develop understanding and a constructive attitude on the part of the Japanese.

On the other hand, there are a number of psychological factors which will help these efforts. The Japanese in general have an innate adaptability, and have displayed through their history a strong desire to learn new things from abroad, and to adapt them to their own needs. The defeat itself brought relief to millions, simply because it meant the end of the wartime sufferings. The defeat also strengthened and spread the reaction against the war profiteers, and against the wartime leaders who long knew the war would be lost, but kept the people in the dark to the very end. The defeat brought a reaction against the old ways which permitted such leaders to govern the country. And, as underdogs, the Japanese show a receptive attitude which is in strong contrast to their arrogance as victors. Nowadays, too, the previous admiration for America and Britain which years of official propaganda did not completely wipe out can reassert itself. This sentiment is reinforced by the evidence of good treatment brought back by returned prisoners of war. Finally, the common man feels he has little to lose and perhaps much to gain in any changes.

These helpful and unhelpful attitudes are, of course, mingled in various ways in various people. Some Japanese are well-informed and objective. Others are very misinformed and see everything in the light of their own particular circumstances. In any case, the American's best discussion equipment is a knowledge of the facts. What are the facts?

HOW DID THE OCCUPATION COME ABOUT?

Occupation of "points in Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies" was specified in the Potsdam Declaration* of 25 July 1945, which was accepted by the Japanese government as the basis of surrender. Even before the instrument of surrender** was signed, General MacArthur and American troops landed and took control of the Tokyo Bay area. Immediately after the formal surrender on September 2, the Emperor issued a proclamation*** announcing that the surrender terms had been signed in his behalf, and ordering all to observe them. Thereafter troops were moved in rapidly to spread control throughout Japan. It is an elementary point, therefore, that the occupation of Japan is based on agreement by the Emperor and the government.

* Refer to Appendix 1.

** Refer to Appendix 2.

*** Refer to Appendix 3.

OCCUPATION TALK WITH THE JAPANESE (A SUGGESTION)

Like it or not, the United States soldier in Japan is a representative of his country. Our soldier-representatives are coming into ever-increasing personal contact with the Japanese citizenry, and in many cases these contacts are the chief, and certainly most direct contacts the Japanese citizenry have with the occupation.

Sooner or later the soldier finds himself discussing such things as Japan, America, the occupation, or the situation in which the Japanese find themselves, with the Japanese he has gotten to know.

On such occasions the soldier will inevitably contribute his little share of influence on the minds of the Japanese people. From the view-point of the occupation program this influence will be either good or bad. It will either help the Japanese understand and constructively face the occupation, or it will tend to develop their resentment and resistance. No intelligent and loyal American would do the latter. For although the war has been won on the battlefield, the occupation is yet to be won in the minds of the defeated. And unless the occupation is won, our forces cannot retire from the field, and the danger of another war will remain.

The basic things the soldier needs to know, in order to help the Japanese understand and constructively face their present situation, are the fundamental facts of the occupation -- How it came about, what its objectives are, and what it has actually accomplished. For without a knowledge of these facts, he cannot discuss the present and the future of Japan with those Japanese citizens who are well-informed, nor can he enlighten those who are not.

It is important to realize that numerically the majority of Japanese are lacking in any sound knowledge of why American forces are in Japan, what they are attempting to accomplish, and what they have accomplished. Early in the occupation SCAP ordered the Japanese government to see that the aims and activities of the occupation forces were adequately explained by the press, radio and other communications facilities; but for many reasons this information has not reached all Japanese. Only 14% of the population can read newspapers easily, and there are only 6,000,000 radio receiving sets in a population of 75,000,000.

Attitudes to be Faced

In addition to the physical difficulties of getting information to the Japanese, for many reasons their minds are not receptive to what information they do get. Many are hungry and lack adequate

Without this fundamental change, there might be no end to the occupation. As it is, the occupation will last only until a peacefully inclined and responsible government based on the freely expressed will of the Japanese people develops. The quickest way for the Japanese to get rid of the occupation forces is to prove by this means that they are no longer needed.

It is an important point, moreover, that the occupation authorities are seeking to realize the Potsdam directives through the existing Japanese government institutions rather than through direct orders to the people.* ~~The Japanese government will be responsible for the~~

~~above~~ Above it was pointed out that the Emperor notified the people that surrender had been signed in his behalf and ordered them to obey the terms. The position of the Emperor was, in fact, the greatest problem before the surrender. In the end, the Allies made it clear that ultimately the Japanese people themselves would decide whether to keep the Emperor or not, and meantime the Emperor and all officials would be subject to the will of the occupation authorities. As a result, the Japanese government has continued to rule the people, carrying out of their own accord the provisions of the surrender, but prodded when they fail to do so by directives from SCAP.

This situation has two important benefits for the Japanese people. In the first place, they have to undergo less political disruption than would be the case if all the familiar government institutions had been wiped out, and then they had been asked to build a completely new "peacefully minded and responsible government,"

In the second place, the occupation is comparatively painless, for the occupation forces can be small, and the majority of the people have comparatively little contact with them. In the early phase of occupation, there was a peak of 460,000 men, who secured control without resistance or bloodshed over a population of 75,000,000 people, including millions of unbeaten troops. This number has been reduced to 200,000 men, which is a smaller proportion of occupation troops to civilian population than in any other country defeated in World War II. The size of the occupation force also means a lower cost of maintaining them for the Japanese.

WHAT HAS THE OCCUPATION ACTUALLY ACCOMPLISHED?

Demilitarization

Militarily, the objective of the Potsdam Declaration is to prevent Japan from ever again becoming a menace to the peace and security of the world. This has been partially realized through the disarmament and demobilization of Japan's army and navy** and the scrapping or

* Refer to Appendix 5.

** Refer to Appendix 6.

WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE OCCUPATION?

Basically the Potsdam Declaration, the basis of surrender, is divided into stipulations Japan must submit to, and stipulations the Allies promise to carry out. (However, it is not a contract.) In brief, Japan agreed to:

1. Disarmament of Japan's military forces, destruction of war equipment, and destruction of war-making power.
2. Reduction of territory to four main islands.
3. Elimination from positions of "authority and influence" of Japan's war leaders, and trials of war criminals.
4. Removal of "obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people"; the establishment of "freedom of speech, of religion, and of thought, as well as respect for the fundamental human rights."
5. Occupation of "points in Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies" until the occupation objectives are carried out and until "there has been established in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people a peacefully inclined and responsible government."

In brief, the Allies promise to:

1. Let the disarmed military forces return home.
2. Not enslave the Japanese as a race, or destroy them as a nation.
3. Let Japan maintain industries to sustain her peacetime economy and pay reparations in kind; give her access to raw materials, and eventual participation in world trade relations.

These are not punitive terms. Rather they might be called "corrective" terms. For they have two ultimate objectives: to prevent Japan from ever again becoming a menace to the peace and security of the world; and to secure the establishment of a peaceable and responsible government which shall reflect the will of the Japanese people. The Allied statesmen realized that without the establishment of a peaceable and responsible government based on the popular will, Japan might revert to the system which had kept her at imperialistic war during the last 15 years, to say nothing of previous wars.*

* Refer to Appendix 4.

and the East Asia Society which have had an undercover, undemocratic influence on the Japanese government and people.

The "thought control police" have been abolished, and the regular police force has been reduced and is being taught its role as public servants rather than public mentors.

Early in the occupation, also, SCAP ordered the release of hundreds of political prisoners who had been thrown into prison during the war or earlier for anti-military activities and even for "dangerous thoughts." One Communist thus released had been in prison for 19 years.

Thus the definition of "dangerous thoughts" was reversed, some of the old military, oligarchic influences were withdrawn from the political arena, and popular influences were introduced and given full play. To the average Japanese citizen, this dual process holds much significance, for it means the removal of some of the old forces which tied him to a war machine, and the return of those which help form the new leadership of peaceful Japan.

Unleashing Public Opinion

The free expressing of the popular will, the fundamental of popular government, never was allowed in Japan under the oligarchic Meiji constitution, and it had been progressively reduced to zero during the war. The only expression permitted was that moulded to suit the militarists' aims by censorship and propaganda. They had to control all means of expression -- press, radio, motion pictures -- and expression itself in speech and assembly to make the nation accept their leadership and follow their policies. If the popular will had really favored them, they would have needed no such controls.

In seeking to achieve the Potsdam objective of a popular Japanese government, the occupation authorities took decisive steps to secure for the Japanese people those basic human rights which enable them to express their will freely. Instead of taking over control of the press and radio, the occupation authorities gave the Japanese a program to put into effect themselves:

1. Reporting domestic and foreign news fully and truthfully.
2. Explaining adequately the aims and activities of the occupation forces.
3. Permitting and encouraging free discussion of all issues that have a bearing on the welfare of the Japanese people.
4. Providing all segments of responsible public opinion with

removal of war equipment. Japanese soldiers are being repatriated from various places in the Far East. Even civil aviation is forbidden on the basis that peacetime aviators, aircraft and factories can be used in war. The destruction of Japan's war-making power is being studied, because there are difficult questions in the case of certain peacetime industries which are also potentially war industries.*

Japan has been deprived of territorial holdings outside of the original islands**, not only because Korea, Manchuria, Formosa and Sakhalin are important assets for war, but also because they were taken by conquest from their original sovereignty in the first place.

Although this objective is not yet completely realized, it is sure that Japan could not fight a war for some time to come. Whatever pain this pulling of the military teeth of Japan causes to the pride of the average Japanese, a defeated people can hardly expect anything else. And it has advantages. Military clothing, food and medical supplies are being made available to the civilian population in their hour of need. And military conscription is a thing of the past.

Changing Leadership

Perhaps the greatest accomplishments have been in the realm of political and social life. The activities of the occupation authorities in this realm all look toward realization of the second ultimate objective of the Potsdam Declaration -- the establishment of a peaceful and responsible government which shall reflect the will of the Japanese people. And the means to this end are in the provisions of the declaration which specify the removal of men and practices which obstruct, and the fostering of principles and methods which encourage, the free expression of the popular will.

The first move to purge the political scene of malignant influences was the arrest at SCAP direction of a large number of wartime leaders and pre-war militarists to be detained for later war crimes trials.*** These arrests were followed by later orders to the Japanese government to oust from "public office and influence" **** all those who had deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest." More lists of persons thus classified as "unqualified" for public office have been issued from time to time. SCAP also ordered the Japanese government to dissolve all ultra-nationalistic, terroristic and militaristic societies and groups*****, such as the Black Dragon Society

* Refer to Appendix 7.

** Refer to Appendix 8.

*** Refer to Appendix 9.

**** Refer to Appendix 10 and 11.

***** Refer to Appendix 11.

nation and the new opportunities for freedom of thought to discuss topics they would not have dared to take up hitherto. Even the position of the Emperor is now subject to popular debate, and some groups are actively campaigning for his disenthronement. Before the defeat, a Japanese could not even think unfavorable thoughts about the zaibatsu, the militarists, high government officials or other components of the ruling classes, but now all of these elements can be discussed as freely as the price of rice.

Encouraging Organization

Freedom of assembly and of organization also has returned to the Japanese people. The most notable examples are in the case of political parties and of labor unions. Before the war the Minseito and Seiyukai, which both represented the zaibatsu, were the only important parties. They disbanded in 1940 to make way for the government-sponsored Imperial Rule Assistance Association. But by the elections of April 1946, there had arisen a great number of political parties, whose platforms ran the gamut from extreme conservatism to communism. Of these only a half-dozen parties are influential, however.

As for labor unions, their pre-war membership included at its peak only 8% of industrial workers. In December the government removed existing legal restrictions on labor organizations and on the free assertions of their rights, and since that time unions have been formed at a rate of two a day. The number of strikes for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions has risen concurrently. There have been coal miners' strikes and street transportation worker' strikes in Japan just as in America, and the bigger and stronger unions have generally obtained their objectives.

Through these new opportunities, an active and critical public opinion is being formed which brings strong, though indirect, pressure on the government of Japan. But other measures have given the people a stronger direct influence on government than ever before. The most important such measure is the new electoral law, according to which the suffrage is extended to all Japanese men and women of the age of 20 or over. When only men over 24 could vote, as in the past, the electorate numbered about 12,000,000. With the new law, 42,000,000 have the suffrage. Of these, some 35,000,000 actually cast their ballots in the April elections. The result, naturally, was the most representative Diet in Japan's history. It even included 38 women -- the first time women have served as representatives in Japan.

At this writing, the Diet is considering adoption of a new constitution proposed by the Japanese Cabinet with the approval of the occupation authorities. Its provisions call for the highest degree of popular participation in government yet in Japan.

The fundamental significance of all of the above developments lies

* Refer to Appendix 22.

equal access to the channels of public expression.

Censorship by the authorities was thus ruled out, and the rule was enforced in an interesting way. Newspapers published a photograph of General MacArthur standing side by side with the Emperor. The Emperor was wearing formal clothes, but MacArthur was in summer uniform without any necktie. The Home Ministry therefore banned the publication of the photograph, and suspended newspapers which carried it. Whereupon the occupation authorities ruled the Home Ministry ban invalid, as an infringement of the freedom of the press. There has been no repetition of such troubles.

The newspapers of Japan are private business organizations and they were controlled through government orders, but the Domei News Agency was a semi-official agency under direct government control. Through it the newspapers got all their foreign news and much of their domestic news. This propaganda mill has been dissolved, and the private, uncontrolled Kyodo and Jiji news agencies have taken its place.

Like newspapers, motion pictures had been converted into propaganda vehicles by the laws controlling the film industry. These laws have been repealed, and militaristic films have been withdrawn. The film industry is now trying its wings in the new atmosphere.

Nowadays the press carries far more accurate accounts of world and home news than ever before. There is a more lively discussion of public questions, and it appears that the newspapers increasingly realize their responsibility as a medium of public expression rather than as a medium of official propaganda.

The Japanese domestic radio network displays the same tendencies as the press. Also there are a number of new programs which hardly would have appeared heretofore, as, for example, the "citizens' hour," a labor news program, interviews with the man on the street, and on Sundays, Christian, Buddhist and Shinto programs.

Not only have press and radio become better forums for popular expression, but discussion meetings themselves have come into the picture. During the war and before, free discussion meetings were forbidden. Nowadays, one finds groups of all kinds assembling to try to reach, through free discussion, an understanding of their situation and formulas for coping with it. In Tokyo, the occupation authorities have sponsored the "Hoso Toron Kai," a weekly public forum at Hibiya Public Hall in which speakers from all walks of life address the audience on problems of the day and are in turn interpellated by the audience. The entire proceedings are also broadcast by radio.

The Japanese people are taking advantage of the new flow of infor-

through the abolition of military training, drills and militaristic sports. Militaristic and ultra-nationalistic propaganda is being cut from the old textbooks, and new textbooks brought out to suit the time.*** There is a continual screening of teachers to eliminate those of known militaristic tendencies, and at the same time educators who had been removed from their positions for views incompatible with the wartime government are being reinstated. The students themselves have attempted to push reforms even further through strikes and protest meetings.

On the Economic Front

As the directives of the occupation authorities in the political and social fields aim at the establishment of a peaceful and responsible popular government, so their directives in the economic field aim at the establishment of a national economy which can support such a government. The long-term objective is to break down the monopolies of the zaibatsu in industry, commerce and finance, and of the wealthy landholders in agriculture, so that there may be wider distribution of income and ownership of the means of production and trade.

The principal measure taken against the zaibatsu**** is the formation of a holding company liquidation commission in the Japanese government whose responsibility it is to dissolve the four largest firms and their stranglehold on finance and industry. The securities and other paper assets of these firms are to be taken over by the commission, and their directors and officials must resign. The zaibatsu banks have been closed, their foreign assets seized, and their foreign commercial activities stopped. The government is repealing the laws which encouraged such monopolistic business, and passing laws which foster business opportunities on a competitive basis.

Similarly in agriculture, a program is being put into effect to spread the ownership of land*. Most of the agricultural land has been owned by people who did not cultivate the soil, but leased it to tenants in return for rent paid in crops. Very few tenant farmers could raise enough produce to pay the rent, the taxes, and the expenses, and therefore most of them were constantly in debt for borrowed money. When the farmers own their land, it is believed that they will have more incentive to improve it, and thus to raise more produce, while at the same time they will not have to support non-productive absentee landlords and money lenders through payments of rent and interest. Plans are also under way to reclaim 3,900,000 acres of agricultural land.

Both of these basic improvements in Japan's economy are complicated

* Refer to Appendix 14.

** Refer to Appendix 15.

*** Refer to Appendix 16.

in the fact that the people of Japan are gaining an opportunity to manage their own affairs, instead of having a relatively small number of men of wealth and position manage public affairs for their own interests. The stage is being set to reverse the former government "from the top down" to government "from the bottom up." In the space of a few months, the Japanese people have got into their hands those tools of popular sovereignty for which progressive elements have been grasping for decades. It is the responsibility of the occupation authorities to see that nothing shall obstruct the Japanese people in the process of learning to use these tools. But it is the responsibility of the Japanese people as a whole to seize their opportunity to develop a peaceful and responsible government. The only changes that will endure in Japan are those which the people itself adopts and makes a part of its life.

Religion and Education

Besides these broadly political accomplishments of the occupation, there are some important social developments which cannot be neglected. It was noted above that the Emperor is no longer above discussion by the people, and that his future role in the governing of Japan, if any, is up to the people themselves. The sacrosanct position of the Emperor as inviolable God and supreme ruler, so carefully built up by the old ruling classes as a bulwark to their own privileges, has been crumbling in New Japan. The Diet itself has spent several hours debating the Emperor's share of war guilt.

No longer must the Japanese people profess and support the State Shinto religion, with its myths of the divinity of the Emperor and of the divine origin of the Japanese people. With the establishment of religious freedom*, at the directive of the occupation authorities, the people may believe such things if they want to, and they may profess Buddhism and Christianity and other religious beliefs also. At any rate, the Emperor is no longer officially a God. The Emperor himself in his New Year's rescript** denied "the false conception that the Emperor is divine and the Japanese people are superior to other races and are fated to rule the world." Moreover, he has been taking a more popular role. He is seen more frequently in public, and has twice taken the unprecedented action of speaking to the people of Japan over the radio. If the people of Japan choose to retain the Emperor as part of their government, it will be as a popular sovereign.

The chief means by which the Shinto myths of the Emperor's divinity and the "racial superiority" of the Japanese has been inculcated into the minds of the Japanese people is the school system. Here too occupation has brought reform. Militaristic influence is being eradicated

* Refer to Appendix 12.

** Refer to Appendix 13.

formerly supported by the state have been put on their own for the first time, and may have to work for a living just like anyone else.

Reparations is a question yet to be settled. According to the Potsdam Declaration, the occupation authorities promise to allow Japan an economy which will not only provide for her peacetime needs but also for the payment of reparations. Also they are bound to wipe out Japan's war potential in the form of industries which might enable Japan to fight another war. The difficulty is in deciding which industries will be allowed to remain under these circumstances. Some industries have already been earmarked by the occupation authorities for reparations, some for destruction. Until the reparations question is settled, some industrialists are reluctant to resume activities because they fear their plants will be taken for reparations.

Economically, as politically, Japan is undergoing transition. An appreciation and understanding of the political changes in many ways facilitates the economic changes. For example, labor unions are taking advantage of their rights to secure better living standards for their members. And a liberated and awakened voice of the people is bringing unprecedented pressure on the government to solve as well as possible the problems of living. On the other hand, hunger, cold and insecurity are not conducive to the clear thinking and objectivity necessary to develop a government which will bring the greatest good to the greatest number.

Suggestions

It was pointed out in the beginning that the soldier needs to know the facts in order to help the Japanese understand and constructively face their present situation. The facts as outlined in this paper are necessarily only the highlights. Moreover, any account of developments the occupation is bringing to Japan goes out of date as soon as it is written. The better one keeps up with day-to-day developments, the better equipped he is for his job in Japan.

In talking with the Japanese, the soldier must endeavor constantly to interpret developments in the light of what they do for Japan and for the Japanese. The effect of a measure may be uncomfortable for the Japanese, but he must be made to consider the measure in question in the perspective of its objective. The objective of some measures is clearly the demilitarization of Japan, under the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. But the objective of the bulk of the measures taken at the direction of the occupation authorities is the establishment of a peaceful and responsible government, and the development of an economy to support it. Such an objective means one thing -- the greatest good for the greatest number of the Japanese people.

One point which should be emphasized is that Japan is not required to establish a democracy. The Potsdam Declaration mentions only

and difficult matters which will take time to work out. Their beneficial results may not be evident for some time, and the more immediate problem is how to make Japan's wrecked economy provide for even the bare needs of her millions.

Food is the topmost problem. The United States is sending Japan her share of the Allied food resources being shipped to hungry nations all over the world. Efforts are being made to improve distribution of the normal food supplies, but they have not proved very successful. Fishing activities are being encouraged. All in all, the food available through regular channels and through the black market combined is barely sufficient to keep the people from starving. It is not a healthy situation, particularly for the development of a healthy, stable government. Moreover, production suffers when the workers lack energy because of malnutrition.

Fuel for heat, power and transportation is another pressing problem. Coal production has been increasing very slowly, and is not yet equal to the peak production of the past, when most of the mining was done by underpaid Koreans. At present it does not even meet basic needs. As for clothes, most of the population is still wearing its old clothing. The repair and construction of buildings and housing is going slowly because of scarcity of materials and inflation. The production of charcoal for the heating of homes is also low, partly because charcoal makers need more food to sustain their labor.

Japan's economy has depended increasingly in the past on foreign trade, but at present she has very few goods to export. What foreign trade there is at present is of course regulated by the occupation authorities. Japan is importing raw cotton from the United States again, and exporting finished cotton goods to Asia. She is also exporting raw silk to the United States, and some coal, pitch and other things to China and Korea.

Inflation is a central problem in the financial realm, and several measures have been taken to combat it. A new yen issue* has been brought out to force hoarded amounts of old yen out of hiding. Bank deposits have been frozen, and withdrawals limited to specified personal needs only.** There are constant efforts to stop the black market,*** which is charging inflationary prices, but it continues to grow. The government's finances are being strengthened through such measures as the termination of government subsidy payments to the monopolistic industries of the zaibatsu, and of government pensions to soldiers and their families,**** except for disabled soldiers. Even princes and princesses

* Refer to Appendix 17

** Refer to Appendix 18

*** Refer to Appendix 19

**** Refer to Appendix 20

these matters are the Nisei themselves. The war records of the Nisei officers and men in the European, Asiatic and Pacific theaters should provide some answer to the question where their loyalties lie.

The task of helping the Japanese understand and constructively face their present situation is not an easy one, and it is a task which the soldier cannot avoid. It is inherent in the situation. The intelligent and loyal American will do his best.*

* Refer to Appendix 21.

"peaceful and responsible government" established "in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people." Detailed instructions given General MacArthur by the United States Government early in the occupation stated:

"This government should conform as closely as may be to the principles of democratic self-government, but it is not the responsibility of the Allied Powers to impose upon Japan any form of government not supported by the freely expressed will of the people."

Clearly what has happened is the removal of obstructions to the free expression of the will of the people. Just what form of a peaceful and responsible government is established is up to the Japanese themselves. It is an opportunity which no Japanese must fail to recognize. The remnants of the conservative groups which have governed Japan in their own interests are seeking to gain popular consent to a government which is changed as little as possible and still satisfy the surrender terms. At the other extreme are the communists, who wish a maximum of change. By virtue of greater experience and better organization and because Japan is used to their control, the conservatives carry an influence out of proportion to their numbers. How responsible and how popular a government is developed depends ultimately on how well the popular forces take advantage of their new opportunities, and how well they develop leaders.

Many Japanese are apprehensive over the possibility of the growth of communism. They are shocked at communist demonstrations and at the extreme policies the communists advocate. The point to be made in this instance is that the communists are exercising the rights of freedom of speech and assembly which are available to all Japanese. And that the best way to prevent the growth of communism in Japan is not through suppression but through the exercise of these same rights. If communism sweeps Japan, it will be because the majority of the people have not been mobilized to support its alternatives.

The war crimes trials also arouse controversy in Japan, and for many reasons. The soldier drawn into this controversy will do well to remember that the trials are a part of the world effort to make aggressive war illegal. Recall that the war leaders on trial deceived their own people not only into entering upon the war, but also into continuing it long after they knew it was hopeless.

The American soldier of Japanese ancestry is bound to be put on the spot by Japanese who want to know his sentiments toward the country of his birth and toward the country of his ancestors. The evacuation and relocation were magnified by the official propaganda machine during the war into monstrous proportions including confiscation of property, physical mistreatment of evacuees, and even rape. The record needs to be clarified for the Japanese in as objective a way as the soldier can manage. Otherwise, the only persons who can provide satisfactory answers on

APPENDIX 1 - Continued

opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives.

10. We do not intend that the Japanese shall be enslaved as a race or destroyed as a nation, but stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals, including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners. The Japanese Government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people. Freedom of speech, of religion, and of thought, as well as respect for the fundamental human rights shall be established.

11. Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit the exaction of just reparations in kind, but not those which would enable her to re-arm for war. To this end, access to, as distinguished from control of, raw materials shall be permitted. Eventual Japanese participation in world trade relations shall be permitted.

12. The occupying forces of the Allies shall be withdrawn from Japan as soon as these objectives have been accomplished and there has been established in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people a peacefully inclined and responsible government.

13. We call upon the government of Japan to proclaim now the unconditional surrender of all Japanese armed forces, and to provide proper and adequate assurances of their good faith in such action. The alternative for Japan is prompt and utter destruction.

THE POTSDAM PROCLAMATION

1. We—the President of the United States, the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, representing the hundreds of millions of our countrymen, have conferred and agree that Japan shall be given an opportunity to end this war.

2. The prodigious land, sea and air forces of the United States, the British Empire and of China, many times reinforced by their armies and air fleets from the west, are poised to strike the final blows upon Japan. This military power is sustained and inspired by the determination of all the Allied Nations to prosecute the war against Japan until she ceases to resist.

3. The result of the futile and senseless German resistance to the might of the aroused free peoples of the world stands forth in awful clarity as an example to the people of Japan. The might that now converges on Japan is immeasurably greater than that which, when applied to the resisting Nazis, necessarily laid waste to the lands, the industry and the method of life of the whole German people. The full application of our military power, backed by our resolve, WILL mean the inevitable and complete destruction of the Japanese armed forces and just as inevitably the utter devastation of the Japanese homeland.

4. The time has come for Japan to decide whether she will continue to be controlled by those self-willed militaristic advisers whose unintelligent calculations have brought the Empire of Japan to the threshold of annihilation, or whether she will follow the path of reason.

5. Following are our terms. We shall not deviate from them. There are no alternatives. We shall brook no delay.

6. There must be eliminated for all time the authority Japan and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, for we insist that a new order of peace, security and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world.

7. Until such a new order is established AND until there is convincing proof that Japan's war-making power is destroyed, points in Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies shall be occupied to secure the achievement of the basic objectives we are here setting forth.

8. The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as we determine.

9. The Japanese military forces, after being completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the

INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER

We, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept the provisions set forth in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, China and Great Britain on 26 July 1945, at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which four powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied Powers.

We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft, and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese Government at his direction.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue at once orders to the Commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control wherever situated to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by any other designated representative of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that Declaration.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at once to liberate

THE CAIRO DECLARATION

(Statement released to the press following the conference at Cairo, December 1, 1943)

President Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and Prime Minister Churchill, together with their respective military and diplomatic advisers, have completed a conference in North Africa.

The following general statement was issued:

"The several military missions have agreed upon future military operations against Japan. The Three Great Allies expressed their resolve to bring unrelenting pressure against their brutal enemies by sea, land, and air. This pressure is already rising.

"The Three Great Allies are fighting this war to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan. They covet no gain for themselves and have no thought of territorial expansion. It is their purpose that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of the first World War in 1914, and all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa, and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China. Japan will also be expelled from all other territories which she has taken by violence and greed. The aforesaid three great powers, mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent.

"With these objects in view the three Allies, in harmony with those of the United Nations at war with Japan, will continue to persevere in the serious and prolonged operations necessary to procure the unconditional surrender of Japan."

Imperial Ordinance No. 1111 (1245) pertaining to orders to be issued by the Japanese Government in accordance with the acceptance of the Potsdam Proclamation.

昭和二十年勅令第五百四十二號「ポツダム」宣言

ノ受諾ニ伴ヒ發スル命令ニ關スル件）（承諾ヲ求ムル件）

（貴族院送付）

昭和二十年勅令第五百四十二號

勅令第五百四十二號

政府ハ「ポツダム」宣言ノ受諾ニ伴ヒ聯合國最高司令官ノ爲ス要求ニ係ル事項ヲ實施スル爲ニ必要ナル場合ニ於テハ命令ヲ以テ所要ノ定テ爲シ及必要ナル前則チ設クルコトヲ得

附則

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（政府委員榎橋渡君）

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シテ、其ノ提案ノ理由ヲ御説明申上ゲマス

本年九月二日調印ヲ終リマシタ降伏文書ニ依リマスレバ、

爾後帝國政府ガ聯合國最高司令官ノ要求ニ從ヒマシテ、

「ポツダム」宣言所定ノ事項實現ノ爲メ、必要ナル一切ノ

措置ヲ執ルベキコトニ相成ツタノデアリマス、而シテ右最

高司令官ノ要求ニ付キマシテハ、法制ノ上ニ於キマシテモ、

必要ニ應ジ強制力ヲ行使シ得ルヤウ萬遺憾ナキ體勢ヲ整へ

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APPENDIX 2 - Continued

all allied prisoners of war and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed.

The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender:

Signed at TOKYO BAY, JAPAN at 0905 on the SECOND day of SEPTEMBER, 1945.

/s/
By Command and in behalf of the
Emperor of Japan and the Japanese
Government

/s/
By Command and in behalf of the
Japanese Imperial General
Headquarters

Accepted at TOKYO BAY, JAPAN at 0908 on the SECOND day of SEPTEMBER, 1945.
for the United States, Republic of China, United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and in the interests of the other United Nations at war with Japan.

/s/ Douglas MacArthur
Supreme Commander for the Allied
Powers.

