above named ministries.

B. ~~Civil officials of elected members~~ MEMBERS of the National Diet who were appointed Parliamentary Councillors or Parliamentary Vice-Ministers for the War or Navy Ministry and who as ~~such~~ APPOINTED were CHOKUNIN rank officials in the War or Navy Ministry.

C. Temporary Officials (SHOKUTAKU) of full time service as CHOKUNIN rank officials with the War or Navy Ministry.

D. Civil officials of CHOKUNIN rank and above in Ministries other than War or Navy who were ordered to serve with the War or Navy Ministry ~~in Japanese Occupied Territory~~.

E. Civil officials of CHOKUNIN rank and above of Ministries other than War or Navy, who were assigned as temporary officials (SHOKUTAKU) of the War or Navy Ministry in order to assist in research or administration because of their abilities.

F. Civilian Administrators ~~Generals~~ (SHISEICHOKAN) of the War and Navy Ministries and who as such were CHOKUNIN RANK officials with the WAR OR NAVY Ministry.

1. Civilian Officials who held such offices as clearly stated in Category F. (Governors of Occupied Territories). OF SCAPIN 550.

2. Civilian Officials who were given the status of Civil Administrator-General, IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES but who come under the same category as officials in Paragraph 3 D above; i.e. Civil Officials of CHOKUNIN rank or higher in Ministries other than the War or Navy who were ordered to serve with the War or Navy Ministry (and here is the only difference) ~~solely~~ in Japanese Occupied Territory.

4. At first glance, some of the above categories will seem to overlap, however the explanation as given below will, it is hoped, dissolve this overlapping and justify the categorial approach employed in the presentation of this memorandum. A categorical approach was used in attempting to reach conclusions because of the apparent laxity employed by the War and Navy Ministry in the appointment of their officials. There were of course those who were regular civil ~~servants~~officials within these two ministries, there were officials of other ministries who were appointed as officials of the War or Navy Ministries, however not receiving the title of SHOKUTAKU (very useful in being permitted to make use of Army or Navy facilities, transportation, and general freedom of access to any place to which the official desired admittance), there were among those officials attached or in the above ministries who served overseas, some who were never given the title of Civil Administrator-General (SHISEIKOKAN), some who in the beginning were not given the title of SHISEICHOKAN, but who later were given this title (explained in detail, as far as possible on available data below), and some who were given the title of SHISEICHOKAN from the beginning of their service overseas. The above are the main categories in which various breakdowns according to types, technicians or administrators, can be made.

5. In the explanation of the categories of officials and their official capacities, while in service with the War or Navy Ministry, presented below, the tentative conclusions reached as to their status under SCAPIN 550, is by no means to indicate the culpability of the individuals who fall within

the proposed nonmandatory cause for removal categories, under the other provisions of SCAPIN 550 and the Interpretation of ~~the Japanese Government of Category G~~ CATEGORY G BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT attached thereto.

A. Civil officials (bureaucrats) who had continuous service with the War and Navy Ministry and who, in the course of promotions became CHOKUNIN rank officials with either of the above named ministries.

1. The following information was received concerning the officials who come under the above category:

a. War Ministry
   1. Engineers
      (a) Overseas 4)
      (b) Home 13) 14
   2. Professors (Home) 7
   3. Chief Civilian Administrators
      (a) Overseas 34)
      (b) Home 3) 37
   4. TOTAL 61

b. Navy Ministry
   1. Engineers (Home) 29
   2. Professors 7
   3. Chief Civilian Administrators (Overseas) 3
   4. TOTAL 39

c. Total of above two categories - 100
   1. Home 59
   2. Overseas 41

d. Present status under Category B.
   1. The Japanese Government is in full accord with GHQ that the above officials should, in the event that they are screened, be deemed to fall under the Memorandum.
   2. No information is available at present which would indicate that persons within this category are unjustly affected by the provisions of Category B of SCAPIN 550.

B. ~~Civil Officials or elected~~ Members of the National Diet who were appointed Parliamentary Councillors or Parliamentary Vice Ministers for the War or Navy Ministry and who as such were CHOKUNIN rank officials in the War or Navy Ministry.

1. War Ministry
   a. Parliamentary Vice Minister 16
   b. Parliamentary Councillors 14
   c. TOTAL 30

2. Navy Ministry
   a. Parliamentary Vice Ministers 16
   b. Parliamentary Councillors 16
   c. TOTAL 32

3. Total of above two categories 62

4. Present status under Category B
   a. The primary mission of these officials was to act as a liaison between the legislative organs of the government and the other ministries, and the Ministries of the War and Navy.
   b. As such they were among the officials most responsible for exerting the powers and influence of the War and Navy Ministries in fields beyond their jurisdiction.
   c. The Japanese Government is in full accord with GHQ that the above officials should be mandatory purge cases in the event that they are screened.

6. Temporary officials (SHOKUTAKU) of full time service as CHOKUNIN rank officials with the War or Navy Ministry. - This category of officials only includes those SHOKUTAKU who, while in service with the War or Navy Ministry, were solely engaged in working for the War or Navy Ministry, and were not ~~only~~ merely called upon, from time to time over a period of years, for technical advice or consultation.