/s/
United States Representative
/s/
Republic of China Representative
/s/
United Kingdom Representative
/s/
Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics Representative
/s/
Dominion of Canada Representative

/s/
Commonwealth of Australia
Representative
/s/
Provisional Government of
the French Republic
Representative
/s/
Kingdom of the Netherlands
Representative
/s/
Dominion of New Zealand
Representative

等ノ外交交渉ハ出來ナクナツテ居ルノデアリマス、又戰時
 中中立ヲ維持シテ居リマシタ「スイス」、「アフガニスタン」等ノ
 「スベイン」、「ポルトガル」、「アフガニスタン」等ノ
 國々モ「マツカイサー」司令部ノ命令ニ依リマシテ、此ノ
 外交關係ハ絶滅シ、我が在外使臣等ハ是等ノ國ヨリ召還シ
 ナケレハナラナクナツタノデアリマス、外務省ノ任務ノ一
 番重大デアリマシタル是等ノ事務ガ外務省ノ手カラ離レタ
 ノデアリマス、今日殘ツテリマスノハ、只今議題トナツタ
 海外同胞ニ關スル問題トカ、涉外事務トカ云フ僅カノ部面
 ニ限定サレテキルノデアリマス、此ノ場合今ノ外務省ヲ其
 ノ儘ニ存置シテ置く必要ガアルカナイカト云フコトガ、民
 間ニ於テ相當喧シクナツテ居ルノデアリマス、或ハ内閣ノ
 一直屬機關ヲ設ケテ、外務省ニ殘サレテ居リマスル事柄ヲ
 擔任セシメテモ宜クハナイカト云フ意見ガ多イノデアリマ
 ス、政府ハ果シテドウ云フ考ヘテ持ツテ居ルカ、或ハ政府
 ハ近ク行政整理ヲ斷行スルト言ハレマスガ、行政整理斷行
 ノ場合ニ於テ、外務省廢止ト云フ問題ヲ考慮スル餘地ガア
 ルカドウカ、唯私共外務省ヲ廢シタ場合、若シ外交ガ復活
 シタ時ニ於テ、如何ナル惱ミヲ生ズルカト云フ問題モ、考
 慮シナケレバナラナイノデアリマス、日本ハ重國主義ヲ清
 算致シマシテ、國際協調ヲ保チ、而モ「デモクシー」國家
 ヲ建設スルト云フコトニ付テハ、今日國民ノ上下殆ド一致
 シテ居ルノデアリマスガ、「ポツダム」宣言ニ依リマシテ

コトガアリマスノデ、政府ハ帝國憲法第八條第一項ノ規定ニ基キ、本件勅令ノ制定ヲ仰ギ、聯合國最高司令官ノ發スル要求ニ係ル事項ヲ實現致ス爲メ、特ニ必要アル場合ニ於テハ、隨時命令ヲ以テ所要ノ事項ヲ規定スルコトヲ得ル旨ノ御定メヲ願ツタノデアリマス、何卒御審議ノ上速カニ承諾ヲ與ヘラレシコトヲ希望致シマス

○議長(島田俊雄君) 質疑ノ通告ガアリマス、之ヲ許シマス

清水留三郎君登壇

(○)清水留三郎君 私ハ只今議題トナリマシタ勅令第五百四十二號ニ付キマシテ、特ニ「ポツダム」宣言受諾ニ關スル

各般ノ實情ニ付キマシテ、主トシテ總理大臣及ビ農林大臣ノ御答辯ヲ要求スルモノデアリマス

質疑ノ第一ハ外務省ヲ廢止致シマシテ、内閣直屬ノ一機關ヲ設クル意思ガ政府ニアルカドウカト云フ問題デアリマ

ス、御承知ノ如ク「ゼネヴァ」ニ於ケル國際聯盟ヨリ日本ガ脱退致シマシテカラト云ブモノハ、外交ハ全ク孤立ニ陥

ツタノデアリマス、而モ大東亞戰爭ニ於キマシテ、日本ノ同盟國デアリマシタ所ノ「イタリヤ」ハ早く同盟ヨリ脱退

シ、「ドイツ」モ遂ニ屈服ノ己ムナキニ至ツタノデアリマ

ス、共榮圈内ノ國々、滿洲國、中華民國、「タイ」國、

「フイリッピン」國、或ハ其ノ他ノ國ニ於キマシテモ、終

戦ト同時ニ日本トノ關係ハ全ク中絶致シマシテ、今日ハ何

私ハ或ル關係者カラ「アメリカ」ノ放送ヲ聽イタト云フ話
 ヲ聞イタノデアアル、「アメリカ」ノ發表ニ依リマスレバ、
 墜落未歸遠五機ト云フコトヲ發表サレテ居ツタノデアリマ
 ス、實際見タノハ三機デアアル、所ガ「アメリカ」ノ發表ハ
 五機デアアル、日本ノ大本營發表ハ二十數機デアアル、ドチラ
 ガ正シイカ、其ノ時ヨリ私共ハ大本營發表ト云フモノニ付
 テハ、何カノ掛引ガアルノデハナイカト云フ風ニ感ジタノ
 デアリマス、私ハ軍部ノ或ル人ニ對シ此ノ事ヲ尋ネマシタ
 サウスルト、例ヘテ見レバ一ツノ米機ヲ數機ノ日本機デ墜
 落セシメタ、其ノ場合ニ於テ墜落セシメタ飛行家ハ各々、
 一機ヅ、落シタト云フ、所ガ五、六機寄ツテ一機落シタノ
 デアルカラ、計算上或ハ五、六機ニ計算スル場合ガアルカ
 モ知レナイ、故ニサウ云フヤウナコトハ出來ルダケ嚴重ニ
 詢ベテ居ルガ、多少ノ誤リハナキニシモアラズト云フコト
 ヲ言ハレタコトガゴザイマシタガ、兩三日、「アメリカ」
 ノ發表致シマシタ或ハ「アリュウシヤン」ノ海戰、珊瑚海ノ

海戰、是等ノ事實ト、從來アノ當時政府ノ發表シタ、大本
 營ノ發表シタル所ノ數ト非常ナル相違ガアルト云フコトヲ
 私共ハ見テ居ルノデアリマス、所謂大本營ノ發表シタコト
 ニ果シテ虚偽、誇大ナルモノハナカツタカ、又政府ノ、殊
 ニ大本營ノ樂觀的ノ報道、是ガ如何ニ戦争ヲ不利ニ招イタ
 カト云フコトヲ私共ハ痛切ニ感ズルノデアリマス、而モ當
 時ニ於ケル言論ノ壓迫ハ甚ダシキモノガゴザイマシテ、例

モ、日本ガ再ビ戦争ヲ惹起スルヨウナ傾向ガ見エズシテ、眞ノ平和國家ガ建設サレタ場合ニ於テハ、日本ヨリ撤兵スルト云フヤウナコトモ規定サレテ居ルノデアリマス、私共ハ日本ノ國民ガ今日一致結集シテ、サウシテ平和國家ヲ建設シ、撤兵ノ一日モ遅カナラシコトヲ國民殆ド全部ガ要望シテ居ルト申シテモ差支ヘナイノデアリマス、其ノ場合ニ於テ、或ハ其ノ前後ニ於キマシテ、外交關係ハ復活サレルデアリマセウ、外交關係ガ復活シタ場合僅カノ費用ヲ節約スル爲ニ、外務省ヲ廢止シテ居ツテ、其ノ時ニ再ビ外交ヲヤルト云フコトデ、幾多ノ不利不便ヲ感ズル場合ガナイトモ限リマセヌ、斯ウ云フ場合モ考慮シテ、外務省廢止ト云フ問題ニ付テハ、慎重ナル考慮ヲ政府ニ御願ヒ致シタイノデアリマスルガ、行政整理ノ曉ニ於テ之ヲ斷行スルカドウカ、先ヅ此ノ點ヲ私ハ第一ニ總理大臣ニ御伺ヒ致シタイノデアリマス

第二ハ戦時中大本營ノ發表致シマシタ戦況報告中ニ、虛偽誇大ノモノハナカツタカ此ノ點デアリマス、曾テ米機ガ群馬縣ノ太田ノ中島飛行工場ヲ空襲シタ時ノコトデゴザイマシタ、附近ノ人ノ實際ノ調べニ依リマスルト、墜落シタ「ピー」二九ハ三機ト云フノデゴザイマシタ、ソレ以上ハ如何ニシテモ何處ニ落チタカト云フコトハ分ラナカツタトノコトデアリマス、然ルニ大本營ノ發表ニ依レバ二十數機墜落シタト云フコトヲ發表シテ居ルノデアリマス、其ノ際

ガヤハリ宗教家ヲ連レマシテ、サウシテ日米親善ノ爲ニ
 「アメリカ」ヲ旅行セラレタノデアリマス、世間テハ動ト
 モスルト、議魯人ハ車部官僚ニ迎合シテ、戦争ヲ誘發シタ
 責任ガアルカノ如ク言ツテ居ル者モアリマスルガ、併シ議
 魯人ノ大多数ト云フモノハ、其ノ當時如何ニシテ戦争ヲ惹
 起セシメナイデ、サウシテ平和的ニ、日米關係ヲ圓滑ニシ
 ヲウト云フコトニ苦心シテ居ツタ者ガ多カッタノデアリマ
 ス、偶々「ハワイ」ニ於キマシテ多クノ二世トノ懸談魯ヲ
 聞キマシタ其ノ席上、私ハ二世ノ主ナル人々ニ對シマシテ、
 若シ不幸ニシテ日米衝突スルヤウナコトガアツタ場合ニ於
 テハ、諸君ハ日本ノ勝ツコトヲ希望スルカ、「アメリカ」
 ノ勝ツコトヲ希望スルカト云フコトヲ、露骨ニ質問シマシ
 シタ、サウ致シマス日本ニ歸ツタコトノアリマス二、三
 人ノ人ハサウデゴザイマセヌデシタガ、日本ニ歸ヘラザリ
 シ大部分ノ二世ノ万々ハ、自分達ノ兩親ハ日本デ生レ、日
 本デ育ツテ日本ノ恩顧ヲ受ケテ居ル、併シ自分達ハ「アメ
 リカ」デ生レ、将来モ日本ニ歸ツテ住マウト云フ觀念ハ毛頭ナ
 ヲ受ケタ、將來モ日本ニ歸ツテ住マウト云フ觀念ハ毛頭ナ
 イ、
 「アメリカ」ハ自分ノ家デアル、自分達ハ純然タルハ
 「アメリカ」市民デアル、故ニ日米戦争ノ曉ニハ我々ハ
 「アメリカ」ノ勝ツコトヲ希望シテ居ル、私共ハ喜ンデ
 「アメリカ」ノ兵隊ニナル、兵役ノ義務ヲ行フ、之ヲ「ア
 メリカ」ヲ勝タシメンガ爲ニ希望シテ居ルト言ツテ居ル、ア

ヘテ見レバ「アメリカ」ノ真相ヲ説ケバ、彼ハ親米論者ナ
 リト云ツテ排撃シ、悉概論ヲ唱ヘレバ、壓駁思想ナリト言
 ツテ迫害ヲ加ヘタノデアリマス、私自身ノコトヲ甲シテ洵
 ニ愁縮デハアリマスルガ、或ル時斯ウ云フコトガゴサイマ
 シタ、ソレハ「版ニドウモ」「アメリカ」「ニハ各種ノ人種ガ
 入込ンデ居ル、或ハ「ドイツ」「人ノ子孫」「イタリヤ」人
 ノ子孫、日本ノ子孫ガアル、又「アメリカ」「ハ一億三千
 六百萬ノ人口中、千二、三百萬ト云フモノハ「エグロ」デ
 アル、是等異人種ノ集台「アメリカ」デアルカラ、戰
 ニナルト内輪ハ治マラヌ、國內ハ紛糾ヲスル、日本ガ長ク
 頑張ツテ居ルナラバ、キツト「アメリカ」ソ國內事情ニ於
 テ日本ハ勝テルト云フコトガ盛ニ宣傳サレテ居ツタノデ
 アリマス、私ハ或ル懇談會ノ席上ニ於テ、ソレハ大ナル誤
 リデアル、「アメリカ」ト云フモノハ、各國人種ノ集合體
 デゴサイマスルガ、之ヲ「アメリカ」ナイズスル、「アメ
 リカ」化スルト云フコトニ於テハ確カニ成功シテ居ル、現
 ニ丁度駁ヒノ前夜デゴサイマシタ、所謂昭和十六年ノ議會
 終了ノ直後デアリマシタ、私ハ山道襄一代議士ト二人シテ
 此ノ險惡ナル所ノ日米ノ空氣、之ヲ何トカ融和シタイモノ
 ダト云フ風ノ考ヘカラ、「ハワイ」「カラ」「アメリカ」ニ參
 リマシタ所ガ、山道君ガ「ニュトオルリアジス」ニ於テ答
 死サレマシタノデ、不幸中途ニシテ遺骸ヲ携ヘテ私ハ歸朝
 シタノデアリマス、其ノ後デゴサイマシタガ、高見之通君

ヲ樂觀的ニ導カシメタト云フコトガ最大ノ原因デアラウト
存ジマスガ、所謂戦争ニ日本ガ敗ケタト云フ原因ガ茲ニア
ルノデハナイカト思ヒマス、政府ノ是等ニ對スル御考ヘハ
ドウデアアルカ

第三ニハ戦戦ヲ指イタ責任者ニ對シテ、政府ハ如何ナル

處置ヲ講ゼントスルノデゴザイマスカ、戦争ノ誘發者及ビ

戦時法規ノ違反者、是ハ聯合國ニ依ツテ處罰セラル、

ノデアリマス、併シ戦戦ノ責任者ニ對シマシテハ、是ハ聯

合國關係カラ官更ノ指令ハアリマスマイ、併シ日本ノ國家

ト致シマシテハ、是等戦戦ヲ招イタル責任者ニ對シテハ、

此ノ儘ニシテ置クト、日本今後ノ状態ガドウナルカ、私兵

ハ戦戦責任者ト云フモノノ中ニ於テハ、戦争中ニ於テハ勝

戰的態度ヲ執ツテ協力シナカツタ者デアリマシテ、戦争中

ニ於テ政府ノ命令シタル供出ヲ拒ンダトカ、物資ヲ死滅シ

テ居ツタトカ、今ニナツテ是等ヲ出シテ、或ハ暴利ヲ貧ツ

テ居ツタトカ、或ハ軍需工業等ニ於テ工場自身、所謂會社

自身ハ損害ヲ蒙ツテ居リナガラ、其ノ重役ガ自ラ僥口ヲ肥

シテ戦争ヲ不利ニ陥ラシメタト云フ風ナモノ、是等所謂敗

戦ノ責任者ト云フモノハ、是ハ國家トシテ十分調査ヲシテ、

之ニ對スル或ル處置ヲ講ズルト云フコトガ必要デアルト思

フ、斯ウ云フコトニ對シテ恐ラク聯合國側カラ別ニ制裁ハ

來ルマイト思ヒマスガ制裁ガ來タ時ハ仕方ガナイ者ト云フ
來ナイ間ハ、日本政府トシテハ富然是等戦戦責任者ト云フ

最近種々ナル情報カラ聞キマスト、此ノ間ノ「ヨーロッパ」ノ戦争ニ於キマシテ「アメリカ」ニ於ケル日本ノ二世ガ「二世軍ヲ組織致シマシテ」、「イタリヤ」カラ「ドイツ」ニ参ツタ、而モ能ク戦ツタ、アノ普通ノ「アメリカ」ノ兵隊以上ニ戦ツタト云フノデ、今日「アメリカ」ノ内地ニ於テ謂日本入スラ然リデアアル、故ニ「アメリカ」ガ國內ニ於テ内輪ニ於テ紛糾ヲ生ズルヤウチコトハアルマイト云フコトヲ、私或ル所デ甲上ゲルト、直チニ私ニ向ツテ壓迫ガ加ハリ、ソレノミナラズ、私ノ郷里ニ居リマス實兄ヲ警祭ハ拉致シマシテ、十數日留メ置イタ、オ前ノ弟ハ郷里ヘ歸ヘレバオ前ノ家ニ泊マルデアラウ、何カ弟カラ聞イタコトハアリハシナイカト云フコトデ、凡ユル壓迫ヲ加ヘマシタガ、幸ヒ私モ話シタコトモナケレバ、兄モ聞イテ居ラヌト云フ風ニ所謂眞實ヲ話サウト思ヘバ、直チニ是ガ抑留サレタト云テ居ル、是ガ日本ガ緊張シナカツタ最大ノ原因ト思ヒマスト、「アメリカ」ニ於テハ「グルー」一庭日大使ガ日本カラ歸リマスト、日本民族ノ優秀ナルコト、日本入ハ敵トシテ恐ルベキモノナリト云フコトヲ言ハレテ、サウシテ「アメリカー」ノ輿論ニ慙ヘテ「アメリカ」國民ヲシテ眞劍味ヲ帯ビサセシメタ、然ルニ日本ハ是ノ反對デゴサイマス、是等ノ最大原因ハ、政府ガ極力誇大ナル報道ヲシタ、日本國民

「アメリカ」ノ國民性ニ懇へ、「アメリカ」ノ輿論ニ懇へ
 テ、若シソレガ日本ノ國情ニ副ハザル時ニハ、日本ノ要望
 ヲ正々堂々ト主張スルコトガ、寧ロ「アメリカ」ヲシテ誤
 ラシメザル所以、又日本ノ國ヲ維持スル所以ニナルノデア
 リマス、是等ニ對シテ政府ハ遺憾ナキ行動ヲ執ラレテ居ル
 カドウカ、今デハ勤トモスルト、敗戦ノ爲メ已ムヲ待ナカ
 ツタカモ知レマセヌガ、卑屈ニ流レテ居ル、日本ノ國情ト
 「アメリカ」ノ國情ヲ同様ニ見テ、言フベキコトヲ躊躇シ
 テ居ルト云フ尙同ナキニシモアラズデアリマス、議會ニ於
 テモ我々議員ト致シマシテ、國民ノ代表者トシテ言フベキ
 コトハドシドシ言フコトガ必要デアルト思フ、之ヲ餘リ考
 慮スルコトハ、却テ彼我國交上ニ不利益ヲ醸ス所以デアリ
 マスカラ、ソレ等ノ結ニ於テハ大膽率直ニ、政府ハ「マツ
 カ」サー「司令部」ニ對シテ要望スルコトガ必要ダト思ヒマ
 ス、是等ニ對シテ政府ハ遺憾ナキヲ期シテ居ルカドウカ、
 尙ホソレ等ノ内容、其ノ他ニ付テハ、委員會ニ於テ質疑ヲ
 致シタイノデアリマスガ、此ノ席上ニ於テ其ノ概念ダケヲ
 承ツテ置キタイノデアリマス
 第五ニ私ハ農林大臣ニ御伺ヒ致シタイノデアリマス、米
 其ノ他ノ輸入ヲ許可セラレマシタ聯合國側ノ好意ニ對シマ
 シテハ、國民ト致シテ衷心ヨリ感謝シテ居ルノデアリマス、
 今日婦人ニ參政ノ權ガ許サレタリ併シ多クノ婦人ハ何ト言ツ
 テ居ルカ、參政ノ權利ヲ得ルヨリハ、米ヲ一勻デモ宜イガ

モノニ付テ、十分調査シテ置クコトガ今日必要デアツテ、
 之ヲ如何ニ處理スルカト云フコトニ付テ政府ノ御意見ヲ承
 リタイノデアリマス。次ニ政府ハ「マツカーサー」司令部ト結ヘズ連絡ヲ保ツ
 テ居ルカドウカト云フ問題デアリマス。「アメリカ」ハ興
 論ノ國デアリマス。「アメリカ」ハ興
 ル國民ナノデアリマス。「アメリカ」ハ興
 話セバ能ク分ル「アメリカ」ハ興
 行動ヲ執ツテ居ルデゴザイマセウ、從來白本ノ官僚ノ一部
 ニ於テハ、動トモ致シマス。ソレヲ何トカ我意ヲ通サウトシテ、
 ソレガ非デアツテモ、傾向ガ随分多イノデアリマス。所ガ
 正論ヲ退ケルト云フ傾向ガ随分多イノデアリマス。所ガ
 「アメリカ」カ一人ト云フモノハ、ソレガ悪イト知ルト改ムル
 ニ何等憚ル所ノナイ國民性ノ國デアアル、私共ハ別ニ躊躇
 スル必要ハアルマイト思フ、若シ「マツカーサー」司令部
 カラ、或ル司令ガ發セラレト云フコトガ分ツタ場合ニ於
 テハ、事前ニ日本ノ國情ヲ説明シテ、ソノ諒解ヲ求ムルコ
 ガ必要デアリマス。一たび發セラレタ司令デアツテ、而モ
 ソレガ實際ニ副ハサル憾ミガアル場合ニ於テハ、ソノ喜處
 方ヲ要望スルト云フコトモ亦當然デアリマス。無論「マ
 ッカーサー」司令部ノ指令ト云フモノハ絶対的デアアル、マ
 是ハ我が法律ヲ超越シテ居ルノデアリマシテ、之ニ對シテ
 阻止スル權能ハ現在日本ニ遺憾ナガラアリマシテ、之ニ對シテ

ノ共同管理タラシメ、キリシヤハ「イキリス」ノ勢力
 範圍タラシムルト云フ、協定ガ出來タト云フ説ヲ聞イテ居リ
 マシタガ、今日是等「バルカン」方面ハドウカ、殆ド「ソ」
 輪ノ勢力ガ滲透シテ居ルデハアリマセヌカ、若シ日本ニ於
 テ「アメリカ」ガ特ニ「デモクラシー」ノ高遠ナル理想ヲ
 我々ニ注入シテ呉レテ居ル、日本ガ重國主義ヲ清算シ「アメ
 モクラシー」國家ヲ作ルト云フコトニ付テハ、私共「アメ
 リカ」ノ好意ヲ多トシテ居リマス、併シソレト同時ニ日本
 ノ生活ノ直接問題デアル米ナドノ輸入ノ到來ガ違カツタ場
 合ニ於テ、動トモスルト「ソ」船ノ勢力ガ到來ケル實情ヲ我々
 シ入ツテ來ルノデハナイカ、現ニ樺太ニ於ケル實情ヲ我々
 ハ新聞デ見マシタガ、樺太ニ於テ初メハ隨分悲惨ナル状態
 デアツタト云フガ、先口ノ新聞ニ依リマス、樺太ニ於ケル
 ル内地人ヲ悉ク労働ニ服シテ居ル者ニ對シテハ「ウラジオ」
 カラ或ル一部ノ米ヲ輸入シテ、サウシテ是等ノ生活ヲ援助
 シテ居ルト云フコトヲ聞イテ居ル、若シ日本「アメリカ」ノ
 テ更ニ更ニ危機ガ來タ場合ニ於テハ、折角「アメリカ」ノ
 好意ト云フモノモ無キナツテ、却テ日本ガ「ソ」聯ノ勢
 力圍内ニ人ルカモ知レナイ、之ヲ思ヒマシタ場合ニ於テ、
 私ハ此ノ議會ヲ通ジテ「アメリカ」ノ輿論ニ懇ヘタイ、
 「アメリカ」カ「全部」ノ國民ニ懇ヘタイ、今日ノ問題デア
 ノ問題ハ「生活」ノ問題死ヌカ活キルカ、今ノ問題デア
 場合ニ於テ「生活」ノ問題死ヌカ活キルカ、今日ノ問題デア
 米ノ到來スルヤウニ御盡力ヲ願ヒタイ、救フ爲ニ一日モ早

増配シテ賈ヒタイ、是ガ今日日本國民一般婦人ノ叫ビデハ
アリマセヌカ、飢餓線上ニアル我ガ國食糧ノ問題、是ガ實
際國民ノ死活問題ニナツテ居ルノデアリマス、「アメリカ」
ノ輸入許可、是ハ私共實ニ有難ク思フ、併シ其ノ輸入ニシ
テ遅延センカ、若シ時期ガ遅レンカ、日本ハ一箇ドウナル
デアリマセウカ、問題ハイツ輸入セラレルカ、イツ米其ノ
他ガ内地ニ到來スルカト云フ問題ニ歸スルノデアリマス、
「ヨロツバ」ニ於テ、或ハ「ドイツ」ニ於テ、「フランス」
ス」ニ於テ「バルカン」ノ國々ニ於テ、「イタリヤ」ノ如
キハ、米英重ニ依ツテ救済サレタ、「フランス」モ同様デ
アル、「バルカン」ノ國々モ同様デアル、所ガ其ノ「イタ
リヤ」ハドウデアツタカ米英ガ高遠ナル「デモクラシー」
ニ依ツテ「イタリヤ」ヲ感化セシメントシタ、併シ「イタ
リヤ」國民ノ生活ハドンドン底ニ陥ツテ居ツタ、之ニ尙々手ヲ
染メタノハ「ソ」聯デアル、「ソ」聯ハ生活問題ヲ中心ト
シタ、其ノ結果今日「イタリヤ」ニ於テハ如何ナル内閣ガ
組織セラレヤウトモ、共產黨員ヲ無視シテハ組織出來ヌヤ
ウニテツテシマツタ、「フランス」ニ於テハ、「フランス」
ト「ソ」聯ガ同盟條約ヲ結バナケレバナラナクナツタト云
フ埋田ハ何處ニ存在シテ居ルカ、「バルカン」ノ國々ニ於
テモ「チヤール」「スタール」此ノ兩巨頭ノ會談ニ
於テ「ルーマニヤ」「ブルガリヤ」ハ「ソ」聯ノ勢力圍
ダラシメ、「ユーゴスラヴィヤ」ハ「ソ」聯ト「イギリス」

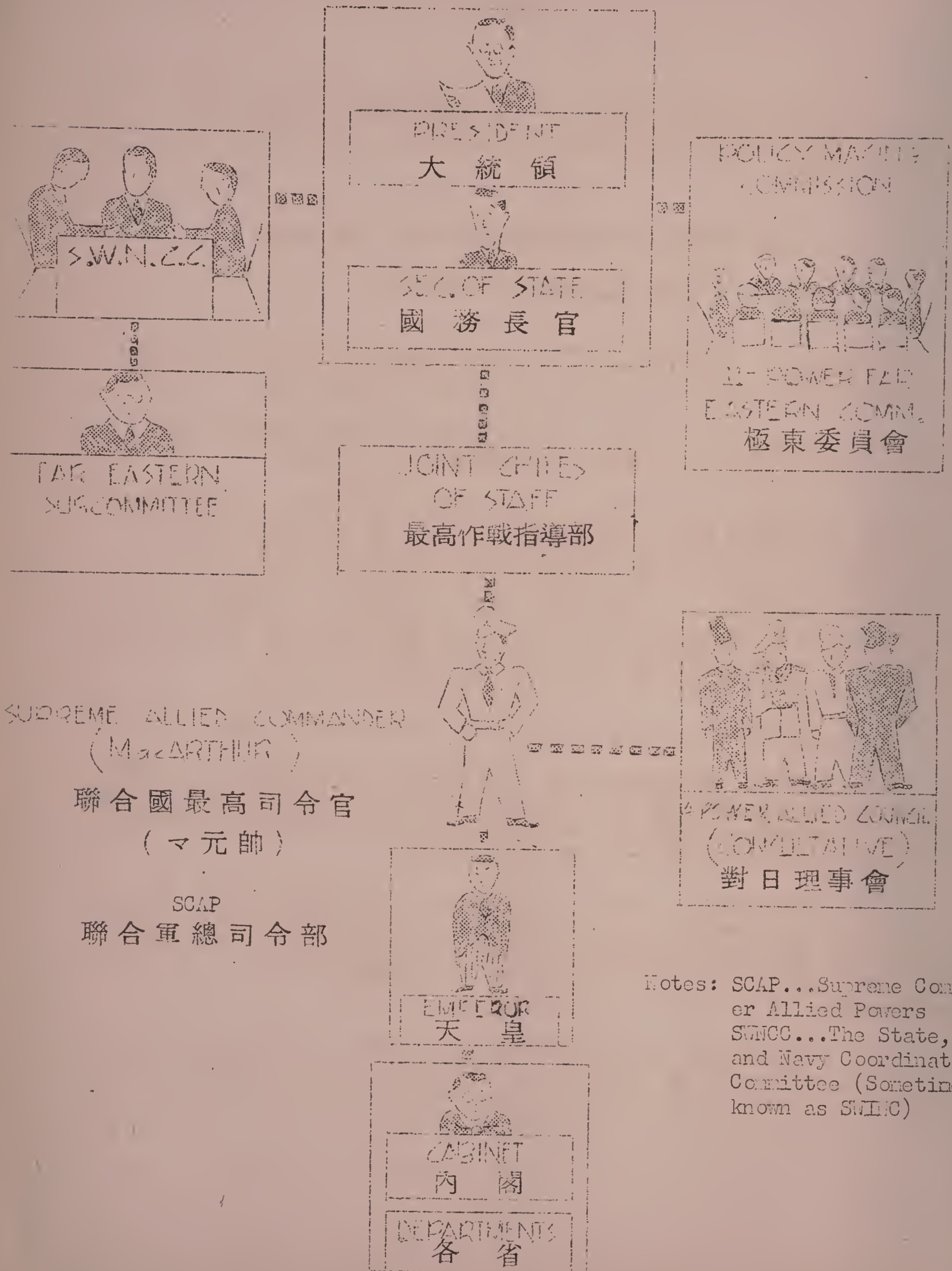
「マツカイサー」司令部ノ指令トノ間ニ何カ齟齬スル點ガ
アルカドウカ、若シ齟齬スル點ガアルト致シマシタナラ
バ、政府ハ其ノ法案ヲ一旦撤回シテ、更ニ新シイ案ヲ此ノ
議會ニ提出スル考ヘデアルカドウカ、若シ齟齬スル點ガナ
イ、政府ノ提出シタル案ノモノデ宜イト致シマシタ場合
ニ於テ、議會ガ若シ其ノ案ニ修正ヲ加ヘタト致シタ場合
於テ之ヲ修正シタト云フ場合ニ於テハ、政府ハ如何ナル處
置ヲ執ルノデゴザイマスカ、此ノ點ニ付テ私ハ最後ニ御伺
ヒ致シタイノデアリマス
私ノ質問ハ全六項デゴザイマスルガ、初メノ四項目ニ付
テハ總理大臣ヨリ、後ノ二項目ニ對シテハ農林大臣ノ答辯
ヲ御懸ヒ致シマシテ、私ノ質疑ハ是デ終了致シタイノデア
リマス（拍手）
（○）國務大臣男爵幣原喜重郎登壇
只今清水君ノ御質問ノ第
一點ハ、外交機能ガ大部分現ニ停止サレタノデアラカラ、第
外務省ヲ一省トシテ存置スル必要アリヤ否ヤト云フコトデ
アリマス、御話ノ通り外交機能ハ現在大部分停止サレテ居
リマス、研シ終戦連絡事務、海外同胞引揚事務、斯ウ言ツ
タヤウナ重要事務ガ山積致シテ居リマスル今日、之ヲ直チ
ニ廢止シテ、内閣直屬ノ一機關トスルコトハマダ適當デナ
イト考ヘマス、且ツ外交機關ノ機能ノ停止ト云フコトハ必

スル國々ノ状態モゴザイマセウ、船腹ノ關係モアリマセウ、
 中々思フヤウニ行カヌト云フコトハ、私共ハ知ツテ居リマ
 スガ、一日遅レ、バ一日タケ國民ガ飢饉ニ陥ルノデアリマ
 ス、之ニ付キマシテ政府ハ無論現在ノ農林省トシテ分リマ
 スマイ、是ハ向フノ事情如何ニ依ツテ決メルノデアアル、我
 々ハ如何トモスルコトハ出來マセヌガ、セメテ農林省ノ豫
 算シテ居リマス何時頃米ガ日本ニ到來スルカ、之ニ付テモ
 多少ナリトモ農林省ガ觀察シ得ラレル點ガアリマス、ナラ
 バ、其ノ内容ニ付テ農林大臣カラ御説明ガ願ヒタイ、是ハ
 私ハ無理ハ申シマセヌ、向フ關係デアアル、日本ハ如何ト
 モスルコトハ出來マセヌガ、併シ今農林省ガ大凡此ノ時分
 ニハ、此ノ位ノ米ハ入ルデアラウト云フヤウナ、若シ見込
 ガ付テ居リマス、ナラバ、其ノ見込ノ程度ニ付テ農林大臣
 ヨリ御説明ヲ願ヘバ結構デアリマス、政府ハ農地調整法改
 正案、最後ニ私御尋ネ致シタイノハ、了スルマデ、議會ノ
 會期ヲ延長スル考ヘガアルカド、ウカト云フ問題デアリマス、
 十日抑マツカ、サ一司部ハ、日本農民ヲ封建的不在地
 主ノ指令ガ發放セシムル、農地制度改革ノ要ヲ強制
 シ見シタノガ、ア、マ、タ、ト、農地ニ關スル法案ト、マ
 カ、見シタノガ、ア、マ、タ、ト、農地ニ關スル法案ト、マ
 コ、見シタノガ、ア、マ、タ、ト、農地ニ關スル法案ト、マ

注意ヲ致シテ處直ヲ執リタイト考ヘテ居リマス、先般政府
 ニ於キマシテ大東亞戰爭調査會ナルモノヲ設置致シマシタ
 ノモ、此ノ一端ニ資スル所ガアルト考ヘマス、他面戰爭資
 任者ト認メラレル人々ハ、既ニ輿論ニ依ツテ其ノ責任ヲ問
 ハレツ、アルノデアリマス、輿論ノ制裁ハ實際ニ於テ相當
 ニ深刻ナモノガアリマス、此ノ意味ニ於テ、此ノ責任ノ追
 究ト云フコトハ事實上或ル程度マデ行ハレテ居ルモノト見
 テ宜カラウト思ヒマス、其ノ以上、政府トシテ如何ナルコ
 トヲスベキヤト云フコトニナリマス、戰爭ノ責任ノ嫌疑
 アル者ヲ法律的ニ査問シ、制裁ヲ加ヘルト云フコトハ、
 是ハ政策論トシテ慎重ニ考ヘナケレバナラヌ點ガ澤山アル
 ノデアリマス、此ノ點ハ輕率ニ判断シ得ラレナイモノト
 考ヘマス、能ク其ノ結果モ考ヘ、將來ニ於ケル利害得失
 モ考ヘテ決定致シタイト考ヘテ居リマス
 ソレカラ第四點ハ「マツカーサー」司令部トノ指令發
 布前ノ事前連絡ニ付テ、政府ハ如何ナルコトヲ致シテ居
 ルカト云フコトデアリマス、政府ト聯合軍司令部トノ連
 絡ノ内情ヲ申述ベマスルコトハ、今後其ノ連絡ノ圓滑ヲ期
 シマスル上ニ於テ、重大ナル影響ヲ及ボスノ虞ガアリマス
 ルカラ、私トシテハ此ノ問題ニ對スル御答辯ハ差控ヘルノ
 外アリマセヌ、此ノ段ハ宜シク御諒承ヲ願ヒマス

スシモ永^{スル}的^的ノ事感ト思ハレマセヌ、他日其ノ機能ノ再ビ
 更ニ復活^{スル}ヲ列國ヨリ認メラレル時期ハ來ルモ今日ヨリ豫想
 マス、其ノ時期ガ何時來ルカト云フコトハ、今日ヨリ豫想
 ハ出來マセヌケレドモ、一朝其ノ外交機能ノ復活ニ至リマ
 シタ際ニ於キマシテ、外交事務ニ富ツテ堪能ナル者ハ急速
 ニ養成シ得ラレルモノデアリマセヌ、我々ハ斯カル事態
 來ルベキ事態ノ要求ヲモ考ヘテ、之ニ備ヘル所ガナケレバ
 ナリマセヌ、之ヲ思ヒマスト云フト、外務省ノ此ノ機轉ハ
 急激ニ、且ツ徹底的ニ此ノ際縮小シ得ラレルモノトハ考ヘ
 マセヌ、併シナガラ今日ノ事態ニ於テ若干ノ縮小ノ餘地ガ
 アル、逸刺人員ガ生ジ得ルノデアリマセウカラ、此ノ點ニ
 付キマシテハ行政整理ノ問題ト關聯シテ十分ニ考慮ヲ致シ
 タイト考ヘテ居リマス、
 次ニ第二點ハ、大本營發表ノ眞偽ノ問題デアリマス、大
 本營ノ發表ニ付キマシテハ、實際ノ結果カラ見テ、事實ト
 相違スル所ガアツタヤウニ思ハレルモノガアリマスケレド
 モ、其ノ發表ノ當時ニ於テ故ラニ虛偽誇大ノ事實ヲ宣傳ス
 ル、傳ヘルト云フヤウナ意思ニ出タモノトハ考ヘラレマセ
 又、
 第三ニ、敗戦ノ責任ニ付テ政府ハ如何ニ考ヘテ居ルカト
 云フコトデアリマス、戦争ヲ開始シ、延テハ敗戦ニ至ラシ
 メタル責任ノ點ニ付キマシテハ、勿論其ノ事實ヲ究明シ、
 將來再ビ斯カル過チヲ繰返サナイヤウニ十分ニ此ノ點ハ

OCCUPATION POLICY AND HOW IMPLEMENTED



Notes: SCAP...Supreme Commander Allied Powers
 SWNCC...The State, War and Navy Coordinating Committee (Sometimes known as SWIIC)

The various wars and incidents in which Japan has participated since the Sino-Japanese War.

1. The Sino-Japanese War (日清戰爭) (1894-1895)
2. The Peking Expedition or the Boxer Rebellion (義和團事件) 1900
3. The Russo-Japanese War (日露戰爭) (1904-1905)
4. The First World War (第一次世界大戰) (1914-1919)
5. The Siberian Expedition (西比利亞出兵) (1917-1922)
6. The Occupation of Sakhalin (樺太出兵) (1920)
7. The Manchurian Incident (滿洲事變) (1931)
8. The Shanghai Incident (上海事變) (1932)
9. The Marco Polo Bridge Incident and its Aftermath (盧溝橋事件; 北支事變; 日支事變) (1937)
10. The Soviet Border Incidents (張鼓峰事件, ノモンハン事件) (1934-1939)
11. Pearl Harbor (真珠灣) (1941)

for themselves an economy which will permit the peacetime requirements of the population to be met.

Part III---ALLIED AUTHORITY

1. Military Occupation

There will be a military occupation of the Japanese home islands to carry into effect the surrender terms and further the achievement of the ultimate objectives stated above. The occupation shall have the character of an operation in behalf of the principal Allied Powers acting in the interests of the United Nations at war with Japan. For that reason, participation of the forces of other nations that have taken a leading part in the war against Japan will be welcomed and expected. The occupation forces will be under the command of a supreme commander designated by the United States.

Although every effort will be made, by consultation and by constitution of appropriate advisory bodies, to establish policies for the conduct of the occupation and the control of Japan which will satisfy the principal Allied Powers, in the event of any differences of opinion among them, the policies of the United States will govern.

2. Relationship to Japanese Government.

The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government will be subject to the Supreme Commander, who will possess all powers necessary to effectuate the surrender terms and to carry out the policies established for the conduct of the occupation and the control of Japan.

In view of the present character of Japanese society and the desire of the United States to attain its objectives with a minimum commitment of its forces and resources, the Supreme Commander will exercise his authority through Japanese governmental machinery and agencies, including the Emperor, to the extent that this satisfactorily furthers United States objectives. The Japanese Government will be permitted, under his instruction, to exercise the normal powers of government in matters of domestic administration.

This policy, however, will be subject to the right and duty of the Supreme Commander to require changes in governmental machinery or personnel or to act directly if the Emperor or other Japanese authority does not satisfactorily meet the requirements of the Supreme Commander in effectuating the surrender terms. This policy, moreover, does not commit the Supreme Commander to support the Emperor or any other Japanese governmental authority in opposition to evolutionary changes looking toward the attainment of United States objectives. The policy is to use the existing form of government in Japan, not to support it.

TEXT OF WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT ON OCCUPATION POLICY IN

JAPAN

(The following is a statement of general initial policy relating to Japan after surrender prepared jointly by the Department of State, the War Department, and the Navy Department, and approved by the President on September 6, 1945)

U.S. INITIAL POST-SURRENDER POLICY FOR JAPAN

Part I--Ultimate Objectives

The ultimate objectives of the United States in regard to Japan, to which policies in the initial period must conform, are:

(a) To insure that Japan will not again become a menace to the United States or to the peace and security of the world.

(b) To bring about the eventual establishment of a peaceful and responsible Government which will respect the rights of other states and will support the objectives of the United States as reflected in the ideals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The United States desires that this Government should conform as closely as may be to principles of democratic self-government but it is not the responsibility of the Allied Powers to impose upon Japan any form of government not supported by the freely expressed will of the people.

These objectives will be achieved by the following principal means:

(a) Japan's sovereignty will be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor outlying islands as may be determined, in accordance with the Cairo Declaration and other agreements to which the United States is or may be a party.

(b) Japan will be completely disarmed and demilitarized. The authority of the militarists and the influence of militarism will be totally eliminated from her political, economic and social life. Institutions expressive of the spirit of militarism and aggression will be vigorously suppressed.

(c) The Japanese people shall be encouraged to develop a desire for individual liberties and respect for fundamental human rights, particularly the freedoms of religion, assembly, speech, and the press. They shall also be encouraged to form democratic and representative organizations.

(d) The Japanese people shall be afforded opportunity to develop

Laws, decrees and regulations which establish discriminations on grounds of race, nationality, creed or political opinion shall be abrogated; those which conflict with the objectives and policies outlined in this document shall be repealed, suspended or amended as required; and agencies charged specifically with their enforcement shall be abolished or appropriately modified. Persons unjustly confined by Japanese authority on political grounds shall be released. The judicial, legal and police systems shall be reformed as soon as practicable to conform to the policies set forth in Articles 1 and 3 of this Part III and thereafter shall be progressively influenced, to protect individual liberties and civil rights.

Part IV--Economic

1. Economic Demilitarization.

The existing economic basis of Japanese military strength must be destroyed and not be permitted to revive.

Therefore, a program will be enforced containing the following elements, among others; the immediate cessation and future prohibition of production of all goods designed for the equipment, maintenance, or use of any military force or establishment; the imposition of a ban upon any specialized facilities for the production or repair of implements of war, including naval vessels and all forms of aircraft; the institution of a system of inspection and control over selected elements in Japanese economic activity to prevent concealed or disguised military preparation; the elimination in Japan of those selected industries or branches of production whose chief value to Japan is in preparing for war; the prohibition of specialized research and instruction directed to the development of war-making power; and the limitation of the size and character of Japan's heavy industries to its future peaceful requirements, and restriction of Japanese merchant shipping to the extent required to accomplish the objectives of demilitarization.

The eventual disposition of those existing production facilities within Japan which are to be eliminated in accord with this program, as between conversion to other uses, transfer abroad, and scrapping, will be determined after inventory. Pending decision, facilities readily convertible for civilian production should not be destroyed, except in emergency situations.

2. Promotion of Democratic Forces.

Encouragement shall be given and favor shown to the development of organizations in labor, industry and agriculture, organized on a democratic basis. Policies shall be favored which permit a wide distribution of income and of the ownership of the means of production and trade.

Changes in the form of government initiated by the Japanese people or Government in the direction of modifying its feudal and authoritarian tendencies are to be permitted and favored. In the event that the effectuation of such changes involves the use of force by the Japanese people or Government against persons opposed thereto, the Supreme Commander should intervene only where necessary to insure the security of his forces and the attainment of all other objectives of the occupation.

3. Publicity as to Policies.

The Japanese people, and the world at large, shall be kept fully informed of the objectives and policies of the occupation, and of progress made in their fulfillment.

Part III--POLITICAL

1. Disarmament and Demilitarization.

Disarmament and demilitarization are the primary tasks of the military occupation and shall be carried out promptly and with determination. Every effort shall be made to bring home to the Japanese people the part played by the military and naval leaders, and those who collaborated with them, in bringing about the existing and future distress of the people.

Japan is not to have an army, navy, air force, secret police organization, or any civil aviation. Japan's ground, air and naval forces shall be disarmed and disbanded and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, the General Staff and all secret police organizations shall be dissolved. Military and naval material, military, naval and civilian aircraft shall be surrendered and shall be disposed of as required by the Supreme Commander.

High officials of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, and General Staff, other high military and naval officials of the Japanese Government, leaders of ultra-nationalist and militarist organizations and other important exponents of militarism and aggression will be taken into custody and held for future disposition.

Persons who have been active exponents of militarism and militant nationalism will be removed and excluded from public office and from any other position of public or substantial private responsibility. Ultra-nationalistic or militaristic social, political, professional and commercial societies and institutions will be dissolved and prohibited.

Militarism and ultra-nationalism, in doctrine and practice, including para-military training, shall be eliminated from the educational system. Former career military and naval officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, and all other exponents of militarism and ultra-nationalism shall be excluded from supervisory and teaching positions.

THE MOSCOW DECLARATION

At the meeting which took place in Moscow from December 16 to December 26, 1945 of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and the United Kingdom, agreement was reached on the following questions:*

II

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION AND ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

A. FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Agreement was reached, with the concurrence of China, for the establishment of a Far Eastern Commission to take the place of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission. The Terms of Reference for the Far Eastern Commission are as follows:

I. Establishment of the Commission

A Far Eastern Commission is hereby established composed of the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States, China, France, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, and the Philippine Commonwealth.

II. Functions

A. The functions of the Far Eastern Commission shall be:

1. To formulate the policies, principles, and standards in conformity with which the fulfillment by Japan of its obligations under the Terms of Surrender may be accomplished.
2. To review, on the request of any member, any directive issued to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or any action taken by the Supreme Commander involving policy decisions within the jurisdiction of the Commission.
3. To consider such other matters as may be assigned to it by agreement among the participating Governments reached in accordance with the voting procedure provided for in Article V-2 hereunder.

B. The Commission shall not make recommendations with regard to the conduct of military operations nor with regard to territorial adjustments.

C. The Commission in its activities will proceed from the fact that there has been formed an Allied Council for Japan and will respect existing

* Only the section dealing with Japan is reproduced here.

APPENDIX 5 - Continued

Those forms of economic activity, organization and leadership shall be favored that are deemed likely to strengthen the peaceful disposition of the Japanese people, and to make it difficult to command or direct economic activity in support of military ends.

To this end it shall be the policy of the Supreme Commander:

(A) To prohibit the retention in or selection for places of importance in the economic field of individuals who do not direct future Japanese economic effort solely toward peaceful ends; and

(B) To favor a program for the dissolution of the large industrial and banking combinations which have exercised control of a great part of Japan's trade and industry....

APPENDIX 5 - Continued

Powers: United States, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China.

VI. Location and Organization

1. The Far Eastern Commission shall have its headquarters in Washington. It may meet at other places as occasion requires, including Tokyo, if and when it deems it desirable to do so. It may make such arrangements through the Chairman as may be practicable for consultation with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. Each representative on the Commission may be accompanied by an appropriate staff comprising both civilian and military representation.

3. The Commission shall organize its secretariat, appoint such committees as may be deemed advisable, and otherwise perfect its organization and procedure.

VII. Termination

The Far Eastern Commission shall cease to function when a decision to that effect is taken by the concurrence of at least a majority of all the representatives including the representatives of the four following Powers: United States, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China. Prior to the termination of its functions the Commission shall transfer to any interim or permanent security organization of which the participating governments are members those functions which may appropriately be transferred.

It was agreed that the Government of the United States on behalf of the four Powers should present the Terms of Reference to the other Governments specified in Article I and invite them to participate in the Commission on the revised basis.

B. ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

The following agreement was also reached, with the concurrence of China, for the establishment of an Allied Council for Japan:

1. There shall be established an Allied Council with its seat in Tokyo under the chairmanship of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (or his Deputy) for the purpose of consulting with and advising the Supreme Commander in regard to the implementation of the Terms of Surrender, the occupation and control of Japan, and of directives supplementary thereto; and for the purpose of exercising the control authority herein granted.

2. The membership of the Allied Council shall consist of the Supreme

APPENDIX 5 - Continued

control machinery in Japan, including the chain of command from the United States Government to the Supreme Commander and the Supreme Commander's command of occupation forces.

III. Functions of the United States Government

1. The United States Government shall prepare directives in accordance with policy decisions of the Commission and shall transmit them to the Supreme Commander through the appropriate United States Government agency. The Supreme Commander shall be charged with the implementation of the directives which express the policy decisions of the Commission.

2. If the Commission decides that any directive or action reviewed in accordance with Article II-A-2 should be modified, its decision shall be regarded as a policy decision.

3. The United States Government may issue interim directives to the Supreme Commander pending action by the Commission whenever urgent matters arise not covered by policies already formulated by the Commission; provided that any directives dealing with fundamental changes in the Japanese constitutional structure or in the regime of control, or dealing with a change in the Japanese Government as a whole will be issued only following consultation and following the attainment of agreement in the Far Eastern Commission.

4. All directives issued shall be filed with the Commission.

IV. Other Methods of Consultation

The establishment of the Commission shall not preclude the use of other methods of consultation on Far Eastern issues by the participating Governments.

V. Composition

1. The Far Eastern Commission shall consist of one representative of each of the States party to this agreement. The membership of the Commission may be increased by agreement among the participating Powers as conditions warrant by the addition of representatives of other United Nations in the Far East or having territories therein. The Commission shall provide for full and adequate consultations, as occasion may require, with representatives of the United Nations not members of the Commission in regard to matters before the Commission which are of particular concern to such nations.

2. The Commission may take action by less than unanimous vote provided that action shall have the concurrence of at least a majority of all the representatives including the representatives of the four following

TEXT OF YALTA ACCORD ON SOVIET WAR ON JAPAN

(Following is the text of the secret agreement between the late President Roosevelt, former Prime Minister Churchill, and Generalissimo Stalin, signed in Yalta, the Crimea, on February 11, 1945, as made public by the State Department on February 11, 1946:)

The leaders of the three great powers--the Soviet Union, the United States of America and Great Britain--have agreed that in two or three months after Germany has surrendered and the war in Europe has terminated the Soviet Union shall enter into the war against Japan on the side of the Allies on condition that:

(1) The status quo in Outer Mongolia (the Mongolian People's Republic) shall be preserved;

(2) The former rights of Russia violated by the treacherous attack of Japan in 1904 shall be restored, viz.:

(a) The southern part of Sakhalin as well as all the islands adjacent to it shall be returned to the Soviet Union.

(b) The commercial port of Dairen shall be internationalized, the preeminent interests of the Soviet Union in this port being safeguarded and the lease of Port Arthur as a naval base of the U.S.S.R. restored.

(c) The Chinese Eastern Railroad and the South Manchurian Railroad which provides an outlet to Dairen shall be jointly operated by the establishment of a joint Soviet-Chinese company, it being understood that the pre-eminent interests of the Soviet Union shall be safeguarded and that China shall retain full sovereignty in Manchuria;

(3) The Kurile Islands shall be handed over to the Soviet Union.

It is understood that the agreement concerning Outer Mongolia and the ports and railroads referred to above will require concurrence of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The President will take measures in order to obtain this concurrence on advice from Marshal Stalin.

The heads of the three great powers have agreed that these claims of the Soviet Union shall be unquestionably fulfilled after Japan has been defeated.

For its part the Soviet Union expresses its readiness to conclude with the National Government of China a pact of friendship and alliance between the U.S.S.R. and China in order to render assistance to China with its armed forces for the purpose of liberating China from the Japanese yoke.

February 11, 1945

J. STALIN
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

APPENDIX 5 - Continued

Commander (or his Deputy) who shall be Chairman and United States member; a Union of Soviet Socialist Republics member; a Chinese member; and a member representing jointly the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and India.

3. Each member shall be entitled to have an appropriate staff consisting of military and civilian advisers.

4. The Allied Council shall meet not less often than once every two weeks.

5. The Supreme Commander shall issue all orders for the implementation of the Terms of Surrender, the occupation and control of Japan, and directives supplementary thereto. In all cases action will be carried out under and through the Supreme Commander who is the sole executive authority for the Allied Powers in Japan. He will consult and advise with the Council in advance of the issuance of orders on matters of substance, the exigencies of the situation permitting. His decisions upon these matters shall be controlling.

6. If, regarding the implementation of policy decisions of the Far Eastern Commission on questions concerning a change in the regime of control, fundamental changes in the Japanese constitutional structure, and a change in the Japanese Government as a whole, a member of the Council disagrees with the Supreme Commander (or his Deputy), the Supreme Commander will withhold the issuance of orders on these questions pending agreement thereon in the Far Eastern Commission.

7. In cases of necessity the Supreme Commander may take decisions concerning the change of individual Ministers of the Japanese Government, or concerning the filling of vacancies created by the resignation of individual cabinet members, after appropriate consultation with the representatives of the other Allied Powers on the Allied Council.

APPENDIX 6-Continued

Imperial Ordinance No. 634 (1945) pertaining to the rescission of the Japanese Conscription Law, etc.

兵	在	兵	兵	兵	ニ	令	商	大	内	外	陸	文	海	内	昭	御	ニ	受	朕
器	學	役	器	役	揭	第	工	大	務	務	軍	部	軍	閣	和	名	ス	諾	昭
等	敎	法	等	法	グ	六	大	大	大	大	大	大	大	總	二	御	ル	ニ	和
製	集	施	製		ル	百	大	大	大	大	大	大	大	理	十	皇	件	ヒ	十
造	延	行	造		法	三	臣	臣	臣	臣	臣	臣	臣	大	年	御	ヲ	發	年
事	期	令	事		律	十	臣	子	臣	臣	臣	臣	臣	男	十	皇	致	ス	勅
業	臨		業		及	四	小	爵	堀	吉	下	前	米	爵	一	皇	可	ル	令
特	時		特		初	號	笠	澁	切	田	村	田	内	帝	月	皇	シ	命	弟
別	特		別		令		原	澤	善				原	原	十	皇	茲	令	五
助	例		助		ハ		三	敬	次	茂	定	多	光	喜	六	皇	ニ	ニ	百
成			成		之		九	三	郎	郎	郎	門	政	重	日	皇	之	關	四
法			法		ヲ		郎	郎	郎	郎	郎	郎	郎	郎		皇	ヲ	ス	十
施			施		廢											皇	公	ル	二
行			行		止											皇	布	件	號
令			令		ス											皇	セ	ニ	一
																皇	シ	基	ポ
																皇	ム	ク	ツ
																皇	兵	ダ	ム
																皇	役	ム	一
																皇	法	一	宣
																皇	廢	宣	言
																皇	止	ノ	ノ
																皇	等		

APPENDIX 6

Imperial Ordinance No. 632 (1945) pertaining to the rescission of the previous Imperial Ordinances governing the Japanese Army and Navy.

勅令

朕陸海軍ノ復員ニ伴ヒ不要トナルベキ勅令ノ廢止ニ關スル件ヲ裁可シ茲ニ之ヲ公布セシム

御名 御璽

昭和二十年十一月十三日

陸海軍大臣 米内光政
陸海軍大臣 下村定

勅令第六百三十二號

陸海軍ノ復員ニ伴ヒ不要ト爲ルベキ勅令ニシテ陸軍又ハ

海軍ニ關スル事項ノミヲ規定スルモノハ昭和二十一年

三月三十一日ニ至ル間ニ於テ主務大臣ノ發スル命令ヲ

以テ之ヲ廢止スルコトヲ得

前項ノ場合ニ於テハ主務大臣ハ豫メ内閣總理大臣ト協

議スルモノトス

附則
本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

() 陸軍省令第五十六號
 昭和二十年勅令第六百三十二號陸海軍ノ復員ニ伴ヒ不妥ト
 ナルベキ勅令ノ廢止ニ關スル件ニ基ク陸軍士官學校令廢止
 等ニ關スル件左ノ如キニ定ム

昭和二十年十一月二十六日

陸軍大臣 下村

左ニ掲グル勅令ハ之ヲ廢止ス

- 陸軍士官學校令
- 陸軍航空士官學校令
- 陸軍豫科士官學校令
- 陸軍豫備士官學校令
- 陸軍幼年學校令
- 陸軍憲兵學校令
- 陸軍戶山學校令
- 陸軍通信學校令
- 仙臺陸軍飛行學校令
- 陸軍少年戰車兵學校令
- 陸軍少年通信兵學校令
- 陸軍少年飛行兵學校令
- 陸軍兵器學校令
- 陸軍經理學校令
- 陸軍醫學學校令
- 陸軍獸醫學學校令

關東州兵器等製造事業特別助成令
南洋群島兵器等製造事業特別助成令
海軍軍事教習令

附則

本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス
本令施行ノ際現ニ兵役ニ服スル者ノ兵役ニ關シテハ仍舊
規定ニ徵集ニ關スルモノヲ除クニ依ル
本令施行前ニ爲シタル行爲ニ關スル罰則ノ適用ニ付テハ
兵器等製造事業特別助成法、關東州兵器等製造事業特別
助成令及南洋群島兵器等製造事業特別助成令ハ仍其ノ效
力ヲ有ス
本令施行ノ際現ニ兵器等製造事業特別助成法ニ關東州兵
器等製造事業特別助成令及南洋群島兵器等製造事業特別
助成令ニ於テ依ル場合ヲ含ム以下同シノ第三條ノ規定ニ
依リ貫付中ノ兵器等製造設備竝ニ本令施行前同法第四條
又ハ第五條ノ規定ニ依リ建設又ハ新設、擴張若ハ改良ヲ
命ジタル兵器等製造設備ニ關シテハ仍舊規定ニ依ル

昭和十二年勅令第四百七十號

昭和十四年勅令第五百八十三號

昭和十四年勅令第六百七十三號

昭和二十年勅令第二百三十號

左ニ掲クル陸軍省令ハ之ヲ廢止ス

陸軍諸學校生徒採用規則

陸軍諸學校生徒採用規則臨時特例

陸軍地測軍部生徒採用規則

陸軍依託學生徒規則

陸軍技師技手採用規則

陸軍調教手採用規則

陸軍軍犬手採用規則

序房派遣規則

序房勞務規則

昭和十三年陸軍省令第二十號

昭和十七年陸軍省令第二十號

本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

航空機など再起不能

一、まづ大ざつには影響の腰ダメをとるために、興銀調査の數字によつて、全産業部門にわたる総合的影響をみる、調査會社一千三百八十六社の要補償請求額は二百十六億、評價替現在資産は五百三十三億五千萬圓、外部負債は五百二十七億六千萬圓、自己資本は百八十四億三千万圓である、一應、現在資産で外部負債を全部支拂ふとすると、残る現在資産は六億となる、ところがかりに政府の方針どほりに自己資本をギリギリまで減資（十分の一）するとすれば、返済後の自己資本は十八億四千萬圓となるため、外部負債に十二億四千萬圓の負擔をかけるだけで、企業は再出發できる、實際には含み資産もあるし、整理の期間が長ければそれほど減資をしなくても外部負債の返済はできることになる

二、つぎに、この影響をもう少し具体的に知るために、部門別にみよう影響の大きい部門は、航空機、機械工業、工作機械、通信機製造、電気機械、製鐵製鋼、兵器、木材の順で、これらの部門には賠償の影響も大きく、相當減資しても立直りは困難なものもある、航空部門は最

補償打切り。産業界への影響

朝日新聞掲載

一九四六年八月十日附

産業界の指導層は、かういつて軍需補償の全面的打切りに反対してゐた。もしこれを強行するならば、業界各企業は甚だしい直接的影響をうけ、これが原因で金融機關に對する返済不能は續出し、ひいては預貯金、保険金など大衆蓄積の大堰切捨てのやむなきにいたる。さらに大量の解雇は必至となつて、底知れぬ社會不安のために經濟再建は水泡に歸するだらう。

ところが、最近になつて、打切り案の概貌が明かになると、それまで打切られたが最期駄目たといつてゐた業界人も冷靜をとりもどし、一部には、名を與へて實をとつた、との空氣さへみられるなかには、早くからあきらめをつけ、さらに新しい資本蓄積に向つて再出發しようとしてゐた人たちもある。かういふ産業界の態度は、いつたいなにを物語るものであるか。

順序としてまづ、はたして産業界の指導層が指摘するやうに、補償の全面的打切りが産業の基礎をゆすぶるほどのものであるか、これを冷靜に業界の實態にもとづいて検討してみよう。

三、影響の大きい部門では當然、企業の減資、破産がおこる、しかし、これらの部門は、各企業とも終戦後、大量の解雇を終つてゐる、航空機、機械工業、工作機械、製鐵すべてさうで、戦災の影響も大きく、轉換率も低く、原料関係もあつて、現在稼動してゐるのは極一部の設備である、中小工業では戦災で名前だけになつてゐる企業も多い

鐵鋼業は終戦後約二箇月で十三萬人、約四十四パーセントを整理し、その後も整理がすすみ過ぎたため、さる三月からは逆に雇入れの方がふえはじめた、化學工業では、主要十六社の状況をみると、さる三月の従業員の数、終戦直前にくらべて約半分に減つてをり、平常最高生産額を出すために必要な人員に對して約一萬人が不足してゐる、このやうに各企業とも整理はむしろ底をついてゐるし、必要な企業の生産は特に第二會社によつて繼續されるから、打切りを直接の原因として社會不安を醸し出すやうな大量失業が出るとは考へられない

たゞ各企業とも人件費をはじめ經營費の負擔が加重し、特に一般に工員の割に職員が多いため、企業経理合理化のための整理を考へながら労働攻勢のためにはやむをえず見送つてきたのであるから、これが打切

もひどく、三十五社の要補償額は六十億に上り、評價替現在資産は七十億五千萬圓、外部負債は百二十億、自己資本は五十億の外部負債超過で、自己資本は十五億だから、再起不能である、三菱重工は要補償額三十四億、負債超過は二十五億だが、造船車輛、機械部門の立直りが容易だから救はれる、機械工業の計器、光學、工具軸受の各部門、工作機械、兵器、通信機製造、製鐵製鋼などは特に打撃が大きい。

影響の少い部門は窯業（セメント、耐火煉瓦、陶器）電氣瓦斯、化學工業、造船車輛、纖維、鑛業で、窯業、電氣瓦斯は、バランス・シートに少しも影響がない、化學工業の綜合部門は、バランス・シートは大体見合ふが、油脂、燃料部門は打撃がやゝひどい、造船、車輛、纖維は轉換率が高く、特に紡績は原料の心配がないから、影響はほとんどない、鑛業部門では石炭はほとんど補償關係がない。

工業基礎資材である石炭、セメント、電氣、そのほか食糧増産のための肥料、見返り工業の大宗たる紡績、製糸部門が打切りの影響がほとんどないといふことは、國鐵が補償打切りの圏外にたつこととともに日本經濟立直りのための擴大再生産の據點が、補償打切りによつてもゆるがないことを示してゐる。

抗運動として展開された、今回決定した打切り措置には、
評價替の基準を時價にしたこと、整理の期間が長すぎる
こと、舊會社の役員が新會社の役員となることについて
なんらの制限を設けなかつたことなど、保守的な反對運
動の効果が相當強く容れられてゐる（上田）

りを口實として實行される可能性が強い

大衆に負擔轉稼策

かやうにみてくると、産業界の實態をすなほに把握し、冷静に日本經濟の再建を考へるならば、産業界を混亂させ、生産を停滯させることなく、インフレ手術の大斧をふるひ、經濟再建の途をきりひらく見透しと確信は十分につくはずである

ところが、産業界の指導層は、打切りに反對するとともに、軍需補償の棚上げを主張した、これは、インフレの昂進によつてわけなくふえる企業家のインサレ利^得によつて、補償打切りの負擔をなし崩しにしようとするもので、裏をかへせば、大衆の犠牲によつて持てるもの、負擔を経くじやうとするものである

財界の反對運動は、政府にかけられたのではなく、實は吉田内閣と一体になり、國民大衆の窮乏を救ひ日本の民主化を促進せんとする冷静な叡智に對する保守的な抵抗

(B) △北緯卅度以南の琉球（南西）諸島（但し口ノ島を含まず）△伊豆南方、小笠原および火山（硫黄）列島△その他外邊の大平洋諸島（大東島群、沖の鳥島、南鳥島、中ノ島を含む）

(C) 千島列島群島（水晶島、マホマイ島、勇留島、秋勇留島、オヒベツ島、多樂島を含む）色丹島、なほ指令によれば日本政府の管轄より除外された地域には前大戦以來日本が奪取、または委任統治制その他によつて占領した一切の大平洋島嶼および瀬洲、臺灣、朝鮮、澎湖島および樺太が含まれてゐる、更に總司令部は「本指令はポツダム宣言第八條に掲げられた附屬島嶼についての最終決定とは何ら關係はない」旨述べてゐる、なほ總司令部では本指令によつて日本の領域外と定義された地域で活動する日本國內の一切の政府機関に關する報告書を要求した（二月三日の毎日新聞所載）

日本の領域を限定

マ司令
部指令

本州、四國、九州、北海道と

約一千に上る島嶼

範圍外には政治、行政權禁止

聯合軍總司令部民間情報教育局二日發表、總司令部は本
 二日日本政府に對し日本の範圍外にある地域に對して政治
 および行政上の權限を揮ふことを中止すべき旨命令すると、
 もに日本の範圍は北海道、本州、九州、四國および約一千
 に上る附屬島嶼と定義した、總司令部はこの命令において
 聯合軍總司令部の許可なき限り日本政府が日本國外にある
 官公吏その他と通信することを禁じた、これはあらかじめ
 許可された海軍關係の通信および天氣豫報に關する日常の
 業務を除く、あらゆる目的のためにする通信に對して適用さ
 れる、總司令部スポークスマンは日本の範圍の中に包含さ
 れる地域は總司令部の管轄地域と一致すると言明してある。
 日本領域として特に指定された島嶼には對島諸島および北
 緯卅度以北の琉球（南西）諸島（但し口ノ島を除く）を
 んでゐるが、左の島嶼はこれを除く

（A）鬱陵島、竹ノ島および濟州島

APPENDIX 9 - Continued

president of the North China Development Company, and Finance Minister under Tojo.

- KIDO, Koichi.....cabinet minister under Kenoye and Hiranuma; Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal from 1940 to 1945, chief confidential advisor to the Emperor and chairman of meetings of ex-premiers.
木戸 幸一
- KIMURA, Heitaro.....former general, chief of staff of the Kwantung Army, Vice-War Minister under Kenoye and Tojo, and commander-in-chief of the Japanese Army in Burma in 1944.
木村 兵太郎
- KOISO, Kuniaki.....former general, Prime Minister from July 1944 to April 1945, chief of staff of the Kwantung Army, Overseas Minister under Hiranuma and Tenai, and Governor-General of Korea in 1942.
小磯 國昭
- MATSUI, Iwane.....former general, commander-in-chief of Japanese forces in Central China in 1937 and 1938, member of the Cabinet Advisory Council in 1938 and 1939, and president of the Greater East Asia Development Society.
松井 石根
- MATSUOKA, Yosuke....Foreign Minister under Kenoye in 1940 and 1941, chief delegate to the League of Nations Assembly in 1933; and president of the South Manchurian Railway from 1935 to 1939.
松岡 洋右
- MINAMI, Jiro.....former general, member of the Privy Council from 1942 to 1945, War Minister in 1931 and commander-in-chief of Kwantung Army from 1934 to 1936.
南 次郎
- MUTO, Akira.....chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry from 1939 to 1942, and chief of staff of the 14th Area Army in the Philippines under Yamashita in 1944.
武藤 章
- NAGANO, Osami.....former admiral, Navy Minister under Hirota, commander-in-chief of the combined fleet in 1937 and member of the Supreme War Council in 1940.
永野 修身

APPENDIX 9

FROM NIPPON TIMES (APRIL 30, 1946)

JAPAN'S TOP WAR AND POLITICAL LEADERS

(From 1 Jan 1928 to 2 Sept 1945)

- ARAKI, Sadao.....former general, War Minister, member of the Supreme War Council and Education Minister.
荒木 貞夫
- DOIHARA, Kenji.....former general, commander of Special Service Section in Manchuria, chief advisor to the North China autonomous government, and Inspector General of Military Training.
土肥原 賢二
- HASHIMOTO, Kingoro..commander of an artillery regiment during the rape of Nanking and of Japanese forces which shelled the Ladybird and the Panay, a founder of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and alleged to have been a promoter of plots to remove politicians not considered sufficiently aggressive.
橋本 欣五郎
- HATA, Shunroku.....former general, member of Supreme War Council, War Minister and commander-in-chief of the Expeditionary Force in Central China from July 1940 to 1944.
畑 俊六
- HIRANUMA, Kiichiro..Prime Minister in 1939, former president of the Privy Council and cabinet minister under Konoye.
平沼 騏一郎
- HIROTA, Koki.....Prime Minister from March 1936 to February 1937; and Foreign Minister under Saito, Okada and Konoye.
廣田 弘毅
- HOSHINO, Naoki.....chief of General Affairs in Manchukuo in July 1937, president of the Planning Board under Konoye and Chief Secretary and Minister of State under Tojo.
星野 直樹
- ITAGAKI, Seishiro...former general, chief of staff of Kwantung Army and War Minister under Konoye and Hiranuma.
板垣 征四郎
- KAYA, Okinori.....Minister of Finance under Konoye in 1937 and 1938,
賀屋 興宜

APPENDIX 11

The SCAP'S Memorandum pertaining to "Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office."

SUPREME GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED FORCES

APC 500
4 January 1946

AG 091.1 (4 Jan 46)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
SUBJECT : Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office

1. The Potsdam Declaration states: "There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, for we insist that a new order of peace, security, and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world."
2. In order to carry out this provision of the Potsdam Declaration, the Imperial Japanese Government is hereby ordered to remove from public office and exclude from government service all persons who have been:
 - a. Active exponents of militaristic nationalism and aggression.
 - b. Influential members of any Japanese ultra-nationalistic, terroristic, or secret patriotic society, its agencies or affiliates; or
 - c. Influential in the activities of the Imperial Poles Assistance Association, the Imperial Poles Assistance Political Society or the Political Association of Great Japan, as these terms are defined in Appendix "A" to this directive.
3. The term "public office" as used in this directive shall mean and includes:
 - a. Any position in the government service which is customarily filled by one with the civil service rank of Chokunin or above (or equivalent rank under any reorganization of the civil service system); or
 - b. Any other position in the government service not customarily filled by a member of the civil service which is equivalent or superior to the civil service rank of Chokunin (in the case of government corporations the term will include at least: Chairman of the Board of Directors, President, Vice-President, Director, Advisor and Auditor).

APPENDIX 9 - Continued

- OKA, Takasumi.....former vice admiral, chief of the General and Military Affairs Bureau of the Navy from 1940 to 1944 and vice Navy Minister under Koiso in 1944.
岡 敬純
- OKAWA, Shumei.....an officer of the South Manchurian Railway alleged to have been an organizer of the Mukden incident on September 18, 1931; and a propagandist for the white races from Asia by aggressive war.
大川 周明
- OSHIMA, Hiroshi.....ambassador to Germany 1938 and 1939 and from 1941 to 1945.
大島 浩
- SATO, Kenryo.....former Lt General, chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry from 1942 to 1944.
佐藤 賢了
- SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru..Foreign Minister under Tojo and Koiso from April 1943 to April 1945, and former ambassador to USSR, Great Britain and puppet government of Nanking.
重光 葵
- SHIMADA, Shigetaro..former admiral, Navy Minister under Tojo in 1941, and member of Supreme War Council in 1944.
嶋田 繁太郎
- SHIRATORI, Toshio...ambassador to Italy in 1939 and advisor to the Japanese Foreign Office in 1940
白鳥 敏夫
- SUZUKI, Teiichi.....president of the Cabinet Planning Board and minister without portfolio under Konoye and Tojo from 1941-43
鈴木 貞一
- TOGO, Shigenori.....Foreign Minister under Tojo from October 1941 to March 1942 and under Suzuki in 1945.
東郷 茂徳
- TOJO, Hideki.....former general, Premier and War Minister from December 2, 1941 to July 1944.
東條 英機
- UIEZU, Yoshijiro....former general, Vice War Minister from 1936 to 1938, and commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Army from 1939 to 1944 and chief of the general staff in 1944 and 1945.
梅津 美治郎

9. Appendix "A" contains a list of the categories of persons who must be removed from public office and excluded from government service by the Imperial Japanese Government in order to carry out the provisions of Paragraph 2 of this directive. Persons included in the categories listed in Appendix "A" shall be removed from public office as provided in Paragraph 8 and 10 and shall hereafter be excluded from government service. However, if the Imperial Japanese Government represents that in order to carry on indispensable peaceful executive activities of such government, the temporary reinstatement of an individual so removed is essential and that it is impossible to obtain a suitable replacement, an application so stating signed by a responsible official of the Imperial Japanese Government, may be filed with this headquarters. Such application shall contain a statement of the name, rank, position, duties, and responsibilities of the individual involved; shall state fully the reasons why such temporary reinstatement is regarded as essential, the requested period of temporary reinstatement and the efforts made to obtain a suitable replacement. Such application shall be accompanied by a copy of the questionnaire described in Paragraph 10, below. No such temporary reinstatement will be effected by the Imperial Japanese Government until this headquarters has registered its approval in writing.

10. In order to insure that the government service is cleansed of undesirable personnel the following action will be taken:

a. The Imperial Japanese Government will instruct each of its Ministries or other appropriate agencies to remove from the positions described in Paragraph 3 which are within its competence, any persons whom the records show or who are known to have been within the categories listed in Appendix "A". A questionnaire (see below) will be obtained from each such individual before he is notified of his dismissal.

b. In addition, the Imperial Japanese Government will instruct each of its Ministries or other appropriate agencies to prepare and distribute to all incumbents of positions described in Paragraph 3 and to future applicants for government positions which are within its competence, the Questionnaire contained in Appendix "E". Such Questionnaire will be reviewed and on the basis of them and any other knowledge in possession of the Government individuals will be removed from office or denied employment in accordance with the provisions of this directive.

11. Each Ministry or other appropriate agency will prepare a Plan for handling the Questionnaires which will provide for:

- a. Distribution
- b. Collection
- c. Review
- d. Action on basis of information in Questionnaire.
- e. Classification and filing--this system should permit reference to the Questionnaire in terms of agency, rank of officials, and action taken (e.g. removal or retention)

APPENDIX 10 - Continued

4. The term "government service" as used in this directive shall mean and include all positions in the central Japanese and Prefectural Governments and all of their agencies and local branches, bureaus (including Regional Administrative Bureaus) and offices and all positions in corporations, associations and other organizations in which said Government or any of their agencies have a financial interest representing actual or working control.

5. The term "remove from public office" as used in this directive shall mean to discharge the person from the public office which he holds and to terminate his influence and participation therein, directly and indirectly. Persons removed from public office will not be entitled to any public or private pensions or other emoluments or benefits without the consent of this Headquarters. An official removed under this procedure will be dismissed summarily, and will not be entitled to the hearing or other procedures precedent to removal to which he may have been entitled under Japanese law.

6. The term "exclude from government service" as used in this directive shall mean to bar the person in question from any position in the government service. Thus, persons removed from public office will be disqualified from holding any other positions in the government service. Also persons who may not be holding public offices from which they must be removed, may nevertheless be disqualified from taking a position in the government service. This disqualification from holding public office shall be continued until the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration quoted in Paragraph 1 have been fulfilled in Japan.

7. The mere removal of an official from public office and the exclusion from government service of those persons described herein will not be sufficient to establish the new order of peace, security and justice envisaged by the Potsdam Declaration. If Japan is to achieve a peacefully inclined and responsible government, the greatest care must be taken to appoint new officials who will foster the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people and who will respect fundamental human rights and freedom of speech, religion and thought. If existing civil service qualification regulations provide obstacles to the appointment of such officials or unduly narrows the field from which appointments may be made, such regulations shall be amended or superseded.

8. The removals ordered by this directive shall be effected as expeditiously as possible, priority being given to the more important positions. Removal may be postponed in the case of individuals who are absolutely required to insure demobilization of the Japanese armed forces in the outlying theaters or to carry out the provisions of this directive. When their assistance is no longer absolutely required they will be dismissed. The names of such individuals, their positions, the reason for their disqualification, and the reasons for their temporary retention will be promptly reported to this Headquarters. The time of their final dismissal will also be promptly reported.

APPENDIX 10-Continued

16. This Headquarters will provide for inspections and investigations necessary to check compliance with this directive, and the Imperial Japanese Government will render any assistance required for the making of such inspections and investigations. Action taken by the Japanese Government with respect to removal or denial of employment and with respect to disqualification of candidates for elective office will be reviewed and may be reversed by this Headquarters.

17. Willful falsification of or failure to make full and complete disclosures of any Questionnaire, report, or Application provided for in this directive will be punishable by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as a violation of the Surrender Terms. In addition, the Imperial Japanese Government will make any provisions necessary to provide adequate punishment in Japanese courts and under Japanese law for such willful falsification or non-disclosure and will undertake such prosecutions as may be required.

18. In addition to the general provisions of this directive covering all public offices, this Headquarters has made and may make more restrictive requirements respecting employment of certain classes of individuals at all levels in special fields.

19. All officials and subordinates of the Imperial Japanese Government affected by the terms of this order will be held ^{personally} responsible and strictly accountable for compliance with and adherence to the spirit and letter of this directive.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

H.W. ALLEN
Colonel, A.C.D.
Asst. Adjutant General

Inclosures:

- Appendix A--Removal and Exclusion Categories
- Appendix B--Questionnaire ((omitted))
- Appendix C--Questionnaire Record Card ((omitted))

APPENDIX "A"

REMOVAL AND EXCLUSION CATEGORIES

A. War Criminals

Persons arrested as suspected war criminals unless released or acquitted.

B. Career military and naval personnel: special police and officials of the war ministries.

APPENDIX 10-Continued

12. Each Plan will provide for screening of positions occupied by higher rank officials first. A duplicate set of ^{completed} Questionnaires will be provided at the Headquarters of each Ministry or other agency where there will be available for inspection or removal by this Headquarters.

13. In addition to the questionnaires each Ministry or other agency will maintain at its headquarters an alphabetical file of Questionnaire Record Cards substantially in the form indicated in Appendix "C" available for inspection or removal by this Headquarters. The cards will be filled out in English (also in Japanese if desired). Identical numbers, with an identifying symbol for each Ministry or other agency will be assigned to each Questionnaire and the Record Card relating thereto.

14. In order that the forthcoming election may ^{provide} a full opportunity for democratic elements in Japan to obtain memberships in the Imperial Diet denied them during the years of Japan's militaristic nationalism and aggression and in order to eliminate from the Diet the influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking into world conquest, any person who comes within the categories described in Appendix "A" shall be disqualified as a candidate for any elective position in the Imperial Diet. Any such person shall be disqualified from standing at any time as a candidate for Prefectural Governor or mayor of a city (shi). Also, all such persons shall be removed from and henceforth excluded from and appointment to the House of Peers. The Imperial Japanese Government shall adopt measures to enforce this disqualification of candidates for elective office, including the issuance of necessary regulations, the publication of disqualified categories prepared in conformity herewith and the certification of each candidate that he is not thereby disqualified from standing for election. A comprehensive report of the measures proposed and to be adopted will be furnished to this Headquarters.

15. The Imperial Japanese Government will make the following report to this Headquarters (in English; in triplicate):

- a. Reports required by Paragraph 6 and 14 hereof.
- b. An initial report of the Plan of each Ministry or other agency called for by Paragraph 11. This Headquarters may direct revision of any of these Plans if they are not considered adequate.
- c. A weekly report, divided into sections for the fields of competence of each Ministry or other agency, showing:
 - (1) Total numbers of positions whose incumbents are to be investigated.
 - (2) Number and type of positions investigated previously and during the current week.
 - (3) Number of persons removed or denied employment during the current week.
 - (4) Names, ranks, positions, and Questionnaire numbers of persons removed or denied employment during the current week.

APPENDIX 10-Continued

D. Persons influential in the activities of IRMA, IRAPS, and the Political Association of Great Japan.

Any person who has at any time:

1. Been a founder or national officer, a national director, national committee chairman, or a leading official of a prefectural or metropolitan subdivision of; or
2. Been an editor of any publication or organ of:
 - a. The Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Taisei Yokusankai) and any of its affiliates.
 - b. The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (Taisei Seijikai) and any of its affiliates or agencies.
 - c. The Political Association of Great Japan and any of its affiliates or agencies.

E. Officers of Financial and Development Organizations involved in Japanese expansions:

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

South Manchurian Railway Company
Manchuria Development Company
North China Development Company
Central China Development Company
Southern Development Company
Taiwan Development Company
Manchuria Heavy Industrial Development Company
Nanyo Development Company
Oriental Development Company
Wartime Finance Bank
United Funds Bank
Southern Development Bank
Overseas Fund Bank
Chosen Colonization Bank
Deutsche Bank Fuer Ostasien
Bank of Chosen
Bank of Taiwan
Bank of Manchukuo
Manchurian Development Bank
Korean Trust Company

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

APPENDIX 10--Continued

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

1. Member of:
 - Board of Fleet Admirals and Field Marshals
 - Supreme Military Council
 - Imperial General Headquarters
 - Army and Navy General Staff
 - Supreme Council for Direction of the War
2. Commissioned Officer in the Imperial Japanese Regular Army or Navy or in the Special Volunteer Reserve.
3. Commissioned or non-commissioned officer, enlisted man or civilian employee who served in or with the Military Police (Kempei Tai) or Naval Police, the TOKUMU KIKAN, TAIGUN TOKUMU BU, or other special or secret intelligence or military police organizations.
4. Ministry of War (Unless appointed since 2 September 1945)
 - Minister
 - Permanent Vice-Minister
 - Parliamentary Vice-minister
 - Parliamentary Councillor
 - Chief Secretary
 - All civilian officials of the civil service rank of Chokunin, or above, or who occupy positions normally held by persons of such rank.
5. Ministry of the Navy (Unless appointed since 2 September 1945)
 - Minister
 - Permanent Vice-minister
 - Parliamentary Vice-minister
 - Parliamentary Councillor
 - Chief Secretary
 - All civilian officials of the civil service rank of Chokunin, or above, or who occupy positions normally held by persons of such rank.

C. Influential members of Ultra-nationalistic, Terroristic or Secret Patriotic Societies.

Any persons who has at any time:

1. Been a founder, officer, or director of; or
2. Occupied any post of authority in; or
3. Been an editor of any publication or organ of; or
4. Made substantial voluntary contributions (a sum or property the value of which is large in itself or large in proportion to the means of the individual in question) to any of the organizations or their branches, subsidiaries, agencies, or affiliates (other than the organizations referred to in Paragraph D. below) described in the Memorandum to the Japanese Government on "Abolition of certain political parties, associations and societies" AG 091 (4 Jan 46) GS.

APPENDIX 10-Continued

11. Others;

Responsible Japanese Officials controlling collaborationist native governments in the Mongolian Federated Autonomous Government, the Philippines Puppet Republic, the Provisional Government of Free India, and Thailand.

APPENDIX 10-Continued

F. Governors of Occupied territories.

Japanese officials who have held the positions listed below:

1. Korea;
Governor General
Chief Civil Administrator
Member of the Privy Council
2. Formosa;
Governor General
Chief Civilain Administrator
3. Kwantung;
Governor General
Chief Administrator
Director of the Bureau of Pacification
4. South Seas;
Governor General
Director of South Seas Administration Office
5. Notherlands East Indies;
Chief Military Administrator
Chief Civil Administrator
6. Malaya;
Chief Military Administrator
Chief Civil Administrator
Mayor of Singapore
7. French Indo-China;
Governor General
Inspector General of Police
Director of Bureau of General Affairs
Financial Charge d'Affaires
8. Burma;
Chief of Political Affairs
Department of the Japanese
Military Administration
Chief of Internal Affairs
Department of the Central Administration
Advisor to the Burmese Administration
9. China;
Advisors to the Peking Puppet Government
Ambassador
10. Manchukuo;
Director of General Affairs Board
Vice-Director of General Affairs Board
Officers of the Central Organization of the Concordia Society

聯合國總司令部發日本政府宛一月四日附覺書 (A G O 九一。一 G S)

(件名 公務從事ニ適セザル者ノ公職ヨリノ除去ニ關スル件)

一、「ポツダム」宣言ハ「我等ハ無責任ナル軍國主義ガ世界ヨリ驅逐セラルルニ至ル迄ハ平和、安全及正義ノ新秩序ガ生ジ得ザルコトヲ主張スルモノナルヲ以テ日本國民ヲ欺瞞シ世界征服ノ舉ニ出ヅルノ過誤ヲ犯サシメタル者ノ權力及勢力ハ永久ニ除去セラレザルベカラズ」ト規定ス

二、「ポツダム」宣言ノ右條項ヲ實行スル爲茲ニ日本政府ニ對シ左ニ掲グル一切ノ者ヲ公職ヨリ罷免シ且官職ヨリ排除スベキコトヲ命ズ

軍國主義的國家主義及侵略ノ活潑ナル主唱者

一切ノ日本ノ極端ナル國家主義的團體、暴力主義的團體又ハ秘密愛國團體及其ノ機關又ハ關係團體ノ有力分子

大政翼贊會、翼贊政治會又ハ大日本政治會ノ活動ニ於ケル有力分子此等ノ用語ノ定義ハ本指令附屬書五號ノ通

三、本指令ニ於テ「公職」トハ左ノ地位ヲ意味シ且之ヲ包含ス
通常勅任官以上ノ階級 (又ハ一切ノ改正文官制度ニ於ケル同様ノ

N O T E

P A G E N I N E T Y

(90)

W A S N O T U S E D

六、本指令ニ於テ「官職ヨリ排除ス」トハ該當者ヲ一切ノ官職ニ就カシメザルコトヲ謂フ、故ニ公職ヨリ罷免セラレタル者ハ他ノ一切ノ官職ニ就クコトヲ得ズ又罷免セララルベキ公職ヲ有セザル者ト雖モ官職就任ノ資格ヲ剝奪セララルコトアルベシ、右公職保持ノ資格剝奪ハ第一項ニ引用セラレタル「ボツダム」宣言ノ條項ガ日本ニ於テ完全ニ履行セラルルニ至ル迄繼續ス

七、本指令ニ規定セラレタル者ヲ單ニ公職ヨリ罷免シ且官職ヨリ排除スルコトノミヲ以テシテハ「ボツダム」宣言ニ依リ考察セラレタル平和、安全及正義ノ新秩序樹立ニハ充分ナラザルベシ、日本ガ平和的傾向ヲ有スル責任アル政府ヲ獲得センガ爲ニハ日本國民ノ間ニ於ケル民主的傾向ノ復活強化ヲ助成シ基本的人權並ニ言論、宗教及思想ノ自由ヲ尊重スベキ新職員ヲ任命スルタメニ最大ノ注意ヲ拂ハザルベカラズ、若シ文官ノ資格ニ關スル現行諸規則ガ右ノ如キ者ノ任命ヲ阻害スルカ又ハ其ノ任命ノ範圍ヲ不當ニ局限スル場合ニハ右諸規則ハ改正又ハ廢止セララルベシ

八、本指令ニ依リ命令セラレタル罷免ハ重要度高キ地位ヨリ始メテ可及的速ニ實行スベシ、該當者ガ遠隔地ニ在ル日本軍隊ノ復員ヲ確實

階級)ヲ有スル文官ノ占ムル官職

D、通常文官ノ占メザル其他一切ノ官職ニシテ文官ノ勅任官以上相當ノモノ(特殊法人ノ場合ニ於テハ右用語ハ少クトモ取締役會長總裁社長、副總裁副社長、取締役理事、顧問相談役及監査役監事ヲ含ム)

四、本指令ニ於テ官職トハ日本ノ中央政府及都廳府縣並ニ其ノ機關、地方支部局(地方行政事務局ヲ含ム)及事務所ノ總テノ地位並ニ此等ノ官廳又ハ其ノ一切ノ機關ガ實際上ノ又ハ經營上ノ支配ヲ意味スル程度ノ資金關係ヲ有スル法人、協會其他ノ團體ニ於ケル總テノ地位ヲ意味シ且之ヲ包含ス

五、本指令ニ於テ「公職ヨリ罷免ス」トハ該當者ヲ在職中ノ公職ヨリ解雇シ右公職ニ對スル其ノ直接及間接ノ影響及參與ヲ終止セシムルコトヲ謂フ、公職ヨリ罷免セラレタル者ハ當司令部ノ承諾ヲ得ルニ非ザレバ一切ノ公私ノ年金又ハ其ノ他ノ手當又ハ利益ヲ得ル資格ナキモノトス、本手續ニ依リ罷免セラルル者ハ即決解職セラルベク其ノ者ガ日本法律ニ依リ享受シ居リタルベキ罷免前ノ審査其ノ他ノ先行手續ヲ受クル資格ナキモノトス

以テ許可ノ旨ヲ指示スル迄ハ斯カル一時的復職ヲ實施セザルモノトス
 一〇、官職ヨリ好マシカラザル者ガ一掃セラルルコトヲ確實ナラシムル
 爲左ノ措置ヲ實施スルモノトス

a、日本帝國政府ハ各省又ハ其ノ他ノ適當ナル各機關ニ對シ其ノ權限
 内ニ在ル第三項所定ノ地位ヨリ經歷上附屬書A號列舉ノ種類ニ屬シ
 タルコト明ナルカ、又ハ此ノ種ノ者タリシコト判明シ居ル者ヲ罷免
 スベキコトヲ訓令ス、後ニ掲グル調査表ハ罷免ノ通告以前ニ本人ヨ
 リ之ヲ提出セシム

b、日本帝國政府ハ更ニ各省又ハ其ノ他ノ適當ナル各機關ニ對シ附屬
 書B號所定ノ調査表ヲ作成シ且其ノ權限内ニ在ル第三項所定ノ地位
 ノ總テノ現職者及其ノ權限内ニ在ル官職ノ將來ノ志望者ニ對シ之ヲ
 配布スベキコトヲ訓令ス、右調査表ヲ審査ノ上其ノ結果及其ノ他政
 府ノ知り得タル一切ノ事項ニ基キ本指令ノ規定ニ從ヒ該當者ヲ罷免
 シ又ハ其ノ就職ヲ拒否ス

一一、各省又ハ其ノ他ノ適當ナル各機關ハ豫メ調査表ノ取扱ニ關スル計
 畫ヲ樹立シ左ノ事項ヲ規定スルモノトス

ナラシムル爲又ハ本指令ノ條項實施ノ爲ニ絶對必要ナル者ナルトキハ其ノ罷免ヲ延期スルコトヲ得、右ノ者ハ其ノ援助ガ絶對ニ必要トセラレザルニ至リタル時罷免セラルベシ、右ノ者ノ姓名、地位、失格ノ理由及其ノ一時的留任ノ理由ハ本司令部ニ直ニ報告セラルベク其ノ最終的罷免ノ時期モ亦即刻報告セラルベシ

九、附屬書A號ニハ本司令第二項實施ノ爲日本帝國政府ガ公職ヨリ罷免シ且官職ヨリ排除スベキ者ノ種類ノ表ヲ掲グ、附屬書A號ニ列舉セラレタル種類ニ該當スル者ハ本指令第八項及第十項ニ規定スル所ニ從ヒ公職ヨリ罷免セテ且爾後官職ヨリ排除セラルベシ、但シ日本帝國政府ニ於テ、其ノ必須ナル平和的行政事務處理ノ爲本指令ニ依リ罷免セラレタル者ヲ一時復職セシメルコト緊要ニシテ且他ニ適任者ヲ待ルコト不可能ナル旨主張スル場合ハ其ノ責任アル官吏ノ署名セル石趣旨ノ申請書ヲ本司令部ニ提出スルコトヲ得、本申請書ニハ其ノ者ノ姓名、官等、地位、職務及職責ヲ記載シ斯カル一時的復職ノ緊要ナル理由、一時的復職ノ期間及他ノ適任者ヲ得ル爲ニ爲シタル努力ヲ詳細ニ記載スベシ、本申請書ニハ下記第一〇項ニ規定セラレタル調査表一通ヲ附スベシ、日本帝國政府ハ本司令部ガ書面ヲ

充分ナル機會ヲ與フル爲及日本國民ヲ欺瞞シ世界征服ノ舉ニ出ヅルノ過誤ヲ犯サシメタル者ノ勢力ヲ新議會ヨリ除去スル爲附屬書 A 號所定ノ種類ニ該當スル一切ノ者ハ帝國議會ニ於ケル一切ノ選舉ニ係ル地位ニ對スル候補者タルノ資格ヲ剝奪セラレベキモノトス、右ノ者一切ハ時期ノ如何ヲ問ハズ地方長官又ハ市長ノ候補者タルノ資格ナキモノトス、又右ノ者ハ總テ貴族院ヨリ除去セラレ且今後其ノ議員ニ任命セララルコトヲ得ズ、日本帝國政府ハ右選舉ニ係ル地位ニ對スル候補者タルノ資格剝奪實施ノ爲所要ノ規則ノ發布、本指令ニ準據シテ作成シタル缺格者ノ種類ノ公告及本指令ニ依ル缺格者ニ非ザル旨ノ各候補者毎ノ證明ヲ含ム措置ヲ講ズベシ、政府ハ其ノ講ゼントスル措置ニ關シ包括的報告ヲ本司令部ニ提出スルモノトス

一五、日本帝國政府ハ左ノ報告書ヲ本司令部ニ提出ス（英文三通）

a、第八項及第十四項所定ノ報告書

b、第十一項所定ノ各省又ハ其ノ他ノ各機關ノ計畫ニ關スル第一次報告書、本司令部ハ右計畫ガ適當ナラズト認ムルトキハ其ノ訂正ヲ命ズルコトアルベシ

c、各省又ハ其ノ他ノ各機關ノ權限範圍毎ニ區分シ左ノ事項ヲ記載

a、配布

b、蒐集

c、審査

d、調査表ノ情報ニ基キ執ル措置

e、分類及綴込——機關、該當者ノ階級及執リタル措置（例へバ罷免又ハ留任）ニ關シ調査表ヲ参照シ得ル如キ方式ニ依ルベシ

一二、各計畫ハ官等ノ高キ者ノ占ムル地位ヲ第一ニ選擇スベキコトヲ

規定スルモノトス、各省又ハ其ノ他ノ各機關ハ記入済ノ調査表ノ謄

本一組ヲ本部ニ備付ケ本司令部ノ閱覽又ハ持出ニ便ナラシム

一三、各省又ハ其ノ他ノ各機關ハ調査表ト共ニ大略附屬書〇號所定ノ

型式ヲ有シ「アルファベット」順ニ綴込ミタル調査表記録「カード」

ヲ本部ニ備付ケ本司令部ノ閱覽又ハ持出ニ便ナラシムルモノトス、

右「カード」ハ英文ニテ（希望ニ依リテハ日本文ヲ添フルモノ可ナリ）

記入スルモノトス、各調査表ト之ニ關聯スル記録「カード」トニハ

各省又ハ其ノ他ノ各機關ヲ示ス記號及同一番號ヲ附スルモノトス

一四、來ルベキ選舉ニ於テ日本ノ民主主義的分子ニ對シ日本ノ軍國主

義的國家主義及侵略ノ期間中拒否セラレタル帝國議會ノ議席獲得ノ

日本法律ニ依リ適當ナル處罰ヲ爲スニ必要ナル一切ノ規定ヲ爲シ且必要ナル起訴ヲ行フモノトス

一八、一切ノ公裁ニ及ブ本指令ノ一般的規定ノ外ニ本司令部ハ特殊分野ニ於テ總テノ等級ニ互リ或種ノ個人ノ就職ニ關シ一層制限的ナル要件ヲ既ニ設ケタルガ今後モ之ヲ設クルコトアルベシ

一九、本命令ノ條項ニ依リ影響ヲ受クベキ日本帝國政府ノ總テノ官吏及下級職員ハ本指令ノ精神及文句ノ遵奉及遵守ニ付個人的ニ且嚴格ニ責任ヲ負フベキモノトス

最高司令官ニ代リ

高級副官兼高級副官補

H. W. アレン 大佐

シタル週間報告書

- (1) 調査ヲ要スル現職者ノ占ムル地位ノ總數
 (2) 前ニ調査セラレタル地位及當該週間ニ調査セラレタル地位ノ數及類型

- (3) 當該週間ニ能免セラレ又ハ就職ヲ拒否セラレタル者ノ數
 (4) 當該週間ニ能免セラレ又ハ就職ヲ拒否セラレタル者ノ姓名、階級、地位及調査表番號

一六、本司令部ハ本指令ガ遵守セラレ居ルヤ否ヲ定ムル爲必要ナル視察及調査ノ準備ヲ爲スベク日本帝國政府ハ右ノ視察及調査ノ實施ニ必要ナル一切ノ援助ヲ爲スベク。罷免又ハ就職拒否ニ關シ及選舉ニ係ル地位ニ對スル候補者タルノ資格剝奪ニ關シ日本政府ノ講ジタル措置ハ本司令部ニ依リ審査セラレバク員取消サルルコトアルベシ

一七、本指令所定ノ一切ノ調査表、報告書若ハ申請書ノ故意ノ虛偽記載又ハ此等ノ中ニ於ケル充分且完全ナル發表ノ懈怠ハ降伏條件ノ違反トシテ聯合國最高司令官之ヲ處罰サルコトヲ得ベシ更ニ日本帝國政府ハ右ノ如キ故意ノ虛偽記載又ハ不發表ニ對シ日本裁判所ニ於テ

ル地位ニ在ル總テノ文官

五 海軍省（但シ昭和二十年九月二日以後任命セラレタル者ヲ除ク）

大臣、次官、政務次官、參與官、高級副官

勅任官以上ノ總テノ文官又ハ通常勅任官以上ノ者ニ依リ占メラルル地位ニ在ル總テノ文官

C 極端ナル國家主義的團體、暴力主義的團體又ハ秘密愛國團體ノ有力分子

日本政府ニ對スル覺書「或種ノ政黨、協會其ノ他ノ團體ノ廢止ニ關スル件」AG〇九一（昭和二十一年一月四日附）GS所掲ノ團體又ハ其ノ支部、補助團體、機關若ハ關係團體（下記D項ニ引用セル團體ヲ除ク）ノ何レカニ對シ時期ノ如何ヲ問ハズテノ關係アリタル者

1 創立者、役員又ハ理事タリシ者

2 要職ヲ占メタル者

3 一切ノ刊行物又ハ機關誌紙ノ編輯者

4 自發的ニ多額ノ寄附（寄附シタル金額又ハ財産ノ價格ガ絶對的ニ多額ナルカ又ハ本人ノ財産ニ比シ多額ナルモノ）ヲ爲シタル者

附屬書 A 號

能免及排除スベキ種類

A 戦争犯罪人

戦争犯罪人容疑者トシテ逮捕セラレタル者但シ釋放又ハ無罪放免セラレタル者ヲ除ク

R 職業陸海軍職員——陸海軍省ノ特別警察職員及官吏

時期ノ如何ヲ問ハズ左ノ地位ノ何レカヲ占メタルコトアル一切ノ者

一、元帥府、軍事參議院、大本營、參謀本部、軍令部又ハ最高戦争指導會議ノ一員

二、帝國正親陸海軍將校又ハ特別志願豫備將校

三、憲兵隊、海軍保安隊、特務機關、海軍特務部又ハ其ノ他ノ特別苦

ハ秘密諜報機關又ハ陸海軍警察機關ニ於テ又ハ之ト共ニ勤務スル武官、兵又ハ軍屬

四、陸軍省（但シ昭和二十年九月二日以後任命セラレタル者ヲ除ク）

大臣、次官、政務次官、參與官、高級副官

勅士官以上ノ總テノ文官、又ハ通常勅任官以上ノ者ニ依リ占メラル

金融金庫、資金統合銀行、南方開發金庫、外資金庫、朝鮮殖産銀行、獨逸東亞銀行、朝鮮銀行、台灣銀行、滿洲中央銀行、滿洲拓殖銀行、朝鮮信託株式會社

其ノ他ノ一切ノ銀行、開發會社又ハ機關ニシテ其ノ主要目的ガ植民地若ハ日本占領地ニ於ケル植民及開發活動ニ對スル金融又ハ植民地若ハ日本占領地ノ財政的資源ノ動員若ハ支配ニ依ル電需生産ニ對スル金融ニ在リタルモノ

F 占領地ノ行政長官

左ノ地位ニ在リタル日本官吏

一 朝鮮

總督、政務總監、中樞院參議

二 台灣

總督、總務長官

三 關東州

總督、行政長官、警察部長

四 南洋廳

總督、南洋行政事務局

D 大政翼贊會、翼贊政治會及大日本政治會ノ活動ニ於ケル有力分子
時期ノ如何ヲ問ハズ

1 左ノ團體ノ創立者、中央役員、中央理事、中央委員會委員長、又
ハ都道府縣支部ノ指導的役員タリシ者

2 左ノ團體ノ刊行物又ハ機關誌紙ノ編輯者タリシ者

a 大政翼贊會及一切ノ關係團體

b 翼贊政治會及一切ノ關係團體又ハ機關

c 大日本政治會及一切ノ關係團體又ハ機關

E 日本ノ膨脹ニ關係セル金融機關並ニ開發機關ノ役員

昭和十二年七月七日ト昭和二十年九月二日トノ間ニ於テ時期ノ如何ヲ
問ハズ左ノ地位ヲ占メタル者

左ノ機關ノ何レカノ取締役會長、總裁社長、副總裁副社長、取締役
ノ理事、顧問相談役若ハ監査役監事又ハ昭和十二年七月七日以後日
本軍占領地域内ニ於テ左ノ機關ノ支店ノ支配人

南滿洲鐵道株式會社、滿洲拓殖株式會社、北支那開發株式會社、

中文那振興株式會社、南洋拓殖株式會社、台灣拓殖株式會社、滿

洲重工業株式會社、南洋興發株式會社、東洋拓殖株式會社、戰時

- 一 軍國主義的政權反對者ヲ攻撃シ又ハ其ノ逮捕ニ寄與シタル一切ノ者
- 二 軍國主義的政權反對者ニ對シ暴行ヲ使喚シ又ハ敢行シタル一切ノ者
- 三 日本ノ侵略計畫ニ關シ政府ニ於テ活潑且重要ナル役割ヲ演ジタル
カ又ハ言論、著作若ハ行動ニ依リ好戰的國家主義及侵略ノ活潑ナル
主唱者タルコトヲ明ニシタル一切者

五 蘭領印度

軍政監、民政長官

六 「マライ」

軍政官、民政長官、「シンガポール」市長

七 佛領印度支那

總督、警視總監、總務局長、財政事務取扱者

八 「ビルマ」

「ビルマ」政府顧問、日本軍政監部政務部長、中央行政部内務部長

九 支那

南京傀儡政府顧問、大使

十 滿洲國

總務長官、總務廳次長、協和會中央機關役員

十一 其ノ他

蒙疆聯合自治政府、フィリピン傀儡共和國、自由印度假政府及「タイ」國ニ於テ現地人ノ到日協力派行政機構ノ統制ニ對シ責任アル日本官吏

其ノ他ノ軍國主義者及極端ナル國家主義者

勅令第百九號

第一條 昭和二十一年一月四日附聯合國最高司令官覺書公務從事ニ適セザル者ノ公職ヨリノ除去ニ關スル件ニ掲グル條項ニ該當スル者トシテ内閣總理大臣ノ指定スル者一以下覺書該當者ト稱スニシテ通常勅任待遇以上ノ者ノ占ムル官職ニ在ルモノハ退官又ハ退職セシメラレ爾後官職ニ就クコトヲ得ズ

前項ノ規定ニ該當スル者ニ付餘人ヲ以テ代フルコト困難ナル事情アルトキハ同項ノ規定ニ拘ラズ内閣總理大臣ノ定ムル所ニ依リ其ノ者ヲ官職ニ留任又ハ再任セシムルコトヲ得覺書該當者ハ第一項ノ規定ニ該當セザルモノト雖モ官職ニ就カシメザルコトアルベシ

第二條 前條ニ於テ官職トハ官廳ノ特別ノ支配ニ屬スル會社、協會其ノ他ノ團體トシテ内閣總理大臣ノ指定スル團體ノ職員ノ職ヲ含ムモノトシテ通常勅任待遇以上ノ者ノ占ムル官職トハ此等ノ團體ニ付テハ其ノ幹部タル職員ノ職ニシテ内閣總理大臣ノ指定スルモノヲ謂フ

第三條 第一條第一項ノ覺書ニ基キ退官又ハ退職シタル者ハ内閣總理大臣ノ特ニ定ムル場合ヲ除クノ外公私ノ恩給、年金其ノ他ノ手當又ハ利益ヲ受クルコトヲ得ズ

第四條 覺書該當者ハ帝國議會ノ議員又ハ市長ト爲ルコトヲ得ズ其ノ現ニ帝國議會ノ議員タル者ハ其ノ職ヲ失フモノトス

勅令
 朕樞密顧問ノ諮詢ヲ經テ昭和二十年勅令第五百四十二號
 一「ポツダム」宣言ノ受諾ニ伴ヒ發スル命令ニ關スル件ニ基
 ク就職禁止、退官、退職等ニ關スル件ヲ裁可シ茲ニ之ヲ公
 布セシム

昭和二十一年二月二十七日

御名 御璽

内閣總理大臣兼 幣原 喜重郎

第一復員大臣 幣原 喜重郎

第二復員大臣 幣原 喜重郎

内務大臣 三 土 忠 造

司法大臣 岩 田 宙 造

外務大臣 吉 田 茂 造

國務大臣 松 本 烝 治

厚生大臣 芦 田 均 治

大藏大臣 澁 澤 敬 三

商工大臣 小 笠 原 三 郎

國務大臣 小 笠 原 三 郎

文部大臣 安 倍 一 三

農林大臣 村 上 義 一

運輸大臣 石 橋 武 重

國務大臣 樽 橋 渡

テ内閣總理大臣ニ之ヲ送付スベシ
 議員候補者ニ付第一條第一項ノ指定アリタルトキハ當該
 員候補者ハ議員候補者タルコトヲ辭シタルモノト看做ス
 第七條各廳ハ内閣總理大臣ノ定ムル所ニ依リ第一條ノ規
 定ノ適用ニ關シ必要ナル調査表ヲ徴スベシ
 第八條第五條第一項一同條第三項ニ於テ準用スル場合ヲ
 含ム若ハ第六條第二項ノ書面又ハ前條ノ調査表ニ虛偽ノ
 記載ヲ爲シ又ハ事實ヲ隱蔽シタル記載ヲ爲シタル者及同條
 ノ調査表ヲ改セラレ之ヲ提出セザル者ハ一年以下ノ懲役若
 ハ禁錮又ハ三千圓以下ノ罰金ニ處ス各廳ガ第一條第一項ノ
 覺書ニ基キ報告書ヲ聯合國際高司令官ニ提出スル場合ニ於
 テ其ノ報告書ニ虛偽ノ記載ヲ爲シ又ハ事實ヲ隱蔽シタル記
 載ヲ爲シタル者ニ付亦同シ

附則
 本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

第五條 地方長官貴族院多額納稅者議員互選規則第四條及
 第三十九條ノ互選人名簿ヲ調製セントスル場合ニ於テハ互
 選人タルベキ者ヲシテ其ノ者ガ覺書該當者ニ非ザル者ナル
 コトヲ證スルニ足ル書面ヲ提出セシムベシ
 地方長官前項ノ書面ヲ受取りタルトキハ直ニ内務大臣ヲ經
 テ内閣總理大臣ニ之ヲ送付スベシ
 前二項ノ規定ハ貴族院旧子男爵議員又ハ貴族院帝國學士院
 會員議員ノ選舉ヲ行フ場合ニ之ヲ準用ス但シ地方長官トア
 ルハ貴族院伯子男爵議員ニ付テハ宗秩寮總裁、貴族院帝國
 學士院會員議員ニ付テハ選舉管理者トシ書面ノ送付ニ付テ
 ハ内務大臣ヲ經ルコトヲ要セザルモノトス
 第六條 覺書該當者ハ衆議員候補者タルコトヲ得ズ
 衆議員議員選舉法第六十七條第一項乃至第三項ノ規定ニ依
 ル議員候補者ノ屈出又ハ推薦屈出一以下屈出又ハ推薦屈出
 ト稱スルヲ爲サントスル者ハ選舉長ニ對シ議員候補者タル
 ベキ者ガ覺書該當者ニ非ザル者ナルコトヲ證スルニ足ル書
 面ヲ併セ提出スベシ
 選舉長議員候補者タルベキ者ガ覺書該當者ナルコトヲ確認
 シタルトキハ其ノ者ニ係ル屈出又ハ推薦屈出ヲ受理スルコ
 トヲ得ズ
 選舉長第二項ノ書面ヲ受取りタルトキハ直ニ内務大臣ヲ經

令第一條第一項ノ規定ニ依ル指定ハ本人ニ對スル通知ヲ
 以テ之ヲ爲ス
 內閣總理大臣前項ノ通知ヲ爲ス場合ニ於テハ衆議院議員
 候補者又ハ貴族院多額納稅者議員互選人ニ關スルモノニ
 在リテハ關係地方長官ニ、貴族院伯子男爵議員被選人ニ
 關スルモノニ在リテハ宗秩系總裁ニ、貴族院帝國學士院
 會員議員互選人ニ關スルモノニ在リテハ帝國學士院長ニ
 對シ併セテ其ノ旨ヲ通知ス
 第二條 覺書該當者ニシテ令第二條ノ團體ノ幹部タル職
 員ノ職ニ在ルモノハ當該團體ノ主管大臣ニ於テ之ヲ解任
 スルモノトス
 第三條 令第一條第二項ノ規定ニ依リ覺書該當者ヲ留任
 又ハ再任セシムルハ覺書第八項又ハ第九項但書ニ該當ス
 ル場合ニ限ル
 第四條 令第二條前段ノ團體及同條後段ノ團體ノ幹部タ
 ル職員ノ職ハ別表第二ニ依ル
 第五條 (省略)

閣 令
内務省令

第一號

昭和二十一年勅令第百九號（昭和二十年勅令第五百四十二號「ポツダム」宣言ノ受諾ニ伴ヒ發スル命令ニ關スル件ニ基ク就職禁止、退官、退職等ニ關スル件）施行ニ關スル件左ノ通定ム

昭和二十一年二月二十八日

内閣總理大臣 男爵 幣原喜重郎
内務大臣 三土 忠造

第一條 昭和二十一年勅令第百九號（昭和二十年勅令第五百四十二號「ポツダム」宣言ノ受諾ニ伴ヒ發スル命令ニ關スル件ニ基ク就職禁止、退官、退職等ニ關スル件）（以下令ト稱ス）第一條第一項ノ規定ニ基キ覺書該當者トシテ指定セラルベキ者ノ範圍ハ別表第一ニ依ル

法令ヲ含ムノ正規ノ任用規定ニ依リ現役將校一從前ノ將校相當官ヲ含ムニ任用セラレ將校任用ノ當初ヨリ陸軍武官服役令（陸軍軍人服役令、陸軍服役條例其ノ他之ニ相當スル舊法令ヲ含ム）ニ依ル現役ニ服シタル者

3 陸軍特別志願豫備將校

幹部候補生、操縱候補生等ヨリ豫備役將校ト爲リタル者ニシテ昭和十四年勅令第七百三十一號ニ依リ志願ニ基キ現役ニ服シタルモノ

4 正規海軍將校

海軍武官任用令（海軍高等武官補充條例、海軍高等武官任用條例其ノ他之ニ相當スル舊法令ヲ含ム）ノ正規ノ任用規定（昭和十九年勅令第四百四十六號及舊昭和十七年勅令第五百號ヲ含ム）ニ依リ現役士官又ハ現役特務士官ニ任用セラレ、士官又ハ特務士官任用ノ當初ヨリ海軍武官服役令（海軍特務士官服役令、海軍高等武

附 則

本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

別表第一

覺書該當者トシテ指定セララルベキ者ノ範圍左ノ如シ

一 戦争犯罪人

戦争犯罪人容疑者トシテ逮捕セラレタル者但シ釋放又

ハ無罪放免セラレタル者ヲ除ク

二 職業陸海軍職員、陸海軍省ノ特別警察職員及官吏

時期ノ如何ヲ問ハズ左ノ地位ノ何レカヲ占メタルコ

トアル一切ノ者

1 元帥府、軍事參議院、大本營、參謀本部、軍令

部又ハ最高戦争指導會議ノ一員

2 正規陸軍將校

陸軍補充令（陸軍補充條例其ノ他之ニ相當スル舊

ニ依リ占メラルル地位ニ在ル總テノ文官

3 海軍省（但シ昭和二十年九月二日以後任命セラレタル者ヲ除ク）大臣、次官、政務次官、參與官、高級副官、勅任官以上ノ總テノ文官又ハ通常勅任官以上ノ者ニ依リ占メラルル地位ニ在ル總テノ文官

三

極端ナル國家主義的團體、暴力主義的團體又ハ秘密愛國團體ノ有力分子左ニ掲グル團體ノ何レカニ對シ時期ノ如何ヲ問ハズ左ノ關係アリタル者

1 創立者、役員又ハ理事タリシ者

2 要職ヲ占メタル者

3 一切ノ刊行物又ハ機關誌紙ノ編輯者

4 自發的ニ多額ノ寄附（寄附シタル金額又ハ財産ノ價格ガ絶對的ニ多額ナルカ又ハ本人ノ財産ニ比シ多額ナルモノ）ヲ爲シタル者

東京都

官准士官服役令其ノ他之ニ相當スル舊法令ヲ含ム）ニ
依ル現役ニ服シタル者

5 海軍特別志願隊備將校

イ 召集中ノ隊備員ニシテ海軍豫備員ヨリスル海軍武

官任用等特例（舊昭和九年勅令第一百七十三號ヲ含ム）

ニ依リ志願ニ基キ現役士官ニ任用セラレタルモノ

ロ 召集中ノ豫備役ノ士官及特務士官ニシテ海軍武官

服役臨時特例第二條ノ規定ニ依リ志願ニ基キ現役ニ

服シタルモノ

6 憲兵隊、特務機關、海軍特務部又ハ其ノ他ノ特別若

ハ秘密諜報機關又ハ陸海軍警察機關ニ於テ又ハ之ト共

ニ勤務スル武官、兵又ハ軍屬

7 陸軍省（但シ昭和二十年九月二日以降任命セラレタ

ル者ヲ除ク）大臣、次官、政務次官、參與官、高級副

官、勅任官以上ノ總テノ文官又ハ通常勅任官以上ノ者

- 明倫會
- 瑞穗俱樂部
- 尊攘同志會
- 大化會
- 天行會
- 東亞聯盟（東亞聯盟同志會及東亞聯盟協會ヲ含ム）
- 東方同志會
- 東方會
- やまとけすび本社
- 全日本青年俱樂部
- 東南亞細亞民族解放同盟
- 東亞協會
- 東亞新秩序研究會
- 大東亞建設協會
- 大東亞青年隊
- 大東亞建設國民運動研究會

APPENDIX 11-Continued

大日本一新會
大日本生產黨
大日本赤誠會
大東亞協會
大東塾
言論報國會
玄洋社
時局協議會
鶴鳴莊
建國會
金鷄學院
黑龍會
國際反共聯盟
國際政經學會
國粹大眾黨
國體擁護聯合會

勤皇護國會
皇民實踐協議會
東京創生會
勤皇まこと社
維新公論社
御 栢 塾
勤皇維新同盟
事變處理研究會
日本思想研究會
大日本勤皇同志會
皇國運動同盟
青年亞細亞同盟
東亞思想戰研究所
南 鵬 會
政 教 社
大日本經國聯盟

大亞細亞協會
亞細亞大陸協會
興亞滅共聯盟
興亞運動同志會
對支同志會
同仁會
大東亞青年同盟
大和俱樂部
大日本勤皇會
皇道翼實青年聯盟
聖戰明徵國民運動總本部
明倫會聯合會
國粹同盟
天關打開期成會
大日本皇道會
愛國社

勤皇まことおすび京都地方事務局

大阪府

勤皇まことおすび大坂地方事務局

國柱團

天柱塾

長崎縣

長崎創生會

新潟縣

神農塾

茨城縣

紫山塾

水戸ひもろぎ塾

愛郷塾

愛郷會

一縣勤皇運動

勤皇やまとおすび茨城地方事務局

國策社
聖戰完勝會
全日本特攻隊總本部
世界皇化會
大直會
神風特攻後續隊
皇國同志會
アジャ青年社
振東塾
直心道場
北海道
北海道國民道場
京都府
一心塾
大道塾
至心寮

富山縣

立山塾

雄姿塾

聖明塾

富山青年有志會

頌眞塾

岡山縣

勤皇まことおすび岡山地方事務局

岡山市勤皇まことおすび

倉敷市勤皇まことおすび

和氣勤皇まことおすび

津山勤皇まことおすび

中和勤皇まことおすび

八束勤皇まことおすび

岐阜縣

國民生活研究所

東天會

愛知縣

勤皇やまと和すび津島道場

長野縣

信濃ひもろぎ塾

福島縣

福島ひもろぎ塾

皇道維新塾

青森縣

東天會

青森縣勤皇青年同盟

振東塾

山形縣

米澤ひもろぎ塾

東光會

小松勤皇やまと和すび

イ

大

大政翼贊會關係團體
大日本翼贊壯年團

都道府縣協力會議議長
都道府縣支部ノ支部長、事務局長及事務局長各部長
中央本部事務局長及中央訓練所ノ各部長及有力ナル
中央本部事務局長
中央本部事務局長
中央協力會議議長
總務
常任總務
顧問

副團長
顧問
總理事務
理事
幹事
本部長
都道府縣支部ノ團長、副團長、總務、本部長及各
部長

口
大日本興亞同盟

和歌山縣

男健會

香川縣

香川勤皇まこと社すび

福岡縣

大亞拓士義塾

興南青年塾

佐賀縣

佐賀縣維新同志會

四

大政翼贊會、翼贊政治會及大日本政治會ノ活動ニ於ケル有力分子時期ノ如何ヲ問ハズ左ノ地位ニ在リタル

者

1 大政翼贊會

新體制準備委員

總裁

副總裁

黨任顧問

3

糞

大日本勞務報國會
國防機械化協會

糞資政治會
糞資政治結集準備會委員

總裁

顧問

常任總務

總務

政務調查會長

代議士會長

事務局長

會計監督

事務局各部長

4

大日本政治會
創立ノ籌畫ニ參シタル者

總裁

顧問

總務

幹事長

政務調查會長

總務會長

代議士會長

ハ
其ノ他ノ關係團體

總裁
總理
副總裁
常任顧問
理事長
副理事長
常務理事
理事
事務總長
事務次長
事務局各局長
地方支部長

左ノ團體ノ中央本部ニ於ケル代表者及最高執行者

大日本產業報國會
農業報國聯盟
商業報國團
日本海運報國團
大日本青少年團
大日本婦人會

南洋拓殖株式會社
 臺灣拓殖株式會社
 滿洲重工業株式會社
 南洋興發株式會社
 南洋拓殖株式會社
 戰時金融金庫
 資金統合銀行
 南方開發金庫
 外資金庫
 朝鮮殖産銀行
 獨逸東亞銀行
 朝鮮銀行
 臺灣銀行
 滿洲中央銀行
 滿洲拓殖銀行
 朝鮮信託株式會社

其ノ他ノ一切ノ銀行、開發會社又ハ機關ニシテ其ノ主

要目的方植民地若ハ日本占領地ニ於ケル植民及開發活

動ニ對スル金融又ハ植民地若ハ日本占領地ノ財政的資

源ノ動員若ハ支配ニ依ル軍需生産ニ對スル金融ニ在リ

五

中支那振興株式會社	北支那開發株式會社	南支那拓殖株式會社	南滿洲鐵道株式會社	配人タリシ者	十二年七月七日以後日本軍占領地域ニ於テ其ノ支店ノ古	理事、顧問相談役若ハ監査役監事タリシ者又ハ昭和	締役、	行又ハ會社等ノ取締役會長、總裁社長、副總裁副社長、取	十二年七月七日ト昭和二十年九月二日トノ間ニ於テ左ノ銀	日本ノ膨脹ニ關係セル金融機關竝ニ開發機關ノ役員昭和	合ニ於テハ各之ニ相當スルモノヲ含ムモノトス	備考 改廢ニ依ル團體又ハ役員ノ名稱ニ異動アリタル場	前記1乃至5ノ列記ハ團體ノ規約、職制等ノ	編輯者タリシ者	6 前記1乃至5ニ掲グル團體ノ刊行物又ハ機關誌紙ノ	5 眞實政治證明確立勸議會構成員	會計監督 各部 長
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4 南洋廳

昭和十二年七月七日以後ノ南洋廳長官

5 蘭領印度

軍政監、海軍擔當軍政地區ノ民政府總監及陸軍擔當

軍政地區ノ陸軍司政長官ノ最上位ニ在リタル者

6 「マライ」

軍政監、陸軍軍政最高顧問及「シンガポール」市長

7 佛領印度支那

昭和十六年十二月八日以後ノ佛印特派特命全權大使

佛印總督府總務長官事務取扱

印度支那銀行支配人

8 「ビルマ」

「ビルマ」軍政最高顧問、「ビルマ」政府最高顧問、

タルモノ

六 占領地ノ行政長官等

左ノ地位ニ在リタル者

1 朝鮮

昭和十二年七月七日以後ノ朝鮮總督、朝鮮總督府政務

總監竝朝鮮總督府中樞院ノ議長副議長顧問及參議

2 臺灣

昭和十二年七月七日以後ノ臺灣總督及臺灣總督府總務

長官

3 關東州

昭和六年九月十八日以後ノ關東長官、滿洲國駐劄特命

全權大使及關東局總長

「タイ」國既創行命全權大使

七 其ノ他ノ軍國王親者及極端ナル國家主義者

一 軍國主義的政權反對者ヲ攻撃シ又ハ其ノ逮捕ニ寄與シタル一切ノ者

二 軍國主義的政權反對者ニ對シ暴行ヲ使嗾シ又ハ敢行シタル一切ノ者

三 日本ノ侵略計畫ニ關シ政府ニ於テ活潑且重要ナル役割ヲ演ジタルカ又ハ言論、著作者ハ行動ニ依リ好戰的國家主義及侵略ノ活潑ナル主唱者タルコトヲ明ニシタル一切ノ者

別表第二

令第二條前段ノ會社、
協會其ノ他ノ團體

勅任官又ハ之ニ相當スベキ地位ニ在リタル者ニシテ

主任級「ビルマ」政府顧問タリシ者及「ビルマ」國

駐劄特命全權大使

9 支那

南京政府最高顧問、勅任官又ハ之ニ相當スベキ地位

ニ在リタル者ニシテ主任級南京政府顧問^同タリシ者及南

京政府成立後ノ中華民國駐劄特命全權大使

10 滿洲國

總務廳長官、總務廳次長及協和會中央機關役員

11 其他

蒙古聯合自治政府最高顧問及同政務顧問

「フィリピン」軍政最高顧問及「フィリピン」國駐

劄特命全權大使光機關長

帝都高速度三交通會社	大日本育英會	船舶運營會	損害保險中央會	生命保險中央會	日本證券取引所	恩給金庫	國民更生金庫	庶民金庫	商工中央金庫	農林中央金庫	北海道拓殖銀行	日本勸業銀行	日本興業銀行	橫濱正金銀行	日本銀行	大日本醫療團	交易營團	中央食糧營團	農地開發營團	住宅營團	產業設備營團
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總裁、副總裁、理事及監事	會長、理事長、理事及監事	總裁、副總裁、理事長、副理事長、理事及監事	理事長、副理事長、理事及監事	總裁、副總裁、理事長、副理事長、理事及監事	理事長、副理事長、理事及監事	理事長、副理事長、理事及監事	理事長、副理事長、理事及監事	理事長、副理事長、理事及監事	理事長、副理事長、理事及監事	理事長、副理事長、理事及監事	頭取、副頭取、取締役及監查役	理事長、副理事長、理事及監事	總裁、副總裁、理事及監事	頭取、副頭取、取締役及監查役	總裁、副總裁、理事及監事	總裁、副總裁、理事及監事	總裁、副總裁、理事及監事	總裁、副總裁、理事及監事	理事長、副理事長、理事及監事	理事長、副理事長、理事及監事	總裁、副總裁、理事及監事
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Imperial Ordinance No.101(1946) pertaining to ultra-nationalistic, terroristic and militaristic societies and groups.

勅令第百一號

朕昭和二十年勅令第五百四十二號「ポツダム」宣言ノ受諾ニ伴ヒ發スル命令ニ關スル件ニ基ケ政黨、協會其ノ他ノ團體ノ結成ノ禁止等ニ關スル件ヲ裁可シ茲ニ之ヲ公布セシム

御名 御璽

昭和二十一年二月二十二日

內閣總理大臣 男爵 幣原 喜重郎
內務大臣 三 土 忠 造

第一條 政黨、協會其ノ他ノ團體ニシテ其ノ目的又ハ行爲ガ左ノ各號ノ一ニ該當スルモノハ之ヲ結成スルコトヲ得ズ

一、 占領軍ニ對スル反抗若ハ反對又ハ日本國政府ガ聯合國最高司令官ノ要求ニ基キテ發シタル命令ニ對スル反抗若ハ反對

二、 日本國ノ侵略的對外軍事行動ノ支拂ヲ正常化
三、 日本國ガ他ノアジア、インドネシア又ハマレ

3	特殊銀行	出資者タル會社	左ニ掲クルモノガ最大ノ	社長、理事及監事方内地全般ニ瓦ルモノ	鑛山統制會	化學工業統制會	金屬工業統制會	纖維統制會	輕金屬統制會	車輛統制會	產業機械統制會	瓦斯統制會	石油統制會	石炭統制會	セメント統制會	自動車統制會	電氣機械統制會	精密機械統制會	全國金融統制會
2	國策會社又ハ管團				統制會社ニ依ル統制會社ニシテ其ノ目的トスル事業														
1	政府		社長、副社長、取締役及監査役又ハ之ニ相當スベキ役員																

會長、副會長、理事長、理事及監事

接ニ所有シ又ハ支配スル資産ニ關スル取引ハ之ヲ爲スコトヲ得ズ

政府ハ前項ノ資産（帳簿、書類及記録ヲ含ム）ヲ接收保管スルモノトス

政府ハ前項ノ接收保管ニ係ル資産ヲ食糧ノ生産其ノ他民生上必要ナル用途ニ使用スルコトヲ得

第四條 左ノ各號ノ一ニ該當スル團體ハ内務大臣ノ特ニ定

ムル場合ヲ除クノ外之ヲ第一條第一項ノ團體ト看做ス
一其ノ主要役員ノ孰レカ左記ノ一ニ該當スルモノ

（イ）第二條ノ規定ニ依リ解散シタル團體（同條ノ規定ノ適用前解散シタル第一條第一項各號ノ一ニ該當スル團體ニシテ内務大臣ノ指定スルモノヲ含ム）ノ構成員
タリシ者

（ロ）昭和五年一月一日以後現役ニ在リタル正規ノ陸海軍ノ將校又ハ特別志願隊備將校タリシ者

（ハ）憲兵隊、特務機關、海軍特務部又ハ其ノ他ノ陸海軍警察機關ノ特殊若ハ秘密謀報機關ニ勤務シタル者又

一人種ノ指導者タルコトノ僭稱
 四日本國內ニ於ケル外國人ノ貿易、商業又ハ職業從事ヨ
 リノ排除

五日本國及諸外國間ニ於ケル自由ナル文化又ハ學術ノ交
 流ニ對スル反對

六日本國內ニ於ケル軍事的若ハ準軍事的訓練ノ實施、陸
 海軍軍人タリシ者ニ對スル同等ノ民間人ニ與ヘラルル
 以上ノ恩典ノ供與若ハ特種ノ發言權ノ付與又ハ軍國主
 義若ハ軍人的精神ノ存續

七暗殺其ノ他ノ暴力主義的計畫ニ依ル政策ノ變更又ハ斯
 カル方法ヲ是認スルガ如キ傾向ノ助長若ハ正當化

政黨、協會其ノ他ノ團體又ハ個人若ハ集團ハ前項各號ノ
 一二該當スル行爲ヲ爲スコトヲ得ズ

第二條 昭和二十一年一月四日附聯合國最高司令官覺書或
 種ノ政黨、協會其ノ他ノ團體ノ廢止ニ關スル件ニ該當ス
 ル團體トシテ內務大臣ノ指定スルモノハ解散ス

第三條 前二條ノ團體ガ其ノ全部又ハ一部ニ付直接又ハ間

四 役員ノ住所及氏名、軍隊又ハ警察ニ勤務シタル者ニ在

リテハ其ノ旨竝ニ其ノ現ニ所屬シタル團體ノ名稱

五 有力ナル財政的援助者ノ住所及氏名竝ニ其ノ援助ノ金額

六 構成員ノ住所及氏名ノ名簿

前二項ノ規定ハ労働組合及之ニ準ズベキ労働者又ハ被
傭者ノ團體ニハ之ヲ適用セズ

第六條 第一條ノ規定ニ違反シタル者ハ三年以下ノ懲役若
ハ禁錮又ハ五千圓以下ノ罰金ニ處ス

第七條 第五條第二項ノ規定ニ係ル届出ヲ爲サズ又ハ虚偽
ノ届出ヲ爲シタル者ハ千圓以下ノ罰金ニ處ス

第八條 法人ノ代表者又ハ法人若ハ人ノ代理人、使用人其
ノ他ノ從業者其ノ法人又ハ人ノ業務ニ關シ第六條ノ違反
行爲ヲ爲シタルトキハ行爲者ヲ罰スルノ外其ノ法人又ハ
人ニ對シ同條ノ罰金刑ヲ科ス

附 則

本令ハ昭和二十一年一月四日ヨリ之ヲ適用ス但シ第六

ハ之ト勿刀シタル者

二其ノ構成員ノ四分ノ一ヲ超ユル者ガ第一條第一項又ハ第二條ノ規定ニ該當スル團體ノ構成員タリシ者

第五條 政黨、協會其ノ他ノ團體ニシテ其ノ目的又ハ行爲

ガ左ノ各號ノ一ニ該當スルモノハ第二項ノ規定ニ依ル

出ヲ爲スニ非ザレバ之ヲ結成シ又ハ當該行爲ヲ爲スコト

ヲ得ズ

一公職ノ候補者ヲ推薦シ又ハ支持スルコト

二政府ノ政策ニ影響ヲ與フル行爲ヲ爲スコト

三日本國及海外國間ノ關係ニ關シ論議スルコト

前項ノ團體ノ主幹者ハ豫メ其ノ團體ニ付左ノ各號ニ掲

グル事項ヲ其ノ主たる事務所ノ所在地ノ市町村長（東京

都ノ區ノ存スル區域ニ在リテハ區長）ニ届出ツベシ届出

テタル事項ニ變更アリタルトキ亦同ジ

一名稱

二目的

三主たる事務所ノ所在地

神道を國教として禁ず

但し個人的信仰は自由

マクアーサー元帥の新指令

17 Dec 45

東京一國際十七日發 東京各新聞は、日本の好戦分子
 が日本の國體は世界に冠絶してあるといふ信條を國民の頭
 に植えつけるために利用した神道を政府から切りはなす
 一政府の財政的援助を禁する旨のマクアーサーの發
 令を大きく披つてゐるといふ朝日紙は「マクアーサーのこの指令は天
 皇が生ける神であるといふ考へ方をぶつこはした、眞髓は
 戦争熱を煽るために日本の神話を實在的なものにしやうと
 工作したのだから日本歴史は書き變へられねばならぬ」と
 掲げてゐる

指令の内容

東京一國際十七日發 マクアーサー元帥司令部は日本
 國民に信教の自由をあたへるため天皇が實在の神であり、
 神祕によつて國土を治め得るといつた信條教を説く日本の
 國教神道の布教を禁しするため次の諸事項を履行するやう
 けふ日本政府に命じた
 一、政府は國教的神道各派に精神のおよび財政的援助を與
 へぬこと
 二、祖先崇拜および天皇の神性を説く宗教から重國主義お
 よび極端な國粹的にならぬことを

條乃至第八條ノ規定並ニ附則第二項及第三項ノ規定ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ適用ス

第五條第二項ノ規定ニ該當スル團體ニシテ本令公布ノ日ニ於テ現ニ存スルモノノ主幹者ハ本令公布ノ日ヨリ二十日以内ニ同條第二項ノ規定ニ準ジ届出ヲ爲スベシ

第七條ノ規定ハ前項ノ場合ニ準用ス

新日本御維新の大詔

詔書

茲ニ新年ヲ迎フ、願ミレバ明治天皇ノ初メ創見トシテ五ヶ
 條ノ御誓文ヲ下シ給ヘリ、曰ク

一、廣ク會議ヲ興シ萬機公論ニ決スベシ

一、上下心ヲ一ニシテ盛ニ經給ヲ行フベシ

一、官武一途庶民ニ至ル迄各其志ヲ遂ゲ人心ヲシテ倦サラ

シメン事ヲ要ス

一、舊來ノ陋習ヲ破リ天地ノ公道ニ基クベシ

一、智識ヲ世界ニ求メ大ニ皇基ヲ振起スベシ

教旨公明正大、又何ヲカ加ヘン、罹災者ノ艱苦、産業ノ

停頓、食糧ノ不足失業^者増加ノ趨勢等ハ眞ニ心ヲ傷マシム

三、學校において神道教育を施さぬこと
 石の指令に就いて進駐軍司令部教育課長 R・ダイク少
 將は左の如く語る日本の國教となつてゐる神道は日本の極
 端な國粹主義的分子および軍閥が日本國民に世界制覇思想
 を吹きこむために「定つた」宗教であり、その思想が日本
 國民を今次の大動亂に引きずりこみ、そして日本を奴隷に
 至らしめたのである

一方この指令によつて日本國民は過去七十五年間道德的
 また財政的奴隷化から解放され、今後日本人は天皇の神
 性について自由に討議することができるわけだ

休戚ヲ分タント欲ス朕ト爾等國民トノ紐帶ハ終止相互ノ信
 頼ト敬受トニ結バレ、單ナル神話ト傳説トニ依リテ生セル
 モノニ非ラス 天皇ヲ以テ現御神シ、且日本民國民ヲ以テ
 他民族ニ優越セル民族ニシテ延テ世界ヲ支配スヘキ運命ヲ
 有ストノ架空ナル觀念ニ基クモノニモ非ズ

朕ノ政府ハ國民ノ試鍊ト苦難トヲ緩和センガ爲、アラユル
 施策ト經營トニ萬全ノ方途ヲ講スヘシ 同時ニ朕ハ我國民
 カ時難ニ蹴起シ、當面ノ艱苦克服ノ爲ニ、又産業及文運振
 興ノ爲ニ勇往センコトヲ希念ス。我國カ其公民生活ニ於テ
 團結シ、相倚リ相扶ケ、寛容相許スノ氣風ヲ作興スルニ於
 テハ、能ク我至高ノ傳統ニ恥サル眞價ヲ發揮スルニ至ラン。
 斯ノ如キハ實ニ我國民カ、人類ノ福祉ト向上トノ爲、絶大

ルモノアリ、然リト雖モ、我國民ガ現在ノ試練ニ直面シ、且徹頭徹尾文明ヲ平和ニ求ムルノ決意固ク克ク其結束ヲ全ウセバ、猶リ我國ノミナラズ全人類ノ爲ニ輝カシキ前途ノ展開セラレ、コトヲ疑ハス

夫レ家ヲ愛スル心ト國ヲ愛スル心トハ我國ニ於テ特ニ熱烈ナルヲ見ル。

今ヤ實ニ此ヲ擴充シ人類愛ノ完成ニ向ヒ獻身的努力ヲ致スベキノ秋ナリ惟フニ長キニ亘レル戰爭ノ敗北ニ終リタル結果、我國民ハ動モスレバ焦燥ニ流レ、失意ノ淵ニ沈淪セントスル傾キアリ。詭激ノ風漸ク長シテ道義ノ念頗ル衰ヘ爲ニ志氣混亂ノ兆アルハ洵ニ深慮ニ堪ヘス。

然レドモ朕ハ汝等國民ト共ニアリ、常ニ利害ヲ同ジウシ、

朕敕於臣圖書委員會官制ヲ認可シ茲ニ之ヲ公布セシム
御名御璽

昭和二十一年一月八日

内閣總理大臣 吳 蔚 幣原 喜重郎

文部大臣 前田 多門

勅令第四號

教科用圖書委員會官制

第一條 教科用圖書委員會ハ文部大臣ノ監督ニ屬シ其ノ諮
問ニ應ジテ教科用圖書ノ編纂及改訂ニ關スル事項ヲ調査審
議ス
第二條 委員會ハ會長一人、副會長一人及委員二十人以内
ヲ以テ之ヲ組織ス
特別ノ事項ヲ調査審議スル爲必要アルトキハ臨時委員ヲ置
クニトシ得

ナル貢獻ヲ爲ス所以ナルヲ疑ハサルナリ
一年ノ計八年頭ニアリ朕ハ朕ノ信賴スル國民カ、朕ト其心
ヲ一ニシテ自ラ誓ヒ、自ラ勵マシ、以テ此大業ヲ成就セン
コトヲ庶幾フ

御名 御璽

昭和二十一年一月一日

副 署

内閣總理大臣

各 副 務 大 臣

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE ZAIBATSU

In order to comprehend the economic influence possessed by the great money lords of Japan, we must look into the history of the Zaibatsu.

During the decade immediately preceding the war, Japan's richest man was Baron Takakimi Mitsui. Oland D. Russell, in his book The House of Mitsui, says: "he is the eleventh descendant in direct line of the main dynasty from Sokubei, the sake-brewer who was the first Mitsui to enter trade." That was in the Eighteenth century. Since that time, the Mitsui have expanded from the sake and shoyu commerce to banks and investment houses, to the acquisition of shipyards and great automobile factories.

In all, fifteen great families had comprised the Zaibatsu; the royal household was one of these. However, the four leaders in the financial bear-hugging of Japan's wealth was the Mitsui (三井), Mitsubishi (三菱), Sumitomo (住友), and Yasuda (安田). During the eighty years just past, these have owned large shares of stock in Japan's banking, commerce, manufacturing, mining, and shipping. Their efforts always managed to push up prices and hold down wages.

Consequently, the Zaibatsu were able to revel in correspondingly great political power. This power was felt not only at home, but abroad, in whatever geographic conquest Japan happened to be making.

John Goette, in his Japan Fights for Asia, attributes the strength of the Zaibatsu at home to a deeply rooted fear of communism that had existed in Japan since 1868, and to the political impotence of the middle and labor classes. But her more carefully planned economic aggression overseas is a matter of several complexities.

For example, soon after the Manchurian incident, former Minister of Foreign Affairs Matsuoka became president of the South Manchurian Railway Company. Many of Japan's top political figures have often held key financial posts as well.

As a matter of premeditated economic sabotage, Japan always sent into occupied areas "top-ranking experts to remold existing native systems of governmental finance, banking, public utilities, and private industries." Vital in the occupation of China and the annexation of Korea and Manchuria were the "enfranchised" development companies, and their subsidiaries. These holding companies always made it a point to enfold the major utilities and communications systems into their local economic conquests.

Obviously then, the Allies were confronted with a formidable enemy even after V-J day. The backbone of the industrial giant had to be broken.

第三條 會長ハ文部大臣ヲ以テ、副會長ハ文部次官ヲ以テ之ニ充ツ委員及臨時委員ハ文部大臣ノ奏請ニ依リ、政治、教育、文化、實業、勸勞等ノ各界ニ於ケル學識經驗アルモノノ中ヨリ内閣ニ於テ之ヲ命ズ
 委員及臨時委員ノ任期ハ二年トス但シ特別ノ事由アル場合ニ於テハ任期中之ヲ解任スルコトヲ妨ゲズ
 第四條 會長ハ會務ヲ總理ス
 副會長ハ會長ヲ補佐シ會長事故アルトキハ其ノ職務ヲ代理ス

第五條 委員會ニ専門ノ事項ヲ調査セシムル爲専門委員ヲ置クコトヲ得

専門委員ハ學識經驗アル者ノ中ヨリ文部大臣之ヲ命ズ
 専門委員ノ任期ハ二年トス但シ特別ノ事由アル場合ニ於テハ任期中之ヲ解任スルコトヲ妨ゲズ

第六條 會長必要アリト認ムルトキハ専門委員其ノ他適當ト認ムル者ヲシテ會議ニ出席シ意見ヲ開陳セシムルコトヲ得

第七條 委員會ニ幹事ヲ置ク文部大臣ノ奏請ニ依リ内閣ニ於テ之ヲ命ズ

幹事ハ上司ノ命ヲ承ケ庶務ヲ整理ス

第八條 委員會ニ書記ヲ置ク文部大臣之ヲ命ズ

書記ハ上司ノ指揮ヲ承ケ庶務ニ從事ス（附則省略）

財閥解體の意義

マ司令部
見解表明

(昭和二十一年八月十日附讀賣新聞)

マ司令部占領政策における經濟工作の重大課題たるいはゆる財閥解體は昨年十月發せられた財閥會社の過去十ヶ年にわたる内容報告および資産凍結指令、同十一月の財閥家族の資産凍結その他に關する指令などによつて着々準備調査中であつたが、このほど財閥整理委員會が設置されて九名の委員のうち六名が決定したので九日午後三時から三和會館で笹山會長以下出席、初の委員會がひらかれたかゝる情勢にかんがみ、財閥解體の早期實行を期待するマ司令部では九日の記者會見で經濟科學部反トラストカルテル課長ヘンダーソン氏および同課解體班クーパー少佐より改めて財閥解體の意義をあきらかにし記者の質問に答へ司令部の見解を披瀝した、以下ヘンダーソン氏の談および記者側との問答の要旨である

財閥解體に對し聯合園産業再組織へ新しい機會を與ふ人の巨大なる商業的、工業的、農業的、金融的會社を清算し好ましかる商業的親會社の所有者を一掃すると同時に利益の廣範圍にわたる配分を許すことである、同時に國民に對し民主的基礎の上立ち平等の機會で互に競争し

APPENDIX 15 - Continued

So, following a SCAP order for 6 November 1945, the four major holding companies were ordered dissolved by the Japanese government, and their assets transferred to a Holding Company Liquidation Commission. The securities were ordered disposed of by profferment to the general public; former security owners are being compensated with non-negotiable government bonds, with a maturity period of at least ten years.

According to the pamphlet "What Are We Doing with Japan?" of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, the SCAP order was "only a first step and directed the Japanese government to present plans for the elimination of other combines, monopolies, cartels, interlocking directorates, and government restraints of trade."

The Nippon Times for 11 April 1946 states: "The controlling families...will be allowed to draw from interest (on their non-negotiable bonds) only to pay taxes or if necessary, living expenses." The article continues:

"This move is expected to: (1) help prevent inflation because less money will be in circulation; (2) help re-finance the Japanese government through bond purchases; (3) prevent the Zaibatsu from pointing toward war or their own profit by permitting such groups as Tojo's to gain a stranglehold on the nation."

Thus, Japan is armed with economic justice. With this new weapon, she faces a rigorous trial of financial stamina and a real test of her ability to recover. For she will need both of these during the post-war period of reconstruction.

旨をとつて内容を調べてあるのがあ
 る。新たに追加される
 のもあらう。新
 問 解体の期はいつまでか
 答 十八ヶ月以内に安良が管
 する ことが司令部の感度として
 早く終り平和的産美に従事

産業を發展せしめて行く組織の發達を自的としたものである、それは單なる解体でなく産業の再組織に新しい機會を與へたものであり、その第一歩である、現在整理の對象となるべき親會社は三井、三菱、住友、安田以下四十一社、子會社（制限會社）は千七百七十五社におよんでゐる、たゞ會社や活動家族資産の制限規則について誤解があるやうだが會社の普通の平常の生産を何ら抑へるものではない、資本が他の部門まで進出して消費されることを禁止したのである、また財閥家族がその會社の重要な地位に就くことができないといふのも正當な理由が認めれば別である

問 會社の株は全社員に譲渡するか

答 會社によつて異なるが清算計畫の大部分を見ると社員に譲渡することを規定してゐる、しかしこれに對して司令部

はまだ何ともいつてゐない、それは日本の新税法の内容を

見てからの話である

問 株を公開する時何らかの制限をまうけないとあるものが獨占してまた財閥を形作る危険があると思ふ

答 それで整理委員會の監督の下に會社の規模によつて制限を加へる

問 將來制限會社の数は増加するか

答 それは會社の内容による、現に制限會社でなくとも新

問 將來制限會社の数は増加するか

答 それは會社の内容による、現に制限會社でなくとも新

(昭和三十二年十二月十九日附官報號外三三)

(男爵榎田昌植君)

(男爵榎田昌植君 農地調整法中改正法律案特別委員會ノ
 経過竝ニ結果ヲ御報告申上ゲマス。此ノ法案ヲ政府ガ出サ
 レタ趣旨及ビ内容ハ適日ノ本會議テ政府カラ説明ガゴザイ
 マシタ通りデアリマスガ、此ノ農地制度ニ關シマスル改正
 ハ、歴代ノ政府ガ常ニ希望ヲ持ツテ居ツタノデアリマスガ
 何セ當面ノ供出竝ニ配給ニ追ハレテ居リマシテ、土地ヲ基
 本ト致シマスル農業デアリナガラ、ツヒ今迄實現ノ機會ヲ得
 緊急デアアルコトハ知リナガラ、ツヒ今迄實現ノ機會ヲ得
 カツタサウデアリマス。ソレガ今同ノ敗戦後民主主義ノ主
 義ヲ採入レマシテ、今同ノ提議ニナツタノデアリマス。決シ
 テ一夜潰ケノモノデハナイト御趣旨モ伺ツタノデアリマス。
 スガ、其ノ内容ハ主ナ點ハ三ツゴザイマス。其ノ一ツガ自
 作農創設ノ強化デアリ、其ノ二ツガ小作料ノ金納化デアリ、
 其ノ三ツガ農地委員會ノ刷新デアリ、以下省略)

AGRARIAN REFORM

(From IRR publication "What Are We Doing with Japan?")

"On November 9, in a directive mainly concerned with food production, SCAP ordered the Japanese government to report on its plans for agrarian reform, including tenancy, farm debts, farm credit, interest rates, taxes, cost of supplies, and farm organizations. Realizing the necessity for some reform, the government prepared a bill for submission to the Diet which provided for the purchase of no less than 4.8 million acres of farm land for resale to tenants (about five-sevenths of all rented land now under cultivation) and for the reclamation of 3.8 million acres of new land. If this program were actually carried out, its financing would present an enormous problem. The bill was criticized by nearly all political groups. As a result of Allied pressure, however, it was passed by the Diet in December over landlord opposition.

The policy of attempting to convert tenants into owners through government aid goes back, it may be noted, to 1922, but it has not brought the agrarian problem any nearer solution. A twenty-five year plan of government loans to assist tenants to purchase land was adopted in 1926 and revised and expanded in 1937 to cover the purchase of a million acres. Between 1926 and 1936, however, only 210,000 acres had been acquired by tenants, and in this period the total number of tenants increased while the number of owner-cultivators declined. Owners were losing their land faster than tenants were acquiring farms, despite the government's program. Critics asserted that the land-purchase program, aside from its expense, did not touch the roots of the agrarian problem. In any case the lot of the small owner-cultivator is not much better than that of the tenant.

"Evidently SCAP considered the government's measure inadequate, for it issued on December 9 a sweeping directive demanding that Japanese peasants be freed from the burden of feudal absentee ownership, oppressive debt, discriminatory taxation, and other evils. Among other things it called for provision of farm credit at reasonable rates, protection of the farmer against exploitation by processors and distributors, stabilization of farm prices, and encouragement of free agricultural cooperatives. The Japanese government was given until March 15, 1946, to prepare plans for submission to Allied Headquarters."

今回の措置により農地調査法は根本的に變化し單に農地調査委員會小作料の制限等に限定され、土地改革の主体は自作農創設特別措置法案に移行された、しかし本法案の特記すべき點は

- 一、土地はすべて國が買上げ國が拂下げることとしたこと
- 二、在村地主土地保有限度を一町歩に限定した結果、土地開放計畫は當初の百万町歩より二百万町歩に擴大された
- 三、計畫實施期間を五ヶ年より二ヶ年に短縮したこと

などである、しかし、問題視され、小作料の最高は水田平年として、農訓法改正法案において小作料の最高は水田平年收穫米價の二割五分、畑一割五分以内、に限定し、小作契約の内容を文書で明確化するべきこととし、五分、土地買上げ額は原則として農地証券の交付によつて行はれるが、その總額は百五十億ないし二百億圓、報奨金は四十億圓見富と見積られてゐる

農民解放へ劃期的措置

昭和二十一年八月十二日附

讀賣新聞

政府は昨年末の第八十九臨時議會に農地調整法案を上程し、協賛を得たが、本法は極めて農地解放に不徹底であり、農村方面から非難の聲があげられる一方、聯合軍總司令部でも昨年十二月九日、日本農業の徹底的民主化と土地の開放をはかるため三月十五日までに計畫案を提出するやう指令した、更に五月末以來、對日理事會でも日本農業民主化方策が俎上に乗せられ、六月十七日英國試案を中心とした農地改革建議案がマ司令部に提出された、かかる内外の意向にかんがみ政府は本格的な農地開放を行ふべく第二次土地改革案を考案中であつたが、この程成案を得たので去る廿六日の閣議で正式決定、法文整備その他諸般の手續きを済ませ、十一月一日農林省より公布された。

一、自作農創設特別法案

一、農地調整法中改正法案

の二法律案を發表、十四、五日ごろ衆議院に提出することになつた。

日本銀行券類ノ日本銀行券一以下舊券ト

第一條 命令ヲ以テ定ムル種類ノ日本銀行券一以下舊券ト

稱スハ命令ヲ以テ定ムル日限強制通用ノ效力ヲ矢フモノ

トス但シ舊券ハ第二條ノ規定ニ依リ金融機關ニ對スル預

金貯金又ハ金融信託ト爲ス場合ニ付テハ仍強制通用ノ效力

ヲ有スルモノト看做ス

第二條 舊券ヲ所持スル者ハ命令ヲ以テ定ムル日迄ニ當該

舊券ヲ金融機關ニ對スル預金貯金又ハ金融信託ト爲スベシ

命令ヲ以テ定ムル期間内ニ日本銀行ニ對シ舊券ヲ以テ預

金ヲ爲ス者ハ預入ト同時ニ命令ヲ以テ定ムル金額ヲ限り命

令ヲ以テ定ムル日本銀行券一以下新券ト稱スニ依リ當

該預金ノ支拂ヲ爲スベキコトヲ請求スルコトヲ待

前項ノ規定ニ依リ請求アリタル場合ニ於テハ日本銀行ハ

直ニ新券ニ依ル支拂ヲ爲スベシ

第三條 郵便官若日本銀行以外ノ銀行市町村農業會及市街

地信用組合ハ日本銀行ニ代リ前條第二項ニ規定スル舊券

ニ依ル預金ノ受入及當該預金ノ新券ニ依ル支拂ニ關スル事

務ヲ取扱フベシ

前項ノ事務ノ取扱ニ關シ必要ナル事項ハ大臣之ヲ

定ム

第四條 手形小切手又ハ郵便爲替證書ニシテ第ニ項ニ規定
スル表示ナキモノ其ノ他命令ヲ以テ定ムル之ニ準ズル支
拂指圖一以下封頭支拂指圖ト稱スニ付テハ金融機關ハ
第一條ニ規定スル日以前ニ於テハ新券ニ依リ其ノ支拂ヲ

Imperial Decree No. 81 (1940) pertaining to old and new Japanese currency.

勅令第八十四號

朕茲ニ緊急ノ必要アリト認メ極密顧問ノ諮詢ヲ經テ帝國憲法第八條第一項ニ依リ日本銀行券預入令ヲ認可シ之ヲ公布セシム

御名 御璽

昭和二十一年二月十七日

内閣總理大臣兼

第一復員大臣 幣原喜重郎

第二復員大臣

内務大臣

司法大臣

外務大臣

國務大臣

厚生大臣

大藏大臣

商工大臣

國務大臣

文部大臣

農林大臣

運輸大臣

三士 忠造

若田 宙造

吉田 茂

松本 泰治

芦田 均

瀧澤 敏三

小笠原 三九郎

小林 一三

安倍 能成

副島 千八

村上 義一

子爵

第六條 本社ニ於テ金庫、銀行、信託
 會社、無蓋會社、農林中央金庫、商工組合中央金庫、庶民
 金庫、地方農業會、漁業會及市街地信用組合其ノ他貯金ノ
 受入ヲ爲ス組合ヲ謂フ
 第七條 第一項及第二項ニ規定スル場合ヲ除クノ外
 第一條ニ規定スル日ノ經過後ニ於テハ舊券ハ之ヲ授受スル
 コトヲ待ズ
 第八條 第二條第二項ニ規定スル金額ヲ超ユル新券ニ依ル
 支拂又ハ同項ニ規定スル期間經過ノ請求ニ對スル新券ニ
 依ル支拂アリタル場合ニ於テハ其ノ行爲ヲ爲シタル者ヲ三
 年以下ノ感役又ハ一萬圓以下ノ罰金ニ處ス
 第九條 第一項及第五項ノ違反行爲アリタル場
 合亦同ジ
 前條ノ規定ニ違反シタル者ノ罰亦前項ト同ジ
 第九條 第二條第二項ニ規定スル金額ヲ超エテ新券ニ依ル
 支拂アリタル場合ニ於テハ當該支拂ニ依リ交付ヲ受ケタル
 新券ノ中同項ニ規定スル金額ヲ超ユルモノハ之ヲ沒收ス
 若シ其ノ全部又ハ一部ヲ沒收スル期間經過後ノ請求ニ對シ新
 ノ債額ヲ追徴スル同項ニ規定スル期間經過後ノ請求ニ對シ新
 券ニ依ル支拂アリタル場合ニ於テ當該支拂ニ依リ交付ヲ受
 ケタル新券ニ付亦同ジ
 第十條 法人ノ代表者又ハ法人若ハ人ノ代理人其ノ

爲スニトヲ得

第一條ニ規定スル日ノ翌日ニ於テ現ニ存スル命令ヲ以テ定ムル封鎖支拂指圖ハ準備ナク之ヲ金融機關ニ封スル預金貯金又ハ金銀信託ト爲スベシ

金融緊急措置令ノ適用ニ付テハ金融機關ニ封シ舊券又ハ命令ヲ以テ定ムル封鎖支拂指圖ヲ以テ爲シタル預金其ノ他

金融業務上ノ債權ニシテ命令ヲ以テ定ムルモノハ之ヲ金融緊急措置令ニ規定スル封鎖預金等ト看做ス但シ第二條第二項ノ規定ニ依リ新券ニ依リ支拂ヲ爲サル、預金ハ此ノ限ニ在ラス

金融機關ハ命令ヲ以テ定ムル期間内ニ振出シ又ハ發行スル手形小切手及郵便爲替ニハ舊券ノ受入ニ依リ振出シ又ハ發行スルモノヲ除クノ外命令ヲ以テ定ムル表示ヲ爲スベシ

前項ノ場合ヲ除クノ外金融機關ハ手形小切手又ハ郵便爲替證書ニ同項ノ命令ヲ以テ定ムル表示ヲ爲スコトヲ得ズ

第五條 日本銀行ハ命令ヲ以テ定ムル日ニ於ケル舊券ノ發行高ヨリ其ノ翌日ニ於ケル日本銀行券發行高ヨリ除去スベシ

日本銀行ハ特別ノ勅定ヲ設ケ前項ノ規定ニ依リ除去シタル發行高ニ相當スル金額ヲ區分整理スベシ

前項ノ金額ニ相當スル日本銀行ノ財産ノ處分ニ關シテハ大藏大臣之ヲ定ム

勅令第八十三號
 朕茲ニ緊急ノ必要アリ
 法第八條第一項ニ依リ
 シム
 認メ樞密顧問
 令ヲ諮詢ヲ經テ帝國憲
 法ヲ裁可シ之ヲ公布セ

昭和二十一年二月十七日

內閣總理大臣兼
 第一復員大臣
 男爵 幣原 喜重郎

第二復員大臣

運輸大臣	農林大臣	文部大臣	國務大臣	商工大臣	大藏大臣	厚生大臣	國務大臣	外務大臣	司法大臣	內務大臣
村 上	副島	安田	小林	小笠原	澁澤	芦田	松本	吉田	岩田	三土
義一	千成	能成	一三	三九	敬三	齋均	齋治	宙茂	宙造	忠造

子爵

他ノ事業者ガハノ法人又ハ人ノ事務ニ關シ第八條ノ違反行
爲ヲ行シタルハ其ノ行爲ヲ爲シタル者ヲ罰スルノ外其
ノ法人又ハ人ニ對シ亦同條ノ罰金刑ヲ科ス

本令ニ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

他命令ヲ以テ定ムル之ニ準ズル債券ノ元本ノ償還及利息ノ
 支拂ハ封鎖支拂ニ依リ之ヲ爲スベシ本令施行ノ際現ニ存ス
 ル株式出資其ノ他命令ヲ以テ定ムル之ニ準ズルモノニ對ス
 ル配當金殘餘財産ノ分配金及合併又ハ減資ニ因ル交付金ニ
 シテ命令ヲ以テ定ムルモノ竝ニ本令施行ノ際現ニ存スル保
 險契約ニ基ク保險金ニシテ命令ヲ以テ定ムルモノ支拂ニ
 付亦同ジ

第五條 大藏大臣ハ命令ノ定ムル所ニ依リ封鎖預金等ノ債
 權ヲ讓渡シ又ハ之ヲ債務ノ擔保ニ供スルコトヲ制限シ又ハ
 禁止スルコトヲ得

第六條 大藏大臣ハ命令ノ定ムル所ニ依リ金融機關其ノ他
 大藏大臣ノ指定スル者ニ對シ資金ノ融通ヲ制限シ又ハ禁止
 スルコトヲ得

第七條 大藏大臣ハ命令ノ定ムル所ニ依リ金錢債務ノ辨濟
 ニ關シ封鎖支拂其ノ他命令ヲ以テ定ムル現金支拂以外ノ方
 法ニ依ルベキコトヲ得

大藏大臣ハ命令ノ定ムル所ニ依リ資金ノ保有方法ニ關シ必
 要ナル命令ヲ爲スコトヲ得

第八條 本令ニ於テ金融機關トハ郵便、官署、銀行、信託
 會社、保險會社、無蓋會社、農林中央金庫、商工組合、中
 央金庫、恩給金庫、庶民金庫、國民厚生金庫、地方農業會
 社、漁業會及市街地信用組合其ノ他貯金ノ受入ヲ爲ス組合ヲ謂フ

第一條 金融緊急措置令
 金融機關ハ本令施行ノ際現ニ存スル預金其ノ他金
 融業務トノ債務ニシテ命令ヲ以テ定ムルモノ以下封鎖預
 金等ト稱スニ付テハ第三條第二項ノ規定ニ依ルノ外其ノ
 支拂ヲ爲スコトヲ得ズ
 日本銀行券預入令第四條第二項ノ規定ニ依リ生ジタル預金、
 貯金及金錢信託ハ之ヲ封鎖預金等ト看做ス
 第二條 封鎖支拂ニ基キ生ジタル金融機關ノ預金其ノ他金
 融業務トノ債務ハ之ヲ封鎖預金等ト看做ス
 前項ノ封鎖支拂トハ手形、小切手郵便爲替證書其ノ他之ニ
 準ズル支拂指圖ヲ以テ爲サル封鎖預金等ヘノ拂込又ハ振
 替及金融機關ノ帳簿上ノ振替ノ方法ニ依ル封鎖預金等ノ支
 拂ニシテ命令ヲ以テ定ムルモノヲ謂フ
 第三條 第一條ノ規定ハ左ニ掲グル者ガ金融機關ニ對シ有
 スル預金其ノ他ノ債權ニ付テハ之ヲ適用セズ
 一、國又ハ都道府縣其ノ他地方公共團體
 二、金融機關
 封鎖預金等ノ支拂ハ命令ノ定ムル所ニ依リ現金ニ依ル支拂、
 現金以外ノ封鎖支拂ニ非サル支拂又ハ封鎖支拂ニ依リ之ヲ
 爲スベシ
 第四條 本令施行ノ際現ニ存スル國債、地方債、社債其ノ

勅令第八十六號

朕茲ニ緊急ノ必要アリト認メ樞密顧問ノ諮詢ヲ經テ帝國憲

法第八條第一項及第七十條第一項ニ依リ食糧緊急措置令ヲ

裁可シ之ヲ公布セシム

御名 御璽

昭和二十一年二月十七日

內閣總理大臣 兼

第一復員大臣 男爵

幣原 喜重郎

第二復員大臣

內務大臣

三土 忠造

司法大臣

岩田 宙造

外務大臣

吉田 茂

國務大臣

松本 泰治

厚生大臣

芦田 均

大藏大臣

子爵

澁澤 敬三郎

商工大臣

小笠原 三九郎

國務大臣

小林 一三

文部大臣

安田 能成

農林大臣

副島 千八

運輸大臣

村上 義一

第九條 封鎖預金等ニ付テハ其ノ債權者ハ第三條第二項ニ規定スル場合ヲ除クノ外支拂禁止ノ解除セララルニ至ル迄ハ其ノ支拂ノ請求ヲ爲スノ權利ヲ有セザルモトス

支拂禁止ノ解除セララルニ至ル迄ノ間ニ於テ封鎖預金等ニ附スベキ利息ニ付テハ命令ノ定ムル所ニ依ル支拂禁止ノ解除前ニ於テ時効期間ノ満了スル封鎖預金等ニ付テハ支拂禁止ノ解除後一月以内ハ時効完成セズ

第十條 本令ハ他ノ法令ノ規定ニ依ル制限又ハ禁止ノ適用アル場合ニ於テモ仍ヨ適用ス但シ他ノ法令ノ規定ニ依ル制限又ハ禁止ヨリモ重キトキハ當該法令ヲ適用ス

第十一條 第一條第三條第二項若ハ第四條ノ規定第五條若ハ第六條ノ規定ニ依ル制限若ハ禁止又ハ第七條ノ規定ニ依ル命令ノ違反アリタル場合ニ於テハ其ノ行爲ヲ爲シタル者ハ三年以下ノ懲役又ハ一萬圓以下ノ罰金ニ處ス

第十二條 法人ノ代表者又ハ法人若ハ人ノ代理人、使用人其ノ他ノ從業者ガ其ノ法人又ハ人ノ業務ニ關シ前條ノ違反行爲ヲ爲シタルトキハ其ノ行爲ヲ爲シタル者ヲ罰スルノ外其ノ法人又ハ人ニ對シ亦同條ノ罰金刑ヲ科ス

附則 本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

ル者ニシテ知ラレタルモノニ對シ亦同ジ
 第四條 令書ノ交付又ハ前條ノ通知ヲ受ケタル者ハ收用ニ
 支障ヲ及ボス虞ナキ場合ヲ除クノ外政府ノ許可ヲ受クルニ
 非ザレバ當該主要食糧ノ形質若ハ所在場所ヲ變更シ又ハ之
 ヲ讓渡シ貨與シ貨權ノ目的ト爲シ其ノ他當該主要食糧ニ屬
 シ新ナル處分ヲ爲スコトヲ得ズ
 第五條 令書ノ交付又ハ第三條ノ通知ヲ受ケタル者ニシテ
 令書ニ記載シタル引渡時期ニ於テ當該主要食糧ノ所有者タ
 ルモノハ令書ニ記載シタル引渡時期ニ當該主要食糧ノ所在
 場所ニ於テ之ヲ引渡スベシ引渡時期ニ於テ所有者知レザル
 場合又ハ所有者ヨリ引渡スコト能ハザル場合若ハ引渡スコ
 ト著シク困難ナル場合ニ於テハ令書ノ交付又ハ第三條ノ通
 知ヲ受ケケタル者ニシテ令書ニ記載シタル引渡時期ニ於テ當
 該主要食糧ノ管理者タルモノ之ヲ引渡スベシ
 前項ノ規定ハ當該主要食糧ニ關シ強制執行手續、國稅徵收
 法ニ依ル強制徵收手續其ノ他此等ノ手續ニ準ズベキモノノ
 進行中ト雖モ其ノ適用ヲ妨グズ
 第六條 政府、當該官吏ヲシテ收用スベキ主要食糧ノ引渡ヲ
 受ケシムルモノトス
 前項ノ規定ニ依リ主要食糧ノ引渡アリタル時ニ於テ政府ハ
 其ノ所有權ヲ取得シ其ノ他ノ權利ハ消滅ス

食糧緊急措置令

第一條 主要食糧（食糧管理法第二條ノ主要食糧ニシテ農
林大臣ノ指定スルモノヲ謂フ以下第八條迄同ジ）ノ所有者
ガ同法第三條第一項ノ規定又ハ同法第九條ノ規定ニ基ク命
令ニ依リ政府ニ賣渡スベキ主要食糧ヲ當該命令ニ定メタル
時期迄ニ賣渡サザルトキハ政府ハ當該命令ニ係ル主要食糧
ニシテ政府ニ賣渡サザル數量ニ相當スルモノヲ收用スルコ
トヲ得

第二條 政府前條ノ規定ニ依リ主要食糧ヲ收用セントスル
トキハ當該官吏ヲシテ收用セントスル主要食糧ニ付收用ス
ベキ主要食糧タルノ表示ヲ爲サシムルト共ニ當該主要食糧
ノ所有者ニ對シ收用令誓ニ以下令誓ト稱ス）ヲ交付セシム
ベシ但シ所有者知レザル場合其ノ他ノ所有者ニ交付スルコ
ト著シク困難ナル場合ニ於テハ權原ニ基キ當該主要食糧ヲ
占有スル者（以下管理者ト稱ス）ニ對シ之ヲ交付スルヲ以
テ足ル

第三條 當該官吏ガ令誓ノ交付ヲ爲シタルトキハ政府ハ遲
滞ナク令誓ノ交付ノ際ニ於ケル當該主要食糧ノ所有者又ハ
管理者一令誓ノ交付ヲ受ケタル者ヲ除ク）其ノ他當該主要
食糧ニ付權利ヲ有スル者ニシテ知レタルモノニ對シ之ヲ通
知スベシ令誓ノ交付後當該主要食糧ニ付權利ヲ有スル又ハ管
理者ト爲リタル者其ノ他當該主要食糧ニ付權利ヲ有スルニ至リタ

第十條 主要食糧（食糧管理法第二條ノ主要食糧ヲ謂フ以
 下第十一條迄向シ）ノ配給ニ關シ不實ノ申告ヲ爲シ其ノ他
 不正ノ手段ニ依リ主要食糧ノ配給ヲ受ケ又ハ他人ヲシテ之
 ヲ受ケシメタル者ハ五年以下ノ懲役又ハ五萬圓以下ノ罰金
 ニ處ス其ノ刑法ニ正條アルモノハ刑法ニ依ル
 第十一條 食糧管理法第三條第一項ノ規定又ハ同法第九條
 ノ規定ニ基ク命令ニ依ル主要食糧ノ政府ニ對スル賣渡ヲ爲
 サザルコトヲ煽動シタル者ハ三年以下ノ懲役又ハ一萬圓以
 下ノ罰金ニ處ス
 第十二條 第九條ノ規定ニ依ル命令ニ違反シタル者ハ五年
 以下ノ懲役又ハ五萬圓以下ノ罰金ニ處ス
 第十三條 第一條ノ規定ニ依ル主要食糧ノ收用ヲ拒ミ妨ギ
 又ハ忌避シタル者ハ三年以下ノ懲役又ハ一萬圓以下ノ罰金
 ニ處ス
 第十四條 前二條ノ罪ヲ犯シタル者ニハ情狀ニ因リ懲役及
 罰金ヲ併科スルコトヲ得
 第十五條 第八條ノ規定ニ基ク命令ニ依リ報告ヲ忌リ又ハ
 虚偽ノ報告ヲ爲シタル者ハ千圓以下ノ罰金ニ處ス
 第十六條 法人ノ代表者又ハ法人若ハ人ノ代理人使用人其
 ノ他ノ從業者其ノ法人又ハ人ノ業務ニ關シ第十二條第十三
 條又ハ前條ノ違反行爲ヲ爲シタルトキハ行爲者ヲ罰スルノ
 外其ノ法人又ハ人ニ對シ各本條ノ罰金刑ヲ科ス

第七條 政府は命令ヲ定ムル所ニ依リ第一條ノ規定ニ依ル

收用ニ因リ生シタル損失ヲ補償ス

前項ノ規定ニ依ル補償金額ハ食糧管理法第三條第一項ニ規

定スル主要食糧ニ付テハ同條第二項ノ規定ニ依ル買入ノ價

格其ノ他ノ主要食糧ニ付テハ時價ニ準據シテ農林大臣之ヲ

定ム

第一條ノ規定ニ依リ收用シタル主要食糧ハ食糧管理特別會

計ノ所屬トシ第一項ノ規定ニ依ル補償金ハ同會計ノ負擔トス

第一項ノ規定ニ依ル補償金ハ一年內ニ償還スベキ無記名證

券ヲ以テ其ノ額面金額ニ依リ之ヲ交付スルコトヲ得

前項ノ規定ニ依リ交付スル爲政府ハ證券ヲ發行スルコトヲ得

前項ノ規定ニ依リ發行スル證券ハ之ヲ食糧管理特別會計法

第三條ノ規定ニ依リ發行スル證券ト看做ス

第八條 第一條乃至前條ニ定ムルモノヲ除ク外主要食糧

ノ收用ニ關シ必要ナル報告ノ徵取其ノ他主要食糧ノ收用ニ

關シ必要ナル事項ハ命令ヲ以テ之ヲ定ム

第九條 政府ハ青果物、魚介類其ノ他勅令ヲ以テ定ムル食

料品ニ付其ノ配給ノ適正又ハ價格ノ安定ヲ圖ル爲特ニ必要

アリト認ムルトキハ勅令ノ定ムル所ニ依リ此等ノ食料品ノ

配給、讓渡、讓受、使用消費、保管、移動又ハ價格ノ統制

ニ關シ必要ナル命令ヲ爲スコトヲ得

勅令第六十八號

厚生大臣 子爵 藤田 均

大藏大臣 小笠原 三九

商工大臣 安倍 龍成

文部大臣 副島 千八

農林大臣 村上 義一

逓信大臣

第一條 軍人若ハ準軍人、内務大臣ノ定ムル者以外ノ

陸軍、海軍、第一復員若ハ第二復員ノ部内ノ公務員若ハ公

務員ニ準ズベキ者一以下軍人軍屬ト稱ス又ハ此等ノ者ノ

遺族タルニ因ル左ノ各號ニ稱グル者給ハ之ヲ給セズ

一、官通恩給

二、被疾ノ程度ガ恩給法施行令一以下令ト稱ス一、二十

條ノ第七項症ニ係ル増加恩給

三、病年金

四、一時恩給

五、被疾ノ程度ガ令第三七一條ノ第三目症又ハ第四目症ニ

係ル病賜金

附 則
本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

朕食糧管理法施行令中改正ノ件ヲ裁可シ茲ニ之ヲ公布セシム

御 名 御 璽

昭和二十一年二月十七日

内閣總理大臣 男爵 幣原喜重郎

農 林 大臣 副島 千八

勅令第八十七號

食糧管理法施行令中左ノ通改正ス

第十條中「前條」ノ下ニ若ハ第十條ノ五ヲ加フ

第十條ノ五 農林大臣又ハ地方長官必要アリト認ムルトキ

ハ食糧管理法第九條ノ規定ニ基キ第七條若ハ第九條又ハ同

法第三條第一項ニ規定スル場合ヲ除クノ外命令ノ定ムル所

ニ依リ米麥又ハ其ノ加工品タル穀粉ノ所有者ニ對シ其ノ所

有スル米麥又ハ其ノ加工品タル穀粉ヲ政府ニ賣渡スベキコ

トヲ命ズルコトヲ得

第十一條ノ五 何人ト雖モ其ノ業務ニ關シ對價トシテ米麥

又ハ其ノ加工品タル穀粉ヲ要求シ又ハ之ヲ收受シ若ハ其ノ

收受ノ約束ヲ爲スコトヲ得ズ

附 則

本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

一年ニ對シ別表第一號表ノ俸給月額ノ三十分ノ四ニ相當スル金額ヲ加ヘタル金額トス

第六條 軍人軍屬タルニ因ル増加恩給ニシテ癩疾ノ程度令

第二十條ノ第七項症ニ係ルモノ又ハ傷病年金ヲ受ケタル者又ハ受クルベカリシ者ニハ法第六十六條ノ規定ニ拘ラズ

別表第一號表ノ俸給月額ニ癩疾ノ程度ニ依リ別表第三號表ニ定メタル月額ヲ乘ジタル金額ノ傷病賜金ヲ給ス

癩疾ノ程度ガ令第三十一條ノ第一目症又ハ第二目症ニ係ル下士官以下ノ軍人軍屬ニ給スル傷病賜金ノ金額ハ法第六十

六條ノ規定ニ拘ラズ別表第一號表ノ俸給月額ニ別表第三號表ノ月額ヲ乘ジタル金額トス

第七條 恩給ヲ受ケル者又ハ受クベキモノ聯合國最高司令官ニ依リ抑留又ハ逮捕セラレタルトキハ其ノ同恩給ノ支給ハ之ヲ差止メ又ハ恩給ヲ受クルノ權利ハ之ヲ裁定セズ

第八條 公務員若ハ公務員ニ準ズベキ者又ハ此等ノ者ノ遺族聯合國最高司令官ニ依リ抑留又ハ逮捕セラレ有罪ノ判決

確定シタルトキハ抑留又ハ逮捕ノ時ヨリ恩給ヲ受クルノ資格又ハ權利ヲ失フ

公務員又ハ公務員ニ準ズベキ者聯合國最高司令官ノ命令ニ基キ退職シタル時ハ恩給ヲ受クルノ資格又ハ權利ヲ失フ

第九條 前八條ノ規定ハ内閣總理大臣ノ特ニ定ムル場合ニ

六、一次切料

七、一時切料

第二條 重人軍屬トシテノ在職年月數ハ第五條ノ場合ヲ除

クノ外在在職年ノ計算ニ付之ヲ算入セズ、恩給法（以下法ト稱

ス）第三十二條ノ規定ニ依リ附スベキ加算年ハ在職年ノ計

算ニ付之ヲ算入セズ

第三條 重人軍屬トシテ退職シタル者ニシテ重人軍屬以外

ノ公務員又ハ公務員ニ準ズベキ者（以下文官ト稱ス）ヨリ

重人軍屬ニ轉官シタルモノニ付テハ其ノ轉官ヲ以テ退職ト

看做ス

第四條 普通恩給又ハ一次切料ヲ受クル者ニ付第一條又ハ第二

條ノ規定ヲ適用シタル場合ニ於テ其ノ者ガ文官又ハ其ノ

遺族タルニ因ル普通恩給又ハ一次切料ヲ受クルコトヲ待サル

ニ至ル場合ニハ内閣總理大臣ノ定ムル所ニ依リ一時恩給又

ハ一時切料ヲ給スルコトヲ待

第五條 廢疾ノ程度ガ令第二十條ノ特別項症乃至第六項

症ニ至ル重人軍屬ニ給スル増加恩給ノ年額ハ法第六十五條

ノ規定ニ拘ラズ退職當時ノ階等ニ依リ定メタル別表第一號

表ノ階等月額ニ廢疾ノ程度ニ依リ別表第二號表ニ定メタル

月數ヲ乘ジタル金額トス

在職年二十年以上ノ重人軍屬ニ給スル増加恩給ノ年額ニ付

テハ前項ニ規定スル金額ニ二十年以上一年ヲ増ス毎ニ其ノ

於テハ之ヲ適用セズ
 第十條 本令ノ適用ヲ受クベキ恩給ヲ受クルノ權利ニシテ
 本令施行前給與事田ノ生ジタルモノニ付テノ時効ハ昭和二
 十一年二月一日ヨリ進行ス
 第十一條 本令ノ施行ニ關シ必要ナル事項ハ内閣總理大臣
 之ヲ定ム

附則

本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス
 第七條及第八條ノ規定ハ昭和二十年十一月二十四日ヨリ之
 ヲ適用ス
 本令施行ノ際現ニ恩給ヲ受クル者ニ付本令ヲ適用スル場合
 ニ於テハ權利者ノ請求ヲ俟タズシテ恩給ノ改定ヲ爲スコト
 ヲ得

（別表）
 第一號表

階等	月俸給
大將	五〇〇圓
中將	五〇〇圓
少將	四〇〇圓
大佐	三五〇圓
中佐	二七〇圓
少佐	一九〇圓

大尉	一五〇圓
中尉	一二〇圓
少尉	一一〇圓
準士官	一〇〇圓
下士官	九〇圓
兵	八十圓

ヨリ退隱料、退職給與金、死亡給與金、遺族扶助料其ノ他
 此等ニ準ズベキ給與ヲ又クルコトヲ待ズ
 前項ノ者ニ付有罪ノ判決確定シタルトキハ其ノ者ハ抑留又
 ハ逮捕ノ時ヨリ何項ノ給與ヲ受クルノ資格又ハ權利ヲ失フ
 第三條 前二條ノ規定ハ内務大臣ノ特ニ定ムル場合ニ於テ
 ハ之ヲ適用セズ
 第四條 本令ノ施行ニ關シ必要ナル事項ハ内務大臣之ヲ定ム
 附則 本令ハ昭和二十年十一月二十四日ヨリ之ヲ適用ス

勅令第八十一號
 朕昭和二十年勅令第五百四十二號「ポツダム」宣言ノ受諾
 ニ伴ヒ發スル命令ニ關スル件ニ基ク地方團體ノ吏員等聯合
 國最高司令官ノ命令ニ基キ退職シタルトキノ退隱料等ヲ受
 クルノ資格又ハ權利ノ喪失等ニ關スル件ヲ裁可シ茲ニ之ヲ
 公布セシム

御名御璽

昭和二十一年二月十五日

內閣總理大臣

男爵

幣原喜重郎

內務大臣

三土忠造

第一條 都道府縣、市町村、市町村組合、町村組合、水利
 組合又ハ北海道土功組合以下地方團體ト稱スノ吏員、
 管理者又ハ役員聯合國最高司令官ノ命令ニ基キ退職シタル
 トキハ當該地方團體ヨリ退隱料、退職給與金其ノ他等ニ準
 ズベキ給與ヲ受クルノ資格又ハ權利ヲ失フ
 第二條 地方團體ノ吏員、管理者若ハ役員若ハ吏員、管理
 者若ハ役員タリシ者又ハ此等ノ者ノ遺族聯合國最高司令官
 ニ依リ抑留又ハ逮捕セラレタルトキハ其ノ間當該地方團體

前項ノ定期預金ノ預入銀行ハ大藏大臣ノ定ムル所ニ依リ
當該定期預金及其ノ利息ノ額ニ相當スル金額ヲ國庫ニ納
付スベシ

第二條 前條第一項ノ定期預金ノ證書ヲ所持スル者ハ昭和
二十一年四月三十日迄ニ當該證書ヲ當該預金ノ預入銀行
ニ提出スベシ

第三條 第一條第一項ノ陸海軍ノ軍屬ノ範圍ハ大藏大臣之
ヲ定ム

附 則

本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

Imperial Ordinance No. 105 (1946), pertaining to the frozen deposits of the demobilized.

勅令第百五號

朕昭和二十年勅令第五百四十二號「ポツダム」宣言ノ受諾ニ伴ヒ發スル命令ニ關スル件ニ基ク戦争終結後復員シタル陸海軍ノ軍人等ニ對シ支給シタル退職賞與金ノ國庫返納ニ關スル件ヲ裁可シ茲ニ之ヲ公布セシム

御名 御璽

昭和二十一年二月二十六日

内閣總理大臣兼

第一復員大臣 男爵 幣原 喜重郎

第二復員大臣

大藏大臣 子爵 澁澤 敏三

第一條 昭和二十年八月十五日以後復員シタル

陸海軍ノ軍人、諸生徒及軍屬ハ其ノ復員ニ際

シ支給セラレタル退職賞與ニシテ其ノ支給廳

ノ斡旋ニ依リ預入シタル銀行定期預金及其ノ

利息中未ダ支拂ヲ受ケザルモノニ付其ノ支拂

ヲ受クル權利ヲ失フ



手相ひ遊

米兵の肩に嬉々たる日本の兒

慘烈を極めた戦闘も一度終ればその後には静かな寛いだ時が来る。サイパン島の日本軍を撃破した米軍は今日同島に於て日本兵より後に残された日本人の老若男女に温かい保護の手を差し延ばしてゐる。
 人なつきのする日本人少年が米陸戦隊員とすつかり仲好しになつてゐる。
 肩車に乗つてゐる少年も乗せてゐる兵隊も嬉しさう。

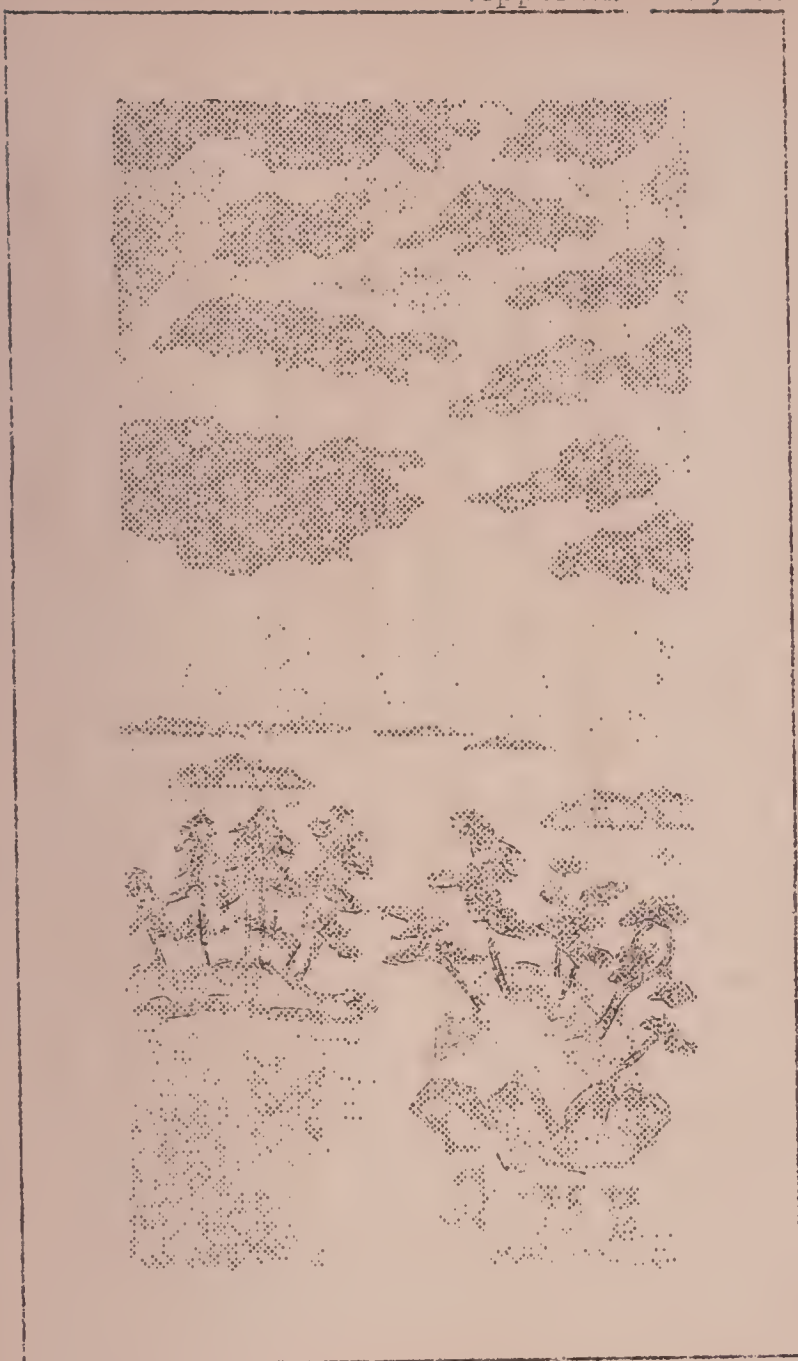
- Purpose : To manifest American kindness to Japanese.
- Comments : In this leaflet the text is intended merely as a simple explanation of the striking photograph used on the reverse side.
- Format : The text is in dark blue ink on green-tinted paper. The reverse side has a photograph of an American marine carrying a Japanese child on his shoulders.
- Text : When once the violent battle is concluded, a period of peace and relaxation ensues. The American forces which annihilated the Japanese troops on Saipan extend kind treatment and protection to the old and young of both sexes who were left behind. Japanese even become close friends of American troops. Both the boy and the marine who is carrying him on his shoulders appear to be having great sport.

You lack supplies. You cannot be rescued or reinforced.

This place which you tried to maintain for Japan is lost.

There is only one way you can now serve your country. Do you know what it is?

Think earnestly about this.



全國力を以て援助されなければ諸君は戦を
 止めても取では無い。
 軍閥は諸君を亡き者と諦めて居る。
 諸君は兵糧は不足であり、援護の道はない。
 日本は爲陣地を支持せんと奮闘せしむ。
 最早 黙目である。
 國の爲 盡す道は一つ残る。何かせうか
 よく考へ給へ。

- Purpose : To induce Japanese troops to come over to us.
- Comments : Food for thought is provided in the simple remarks concerning Japan's failure to support its troops and the hopelessness of the situation.
- Format : Text on paper 5" x 9½", Matsushima ("Islands of Pine"), A scene of Japan's most famous scenic spot, is on the reverse side.
- Text : When the strength of the whole nation has failed to support you, to cease fighting is no disgrace.
- The Gumbatsu have written you off.



「一機でも」この下に... 飛行機の生産を増大... 居る。何れ、一機でも... 間接に二機造つて... 造つた。これは米... 國だ... 居る。日本は此の生産力を知りながら、米英と攻撃したのだらうか。軍閥はこの生産力を知りながら、米英と攻撃したのだらうか。軍閥及び三菱重工業株式会社、村田重工業は「制空権は勝利への原動力である」と言はれた。米國はこの制空権を握つて居る。諸君の指導者は陛下の命令に背いてまでもこの絶望的で無益な戦争を始めたのである。諸君は本意に反して毒卵である。

「一機でも」送らば
送る程、破壊されるのみ

Purpose: To demonstrate America's superiority in the air.

Comments: The text opens with a slogan which has been much used in Japan, "Even one more plane." In the cartoon on the reverse side this slogan is repeated with each picture to show how "even one more plane" built in Japan will be destroyed by American air forces. The text bears out the cartoon message by quoting figures to show our superiority and blames Japan's militarists for having started a hopeless war.

Format: White paper with orange overlay. The cartoon, in a simple line form familiar to Japanese from their own newspapers, is used to carry the message even more vividly than words. 6" x 8".

Text: "Even one more plane."



おしの花 月に文よむ
女あり

希望に輝く若人!!
彼等はいつも楽しい結婚や幸福な家庭を夢みてゐる。
彼等は我が子に理想的な教育を施し、その成長を喜び
且祝福せんとして居る。
彼等は常に平和と繁栄の中、に生きる事を望んで居る。
若人よ、君等の命は中買ひ。
君等の死は真に悲慘の極である。
君等は米國の莫大な軍用品と無限の供給とが源泉に
對して戦ふ事は出来ないのである。
我が軍に降れ、間もなく平和來れば、かたて心にとけるす
べての事を為し得るのであらう。更生!! 更生によりて、初め
て眞の偉大な幸福と満足が得られる。世界は廣い。
人間倒る所青山あり、君は死ぬるには余りに若い。
若人よ、めざめよ。

- Purpose : To weaken Japanese morale and induce surrender.
- Comments : An appeal is made to the emotions of the Japanese troops and again the hopelessness of the situation is emphasized.
- Format : 5" x 9½". Picture of woman and child on reverse side.
- Text : It's always sad to see young men die, because one thinks always of the many things they left undone. They had visions of marriage and a happy family; they wanted to teach their sons and see them grow up and honor them; they wanted to live in peace and prosper.

Don't throw away your lives! You can't fight against our vast equipment and endless supplies and resources. Come over to us, and then when peace comes soon you will do all the things which are in your heart. You will be reborn, and with that rebirth will come great happiness and contentment.

The world is vast and good. You are too young to die now.



FRONT: The South Seas are the South Seas; Japan is Japan.

BACK : Supply and Military Strength.

(Translated from the Japanese)

In a speech before the Diet on September 7th last, War Minister Marshal Sugiyama stated:

"It is most regrettable that the various Japanese front lines are being handicapped by the deterioration of our supply lines and bases."

This statement was made before the American landing in the

With this slogan, the gumbatsu is encouraging plane production. But "one more plane" is not enough. The reason why is that the United States is producing a plane every five minutes, day and night. Since the attack on Pearl Harbor, the U. S. has produced 171,000 planes. This is a ratio of 7 U. S. planes to 1 Japanese plane. This is only the U. S. Our allies, Russia and England, produce many thousands more.

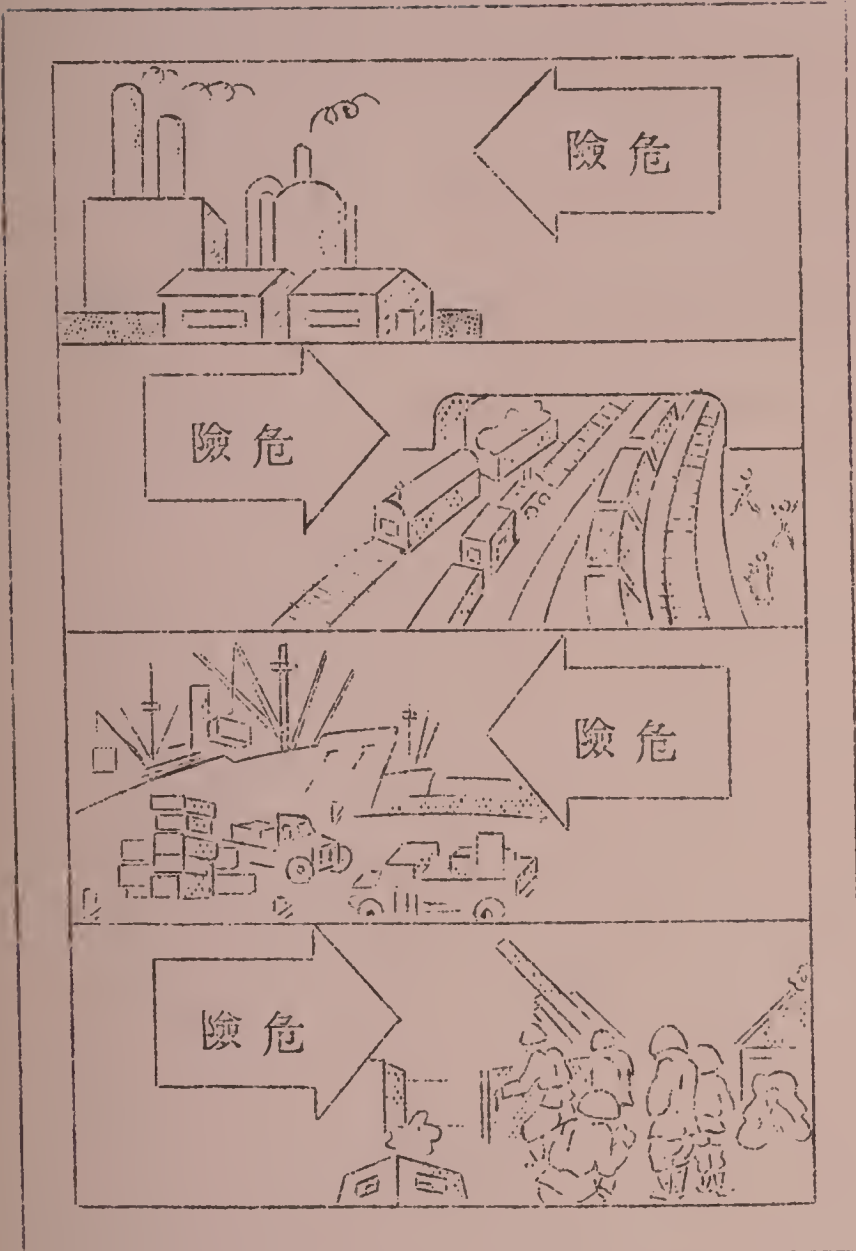
How can Japan meet this production?

Why were the gumbatsu, knowing the productive capacity of America and England, so stupid as to attack them?

On May 29, last Kiyoshi Goko, Cabinet Advisor and President of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries said, "Air superiority is the motivating power which leads to victory."

America has that superiority. Your leaders, even against the Emperor's command, have started this hopeless and useless war. It is to be deeply regretted.

"One more plane sent means only one more plane destroyed."



工場、軍事施設、発電所、鐵道、停車場等に絶對近寄るな。
 人民を害するのが米國の目的ではない。併し、日本軍閥を無力にするには軍需工場を皆破壊しなければならぬ。
 出来る丈軍事施設のみを爆破する。併し地方の人も怪我をしないとはかぎらない。日本の軍閥が此の戦争を始めたと云ふ事を覺えて居て貰ひたい。軍閥の始めた戦争の後始末を米國がする。
 念の爲もう一度忠告す。軍事施設に近寄るな。

Purpose : To give notice to Japanese civilians of our intention to continue bombing until resistance ceases, and to disrupt production by causing workers to stay away from their job.

Format : Leaflet approximately 8" x 5". Art work indicating four critical areas which must be avoided--military installations, factories, docks and railroads.

Text : Stay away from such places as factories, military establishments, power plants, railroads, and depots.

To harm the people is not America's objective. However,

Philippines. But what is the situation now?

Allied planes, ships and submarines based on the Philippines surround the islands and are able to search out and destroy Japanese ships from the southern regions laden with oil, rubber, tin, etc.

What chance do vital materials such as these, which are needed in your war industry, have of arriving in Japan?

The condition of Japanese supply lines and bases has deteriorated further since the War Minister's speech. It is still deteriorating, and as time goes on the situation can only become worse.

However hard you try, how is it possible to fight properly without adequate supplies?

去る九月七日陸相杉山元帥は帝國議會の壇場に於て次の如く述べられた。即ち

「補給路及び補給基地狀況の悪化に伴ひ我が各戦線が困難な状態に置かれつゝある事は誠に残念至極に堪へない」と。

たもこれは米軍の比島上陸に先立ち發表されたものであるが果してその後の狀況はどうであらうか。

比島を基地とせる聯合軍航空機、艦艇及び潜水艦は同諸島を包圍し南方より石油をゴム、錫等積載運輸の途にある日本船舶を探知し撃破する事が出来る。

日本軍需工場が渴望してゐるこれ等重要物資が日本に到達する可能性は甚してどうであらうか。

日本の補給路及び基地の問題は最近陸軍大臣の石聲明當時より更に悪化しつつある事がうなづかれる様であり今後同じ経路をたどる事であらう。

諸君はいくら全力を盡して戦はんとして補給が充二分に得られないうか。

も補給が充二分に得られないうか。

分な働きが出来てあらうか。

五、海底に

損ねの給心

陸揚げすれ

將校

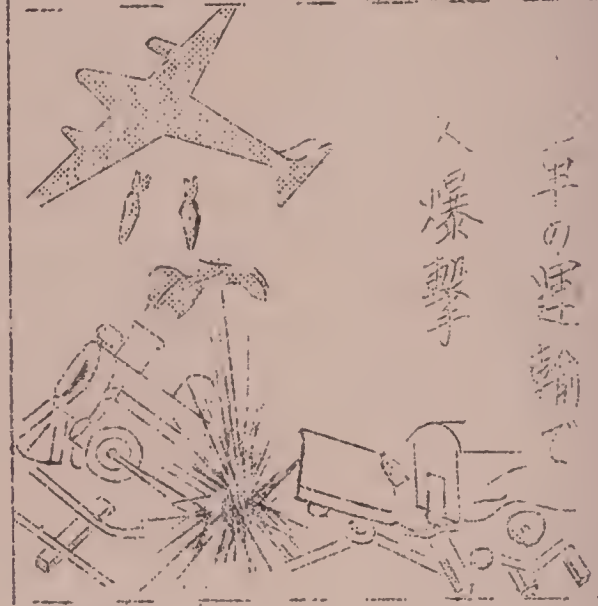


一揚げ済み

減り

一半の運輸で

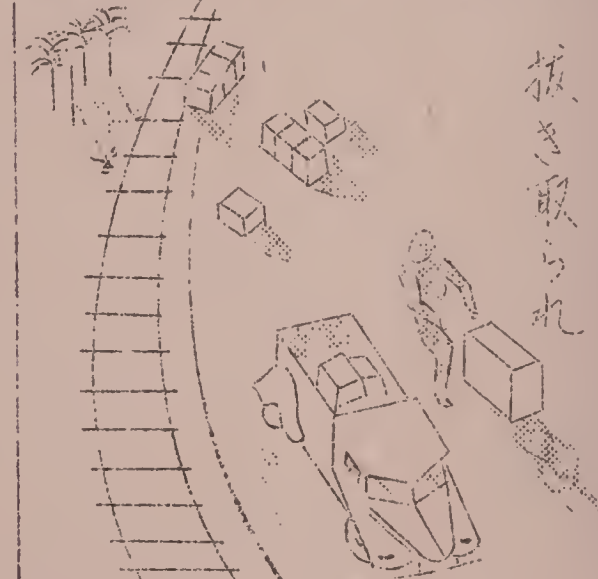
人爆撃



七、前線本部に送り

つき、比上處で又を

抜き取られ



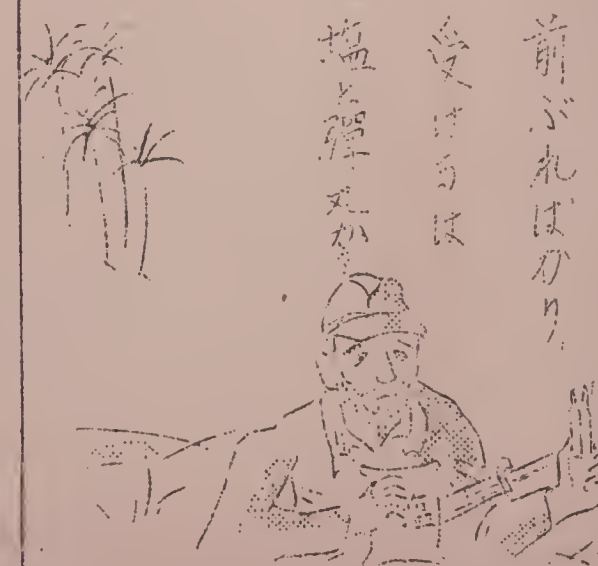
八、壕の中の苦戦勇士

糧秣、煙草は

前ぶればかり

受けるは

塩と弾丸が



何だ和興品が

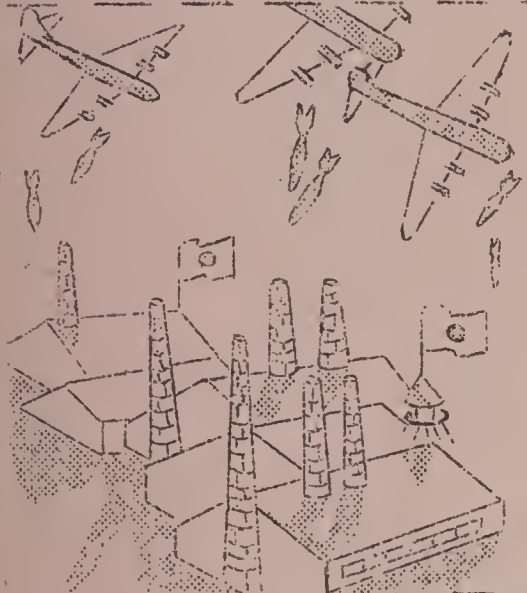
か、守の手に

海、ないのか?



二、續く内地の爆撃で

工場は減産又減産

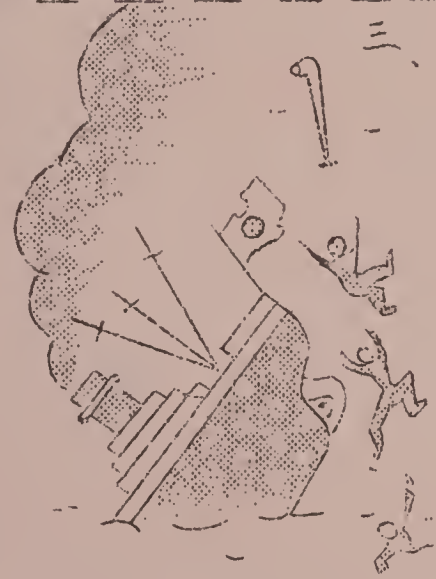


三、

輸送船團内地を出れば

台湾沖で

潜水艦



四、やつと港を

見出せば敵の

迎への爆撃機

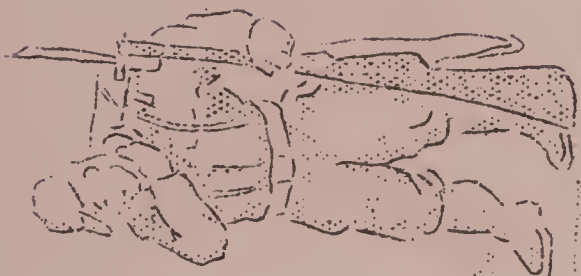


to render the military clique powerless, all military objectives must be destroyed.

As much as possible, only military establishments will be destroyed. However, some people of the district be injured. Keep in mind that the gumbatsu started this war. What the gumbatsu started America is going to finish

To emphasize again, stay away from military establishments.

運 架 無 藏



彼は、府内采入に
将務機関に
一人の縁故もなかつた

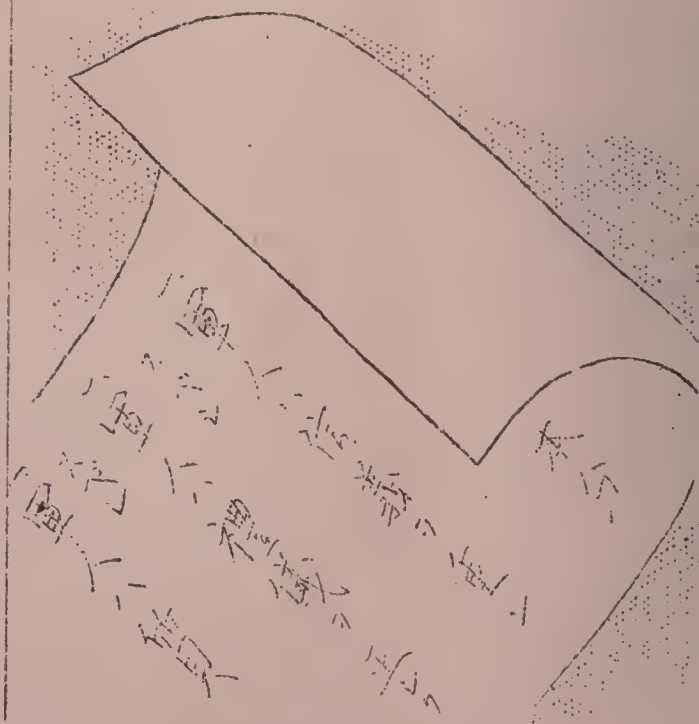
乙



とらとら無藏君にも召集めが
来た、...

丙

出征するまでにくり返し贈詞を言ふが
たのは明徳文藝身下し給ふた勅語に云

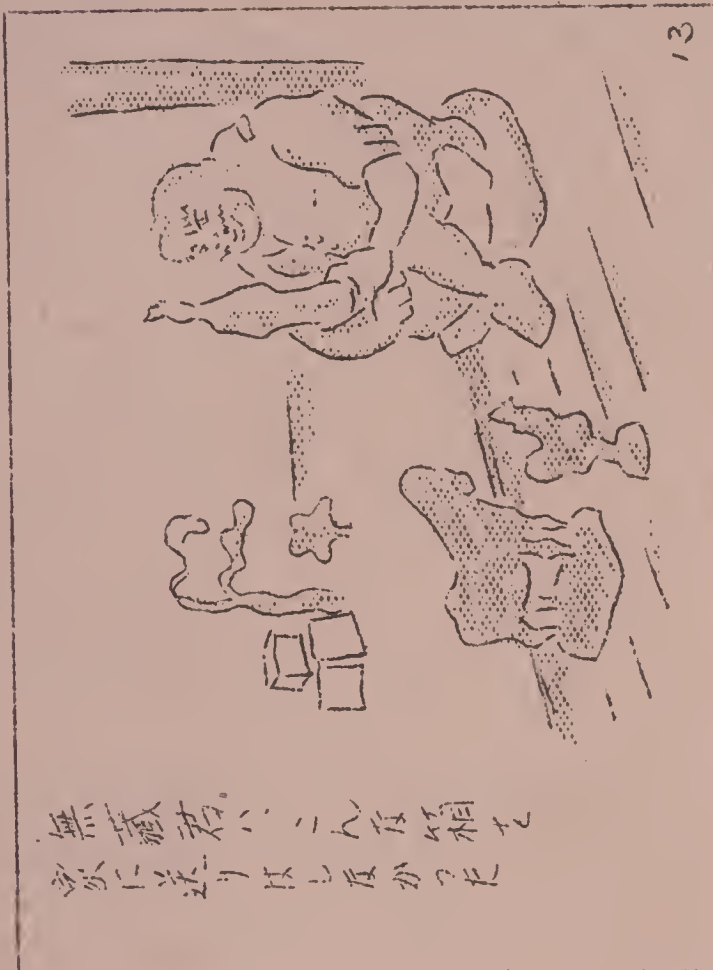


NOTE: The individual picture captions are written in Japanese

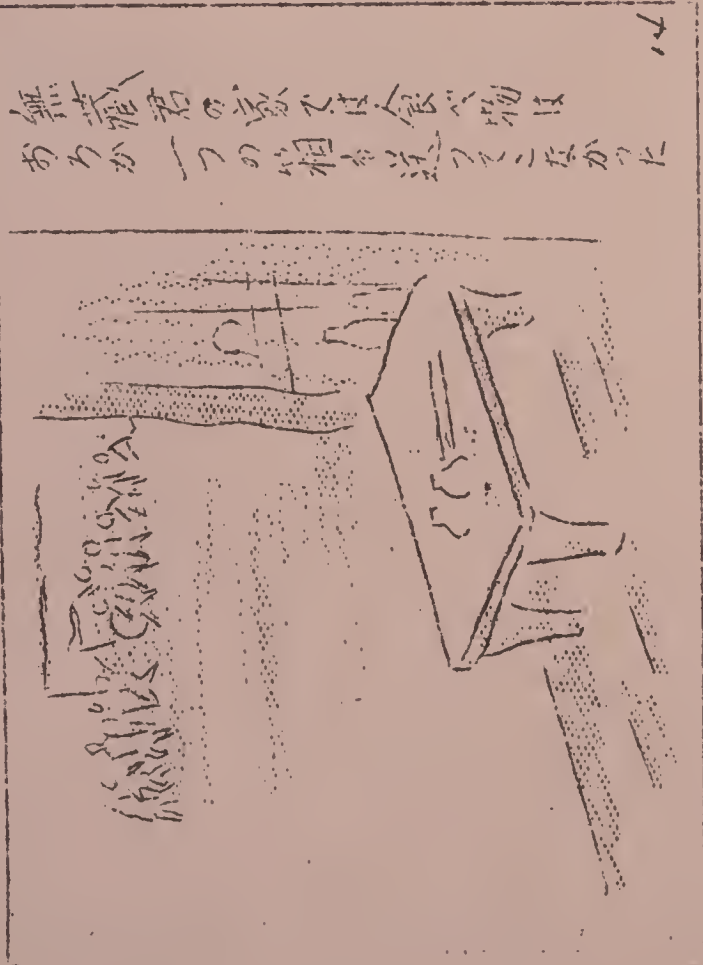
FRONT:

WHY DON'T SUPPLIES EVER REACH OUR HANDS?

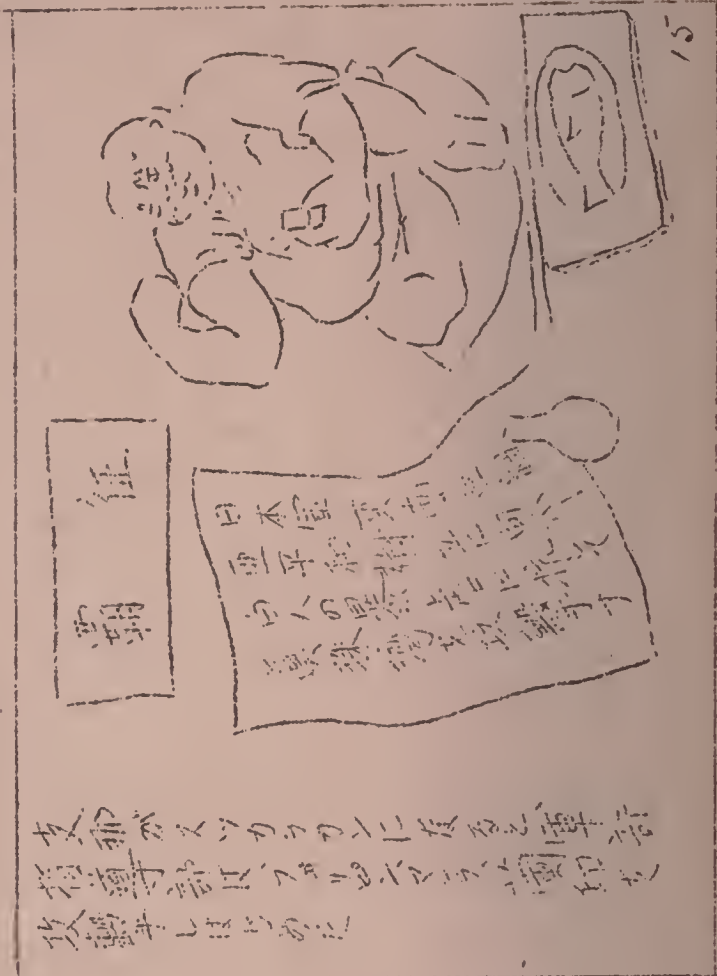
- (1) Verse Form: With the continuous bombing of the homeland, decrease upon decrease in factory production.....
- (2) After the supply convoy leaves the homeland, off the coast of Formosa an enemy submarine.....
- (3) With port at last in sight, a greeting by bombing planes.
- (4) The lost supplies sunk to the sea bottom, when those remaining are loaded, first the officers.....
- (5) Unloading finished, the quantity diminished, moving up by train when again come the bombers.....
- (6) Reaching forward headquarters, here again more is taken away.....
- (7) The brave soldier fighting in the foxholes with promises of food and tobacco, what gets he but a clip of bullets, a bit of salt?



無藏君、二人度相七
家へ送りはしなかつた



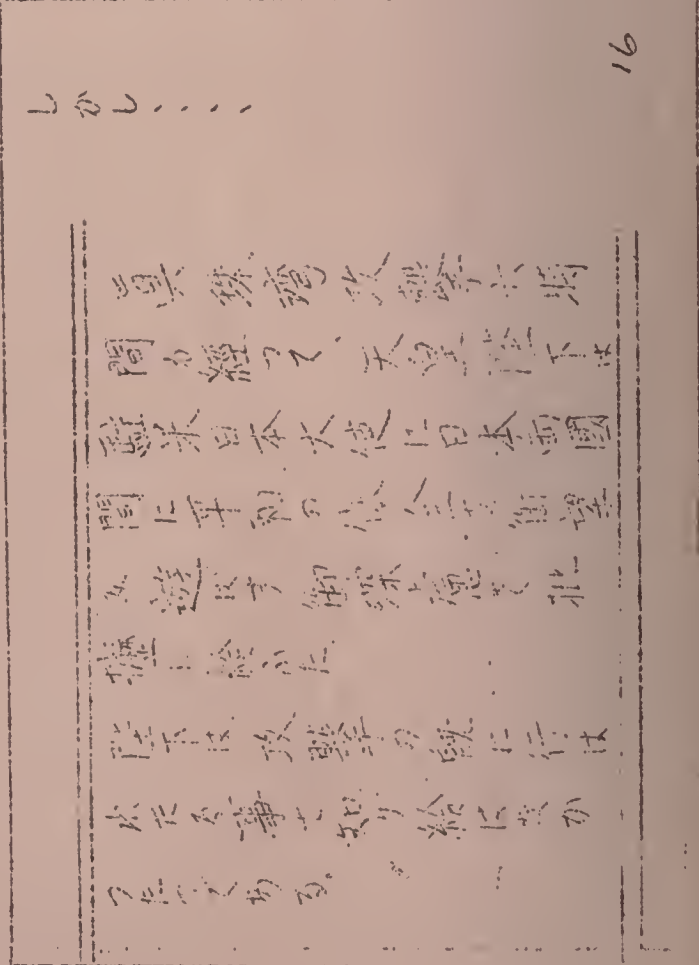
無藏君の家では食べ物は
あちか一つの相を送つてこなかつた



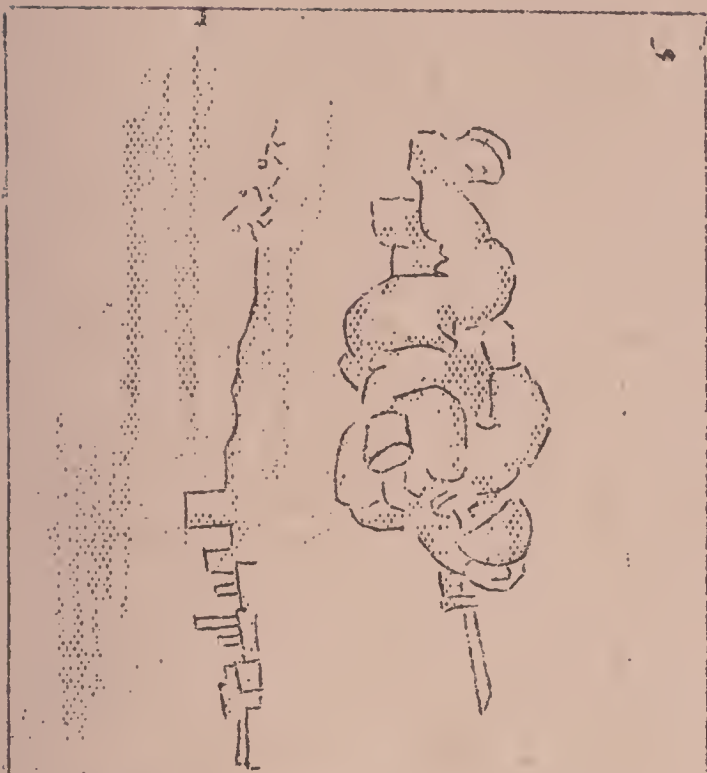
征 覇

日本軍 攻め寄せ
亞平 和 討 出 面 出
白人 皇 帝 主 義 北 洋
皇 帝 主 義 北 洋

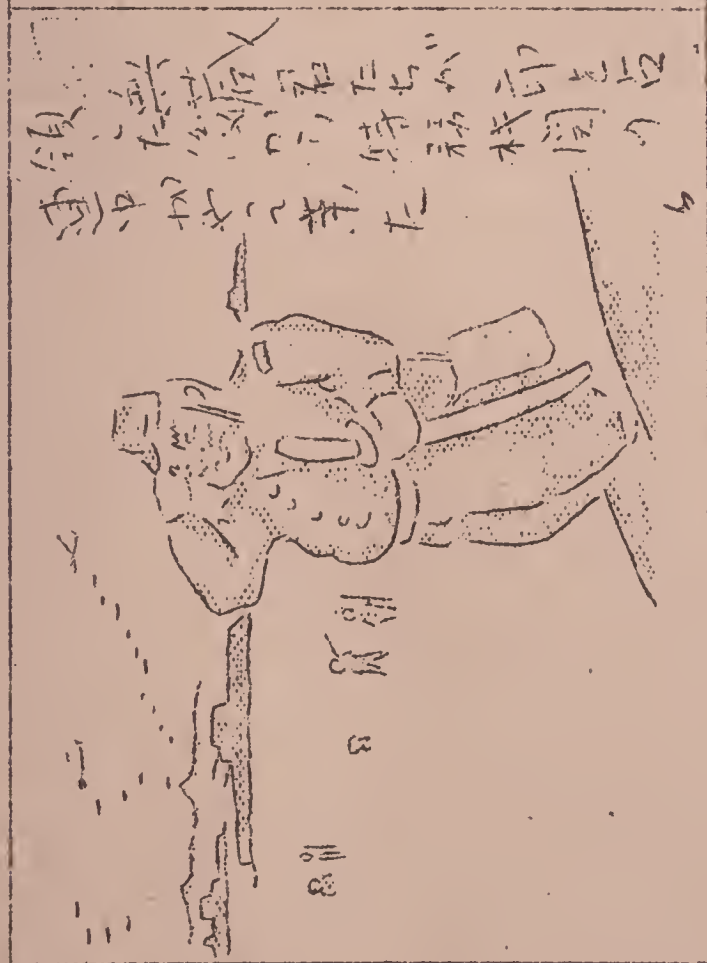
支那 亦 又 ソ カ ラ カ ン に 反 する 陣 音
指 導 部 長 は 乃 乃 乃 乃 乃 乃 乃 乃 乃 乃
攻 撃 半 じ ば じ ば じ



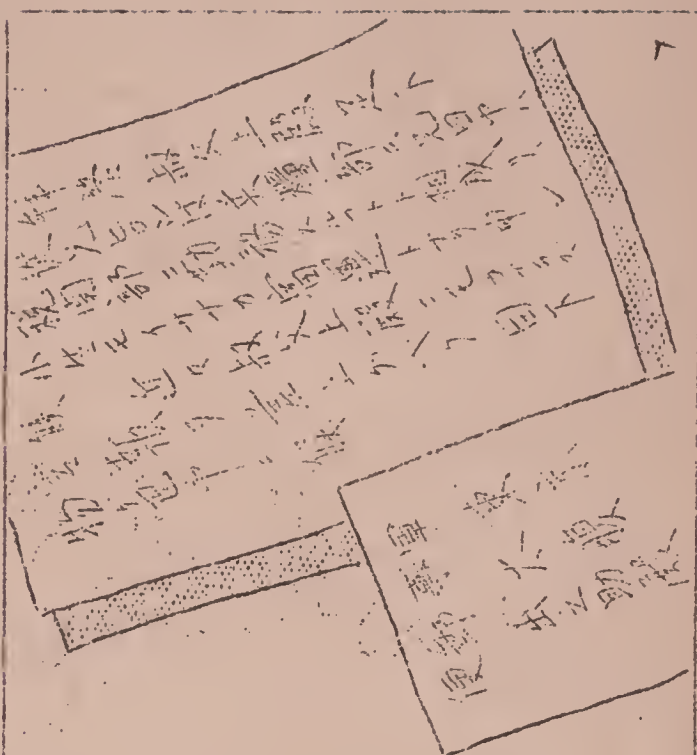
皇 帝 主 義 北 洋 軍 隊
問 題 經 過 中 天 皇 陛 下 皇
皇 帝 主 義 北 洋 軍 隊 日 本 西 國
問 題 に 平 和 の 心 算 皇 帝 主 義
皇 帝 主 義 北 洋 軍 隊 皇 帝 主 義 北
洋 軍 隊 皇 帝 主 義 北 洋 軍 隊
皇 帝 主 義 北 洋 軍 隊 皇 帝 主 義 北 洋 軍 隊
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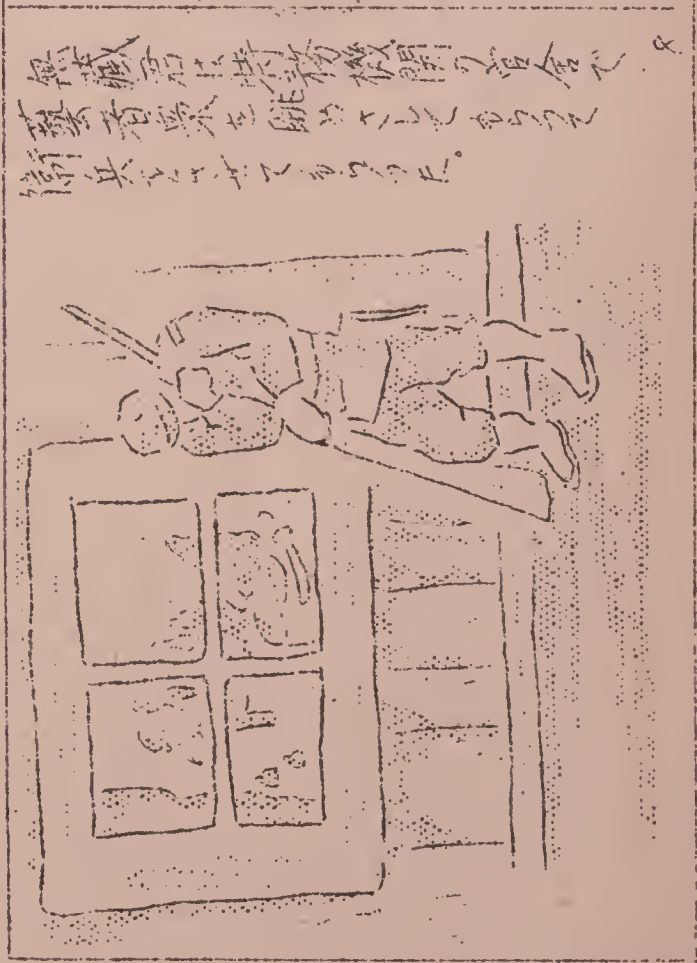
無蔵君は上海に上陸するが早、か
名譽の負債をうけた



無蔵君は上海に上陸するが早、か
名譽の負債をうけた



時務局長は食糧を統制し高税
を採取し軍費を充てた



無蔵君は時務機関の資金で
藝術音楽を眺めるともつた
衛兵をよせもつた


17



アキハタの領後時務氏の叔父
 大隈忠之助はさうしてこの統制の法華
 になつた。

18

そしてさうさう無慈悲の衆
 にも戦地から相が来正！



19

運兵無敵

果して君は……

陛下のたゞに死人が

20

誰が……

母から彼を

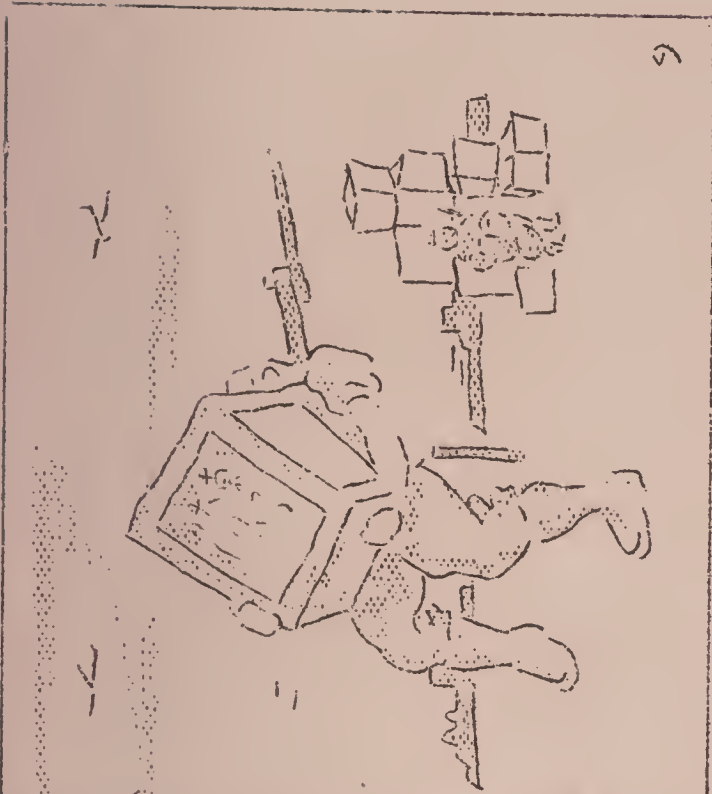
奪つたか？

誰が……

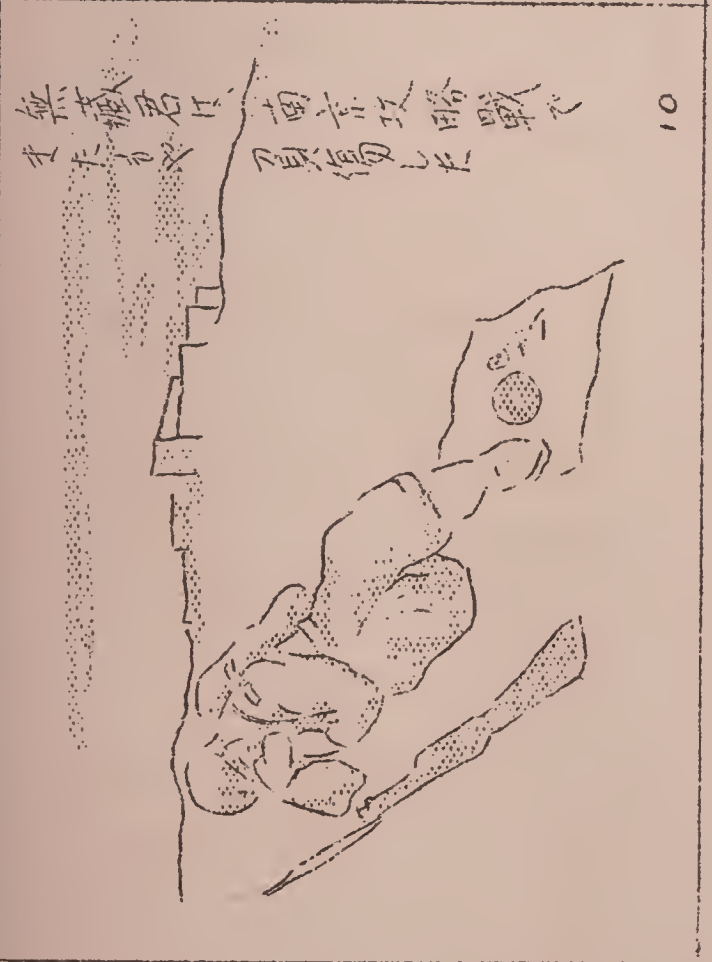
彼の生命を

踏臺に

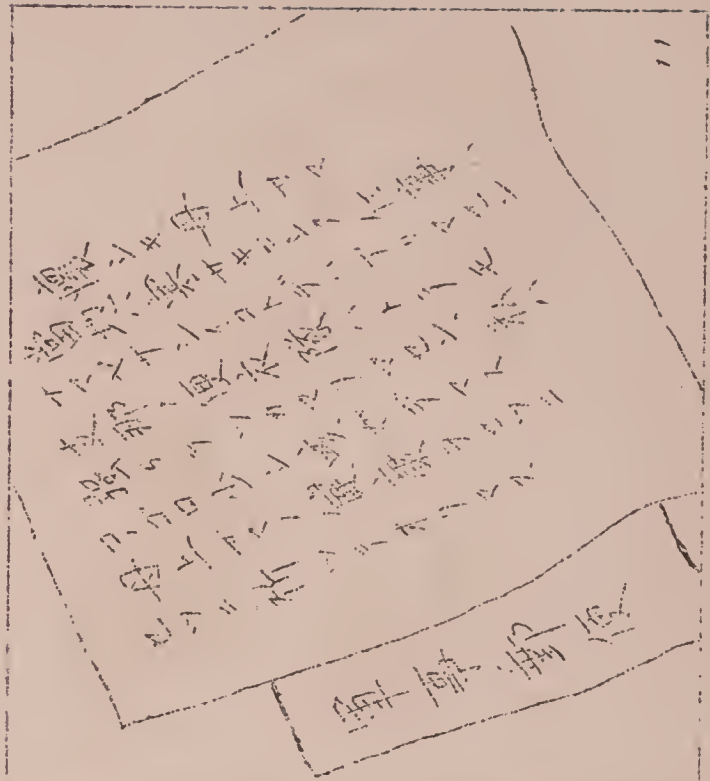
したのか？



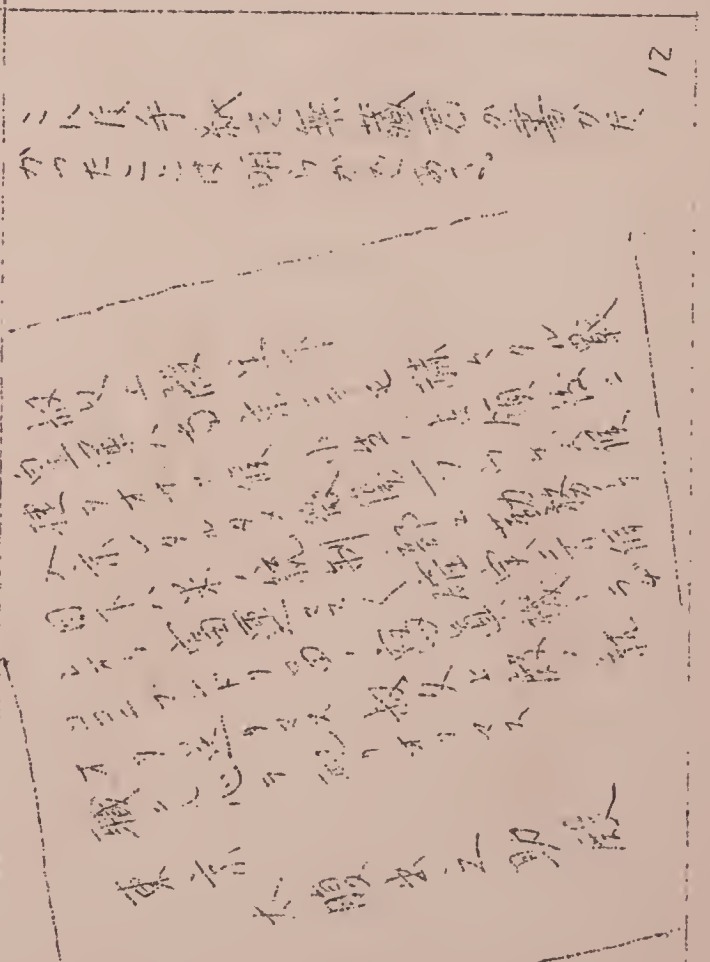
無藏君は特務員の親戚に行く
荷物の運搬をやりせうとした



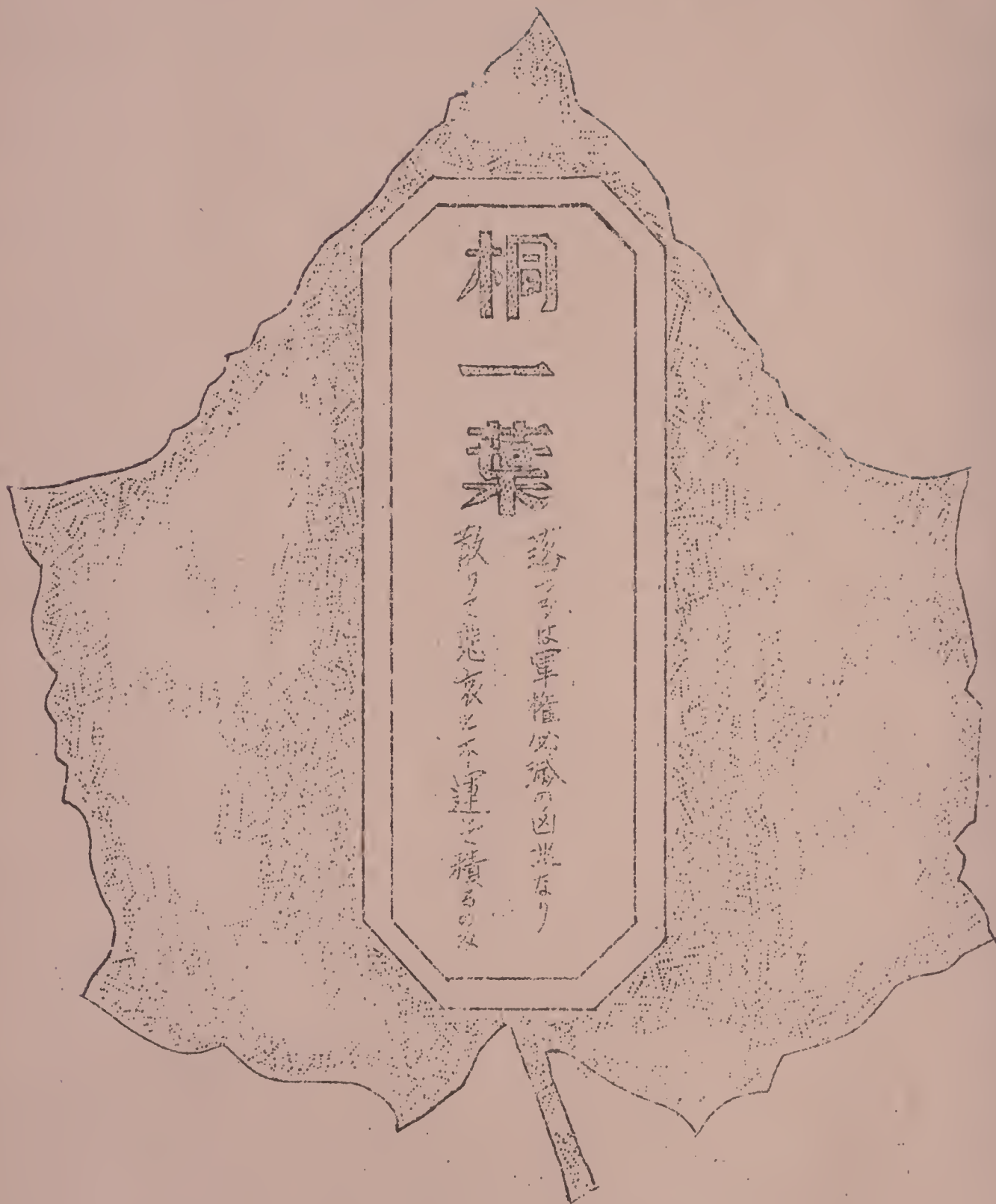
無藏君は、南京攻略戦で
生きたるが、負傷した



無藏君がもし文に手紙を書け
たら、二は風に書いたのでろう



二は手紙を無藏君の書かた
かた二は明らかならぬ



TRANSLATION OF KIRI LEAF

A falling Paulownia (similar to Sycamore) leaf is the unlucky omen of the inevitable destruction of the military power of Japan. As these leaves scatter about they do nothing but pile up sorrow and bad luck.

NAIZO'S LUCK

He did not have any relations in the Special Service Organization.

Finally the call to the Service came to Naizo.

He was compelled to recite the Emperor Meiji's Imperial Rescript over and over before going abroad.

No sooner than he reached Shanghai, Naizo received an honorable wound.

After Naizo and his buddies had taken over the city, the men of the Special Service Organization arrived. The members of the Special Service controlled the food, set high taxes and sold opium to the public.

Naizo was allowed to gaze upon the Geisha girls at the Special Service Headquarters and given the privilege of guarding the place.

Naizo was permitted to carry the freight that was to be shipped to friends and relatives of the Special Service members.

If Naizo was permitted to write a letter to his home, he would probably have written these words:

"My beloved Mother - This place is extremely cold and my work is not easy. The Chinese Guerrillas are very strong and cannot be captured. Recently I have been troubled with a slight cough. Mother dear, I am constantly praying for your health."

But it is obvious that Naizo did not write this letter. A member of the Special Service is actually sending home valuable loot with this accompanying letter to his Uncle Dennosuke Futohara:

"Dear Uncle - Our forces have gained quick control of this place, so I am sending you some captured food and a radio. I will try to send more later."

Naizo wasn't able to send any such boxes of captured loot. Not a single tiny box of food was sent to Naizo's home.

After China was sufficiently controlled, the Japanese Forces started to attack the Philippines and French Indo-China.

However, six hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Emperor of Japan was endeavoring peaceful terms with the United States through the Japanese Envoys in Washington D. C. The Emperor of Japan was not aware of the attack until after it happened.

After the control of the Philippines, the Special Service member's Uncle Dennosuke Futohara was given the job of Rubber Controller.

At last a box arrived at Naizo's home from the front. It bears the ashes of Naizo killed in action.

Who took Naizo from his mother? Who used his life as a stepping stone?

あらうか。
 戦の國家に盡力して来た兵士さまに
 報酬といふもので

去る七月末ホピン及びナンインガヤに
 あたる百有余名を日本軍戦傷者はホピン
 の北で将校の命令に依り手榴弾で
 毒の命を絶つて行った。傷いたる兵士
 故病みたる兵士故後送出来ぬとい
 言渡して等兵士毒の命を絶つて
 行ったのである。

日本軍の
 戦傷病兵士に
 興へるササは
 手榴弾か？



TRANSLATION

Is the Medicine given
 to sick and wounded
 Japanese soldiers
 THE GRENADE?

During the last week in July 100 sick and wounded Japanese soldiers from Hopin and Nanyinbya were taken north of Hopin and killed with grenades under officers' orders, because they could not be evacuated.

Is this the proper reward for soldiers who have fought bravely for their country?



春再び来る前、降るアメリカの
爆弾は、梧桐の揺落する如く、
悲運と不幸を來すべし

Before spring comes a second time, American bombs, falling like Paulownias falling from far away, will bring disaster and bad luck.

A SURVEY OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL-PARTY SYSTEM OF NEW JAPAN

According to information given in Anne and William Johnstone's "What Are We Doing with Japan" (American Council, IPR publication), the following paragraph summarizes very well the current transition in which Japanese internal politics find themselves. Subsequent to the dissolution of the Political Association of Great Japan, child of the famed Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Political Society, birth was given, on 22 August 1945 to six new political parties.

"The projected six parties did not develop quite as anticipated, but by the end of 1945 a number of new political parties were operating. The trend seemed to be toward a multi-party system, and although political groupings were changing from day to day (so that neither an orderly nor an accurate account is possible here), the emergence of a right and a left wing was clearly apparent. What in a European country would be called the center seemed to be less in evidence, doubtless because Japan had never developed a strong middle class."

Nonetheless, we can list some of the predominant parties which are wielding influence in the present Diet. They are:

	<u>Romaji</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Leader</u>
1.	JIIYŪTŌ	自由黨	Liberal Party	Hatoyama, Ichirō
2.	SHIPPOTŌ	進歩黨	Progressive Party	Machida, Chuji; Saito, Takao
3.	SHAKAITŌ	社會黨	Socialist Party	Kato, Kanjū
4.	KYŌSANTŌ	共產黨	Communist Party	Okano, Susumu (Nosaka, Sanji)
5.	KYŌDŌ MINSHUTŌ	協同民主黨	Agrarian Party	
6.	IJUSHOZOKU	無所屬	Independents	
7.	SHAKAI TAISHŪ TŌ	社會大衆黨	Social Mass Party	
8.	IJUSANTŌ	無產黨	Proletarian Party	
9.	CHŪTŌ	中央黨	Central Party	
10.	SHŌKŌKEL ZAIKAI	商工經濟會	Chamber of Commerce Party	



君達の指導者は
嘘つきだ!!

此等の飛行機は君達の指導者が
台湾沖で沈めたと主張してゐる航空
母艦より飛んで来たのだ
これです。自中にアメリカの航空母艦が
一隻も沈んでおない事が判るであらう。

君達の指導者は
嘘つきだ!!

APPENDIX 21 - Continued

- Purpose : To needle the Japanese and denounce their leaders as liars.
- Comments : This leaflet refutes Japan's fantastic claims concerning the sinking of American carriers.
- Format : The text is in black ink on white paper approximately 5½" x 8½". On the reverse side is a sketch of bombs falling on Japan.
- Text : YOUR LEADERS ARE LIARS!

These planes are from carriers your leaders told you were sunk off Taiwan.

Now our bombs tell you that not one carrier was sunk off Taiwan during October.

YOUR LEADERS ARE LIARS!

APPENDIX 23.

GLOSSARY OF PROPAGANDA TERMS

<u>English</u>	<u>Romaji</u>	<u>Kanji</u>
Absentee landlords	Fuzai jinushi	不在地主
Acquittal	Muzai hōmen	無罪放免
Allied Council For Japan	Tainichi Rjikai	對日理事會
Allied Powers	Rengōgoku	聯合國
Armed peace	Busō heiwa	武裝平和
Authority	Ken-i	權威
Axis nations	Sūjiku goku	樞軸國
Black Dragon Society	Kokuryū Kai	黑龍會
Blessings of liberty	Jiyū no fukushi	自由の福祉
Bondage	Doreiteki yakumu	奴隸的役務
British Commonwealth Occupation Forces (BCOF)	Eirempō Senryōgun	英聯邦占領軍
Career military and naval personnel	Shokugyō rikukaigun shokuin	職業陸海軍職員
Censorship	Ken-etsu	檢閱
Civil aviation	Hinkan koku	民間航空
Collective bargain	Dantai kōshō	團體交渉
Common man	Heimin	平民
Communist	Kyōsantō	共產黨
	Kyōsan shugisha	共產主義者
Conservatism	Hoshu shugi	保守主義
Constitution	Kempō	憲法

To emphasize the chaotic mess in which the Japanese found themselves in the period between V-J Day and the general elections of April 1946, we quote from "Time" for 22 April 1946:

"A total of 257 parties wrangled for 466 parliamentary seats. On election day almost three-fourths of the registered electorate (36 millions) turned out in orderly style....Most revolutionary was the election of 38 women...."

As one can readily determine from the enthusiastic reports from Japan, the occupation policies toward Japan's politics and her internal government have been most successful. A SCAP report for as early as January 1946 uses this succinct phrase: "In general, careful compliance with the spirit and terms of SCAP directives was noted,"

<u>English</u>	<u>Roma.ji</u>	<u>Kan.ji</u>
Freedom of conscience	Ryōshin no jiyū	良心の自由
Freedom of expression	Hyōgen no jiyū	表現の自由
Freedom from fear and want	Kyōfu to ketsubō yori no kaihō	恐怖と缺乏よりの解放
Freedom of the press	Shuppan no jiyū	出版の自由
Freedom of religion	Shūkyō no jiyū	宗教の自由
Freedom of speech	Genron no jiyū	言論の自由
Freedom of thought	Shisō no jiyū	思想の自由
Fundamental human rights	Kihonteki jinken	基本的人權
Good faith	Shingi	信義
Government service	Kanshoku	官職
Great East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere	Daitōa Kyōeiken	大東亞共榮圈
Hoarding	Taizō	還藏
Horrors of war	Sensō no sankā	戦争の慘禍
Imperialistic war	Teikoku shugiteki sensō	帝國主義的戦争
Inflation	Futō no bukkabōtō	不當の物價暴騰
Instrument of surrender	Kōfuku bunshō	降伏文書 (インフレーション)
International society	Kokusai shakai	國際社會
International cooperation	Kokusai kyōchō	國際協調
"Iron curtain"	Tetsuno katen	鐵のカーテン
Imperial Rule Assistance Association	Taisei yokusankai	大政翼贊會
Justice	Kōsei Seigi	公正 正義

<u>English</u>	<u>Romaji</u>	<u>Kanji</u>
Creed	Shinjō	信 條
Demilitarization	Gunsei tekkyo	軍政撤去
Demobilization	Fukuin	復 員
Democracy	Minshu shugi	民主主義
Directives	Shirei	指 令
Disarmament	Busō kaijo	武装解除
	Gunbi teppai	軍備撤廢
Discrimination	Sabetsu taigū	差別待遇
Disenthronement	Hai-i	廢 位
Duly elected national diet	Seitō ni senkyo seraretaru kokkai	正當に選舉せられたる國會
East Asia Society	Tōarenmei	東亞聯盟
Education	Kyōiku	教 育
Electoral law	Senkyo hō	選舉法
Exclude from government service	Kanshoku yori haijo su	官職より排除す
Far Eastern Commission	Kyokutō Linkai	極東委員會
Far Eastern International Military Tribunal	Kyokutō Kokusai Gunji Hōtei	極東國際軍事法廷
Feudalistic	Hōkenteki no	封建的の
Financial oligarchy	Zaibatsu	財 閥
Foreign Ministers Council	Gaisho Kaigi	外相會議
Freedom of assembly	Shūkai no jiyū	集會の自由
Freedom of association	Kessha no jiyū	結社の自由

<u>English</u>	<u>Romaji</u>	<u>Kanji</u>
Race	Jinshu	人種
Release	Shakuhō	釋放
Reparation	Baishō ; Hoshō	賠償、補償
Remove from public office	Kōshoku yori himen su	公職より罷免す
Renunciation of war	Sensō no hōki	戦争の放棄
Right of belligerency	Kōsenken	交戦權
Right to work	Kinrō no kenri	勤勞の權利
Secret patriotic society	Himitsu aikoku dantai	秘密愛國團體
Security	Anzen	安全
Socialists	Shakai shugisha	社會主義者
Sovereign right of a nation	Kuni no shuken	國の主權
Special police	Tokubetsu keisatsu	特別警察
Strikes	Higyō	罷業
Suffrage	Sansoiken	參政權
Supreme Allied Commander	Rongōgoku Saikō Shi- reikan	聯合國最高司令官
Supreme Commander for Allied Powers	Rongōgoku Saikō Shirei- kan	聯合國最高司令官
Supreme law	Saikō hōki	最高法規
Surrender terms	Kōfuku jōken	降伏條件
Threat of force	Buryoku ni yoru ikaku	武力に依る威嚇
Terroristic society	Bōryoku shugiteki dantai	暴力主義的團體

<u>English</u>	<u>Romaaji</u>	<u>Kanji</u>
Labor unions	Rōdō kumiai	労働組合
Landholders	Jinushi	地主
Liberals	Jiyūshugisha	自由主義者
Memoranda	Oboegaki	覺書
Militaristic regime	Gunkoku shugiteki seiken	軍國主義的政權
Militarism	Gunkokushugi	軍國主義
Militarists	Gumbatsu	軍閥
Occupation	Senryō	占領
Occupation forces	Senryō gun	占領軍
Peaceful cooperation	Heiwateki kyōryoku	平和的協力
Political parties'	Seitō	政黨
Political prisoners	Seijihan	政治犯
Potsdam Declaration	Potsudamu Sengen	「ポツダム」宣言
Powers	Komō	權能
Preservation of peace	Heiwa iji	平和維持
Pro-American group	Shūmeiha	親米派
Propaganda	Senden	宣傳
Property rights	Zaisanken	財產權
Public office	Kōshoku	公職
Public officials	Kōmuin	公務員
Public opinion	Yoron	輿論
Public welfare	Kōkyō no fukushi	公共の福祉
Pursuit of happiness	Kōfuku kikyū	幸福希求

<u>English</u>	<u>Romaji</u>	<u>Kanji</u>
Treatment	Taigū	待 遇
Tyranny	Sensei	專 制
Ultra-nationalistic society	Kyokutan naru kokkashugi- teki dantai	極端なる國家主義的 團體
Unconditional surrender	Mujōken kōfuku	無條件降伏
United Nations	Kokusai Rengō	國際聯合
Use of force	Buryoku no kōshi	武力の行使
War criminals	Sensō hanzai-nin	戰爭犯罪人

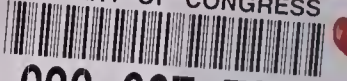
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