1. War Ministry
   a. Advisors, Army Administration 8
   b. Advisors, Financial 1
   c. Advisors, Diplomacy 1
   d. Advisors, Legal 1
   e. Provincial Governor in areas occupied by the Japanese 1
   f. TOTAL 12
   (all served overseas in their respective capacities.)

2. Navy Ministry
   a. Administrative officials 6
   b. Technical officials 1
   c. TOTAL 7
   (of the total officials, 4 served overseas while 3 served in Japan proper.)

3. Total of above two categories 19

4. Present status under SCAPIN 550
   a. The Japanese Government has raised no objections with regard to making officials in the above named category mandatory
   b. No change in policy is contemplated.

PURGE CASES under CATEGORY B OF APPENDIX A TO SCAPIN 550.

D. Civil Officials of CHOKUNIN rank and above in ministries other than War or Navy who were ordered to serve under the War or Navy Ministry at home and in Japanese Occupied Territory. These technical officials from other ministries were not appointed Civilian Administrators General, which is the sole differentiation made between this category and Category F2 below, and were not appointed as SHOKUTAKU, the sole differentiation between this category of officials and these under Category E. The reasons why this small group of officials were not appointed SHOKUTAKU or SHISEICHOKAN is somewhat nebulous, the only reasonable explanation being that they were either in areas or in work which did not require such status.

1. War Ministry technicians from:
   a. Ministry of Transportation(Overseas) 4
   b. Ministry of Home Affairs
      (Engineers) (Home) 10
   c. TOTAL 14

2. Navy Ministry technicians - None

3. Total of above two categories 14

4. Present status under Category B of SCAPIN 550.
   a. GHQ policy at present is a strict hewing to the line, therefore in a strict interpretation of the provisions of Category B of SCAPIN 550 these officials would fall within the category of mandatory purge cases.
   b. The Japanese Government has pointed out the following facts concerning these officials:
      1. These officials served in a purely technical capacity while attached to the War Ministry.
      2. They were ordered to be assigned to the War Ministry often against their own will.
      3. They were not even given the status of SHOKUTAKU (non-official staff members) but were assigned unattached to the War Ministry, temporarily on leave from their own respective Ministries.
      4. They were CHOKUNIN rank officials in their own respective ~~members~~ MINISTRIES, and as such were not strictly CHOKUNIN rank officials in the War Ministry.
   c. In view of these facts, it is not considered reasonable that these officials be deemed mandatory purge cases UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF CATEGORY B solely for having been assigned unattached CHOKUNIN rank officials in the War Ministry.

E. Civil officials of CHOKUNIN rank and above in Ministries other than War or Navy who were assigned as temporary officials (SHOKUTAKU) of the War or Navy Ministry in order to assist in research and administration because of their abilities.

1.	War Ministry	
	a. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Technicians (Overseas)	2
	b. Ministry of Transportation	7
	1. technicians	3
	2. administrative technicians (1 overseas 9 home)	
	c. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
	Administrative technicians (Overseas)	2
	d. Ministry of Commerce and Industry Technicians (Home)	2
	e. Ministry of Home Affairs Technicians(Engineers) (Home)	2
	f. Ministry of Education	317
	1. Professors	4
	2. Artists(musicians,painters)	1
	3. Journalists	16
	4. Scientists (25 Overseas 313 Home)	
	g. TOTAL of above officials	356
2.	Navy Ministry	
	a. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Technicians (Overseas)	2
	b. Ministry of Education	191
	1. Professors	1
	2. Artists	5
	3. Scientists (9 Overseas 188 Home	
	c. Ministry of Commerce and Industry Technicians	2
	d. Ministry of Transportation	6
	Technicians	3
	Administrative technicians (1 Overseas 8 Home)	
	e. Ministry of Home Affairs Technicians (Engineers) (Home)	4
	f. TOTAL of above officials	214
3.	TOTAL of above two categories (1+2)	560

4. Status of above officials under Category B of SCAPIN 550.

a. Present GHQ policy with regard to officials who are included within this category is not too clear cut ~~at present~~. A pertinent example is YAMAZAKI, Kyosuke, who served as CHOKUNIN rank SHOKUTAKU in the Bureau of Engineering within the Navy Ministry. was purged in a Memorandum to CLO (18 Dec'46) but upon submission of further information by the Japanese Government his reinstatement was approved by Government Section (27 January '47).

This case is cited solely for the sake of presenting concrete evidence that even heretofore, officials in this category were not necessarily considered mandatory purge cases under the provision of Category B of Section 550.

b. The Japanese Government's recommendation with regard to these officials is that their being CHOKUNIN SHOKUTAKU with the War or Navy Ministry not be considered mandatory cause for removal per se, for the following reasons:
   1. These officials were primarily used for research and technical assistance (scientific or administrative).
   2. They were given the title of SHOKUTAKU in order that they would have access to any other governmental organization, scientific enterprises, or confidential materials.
   3. They were not on full time service with the War or Navy Ministry, but more often were consulted at regular intervals such as once a month or whenever the need arose.
   4. Their title of SHOKUTAKU with the War or Navy Ministry was more often than not, merely a title given to them for the sake of convenience, by the War or Navy Ministry.

c. In reply to this it is believed that:
   1. A demarcation could be drawn between those technical officials that directly aided the war effort by their research and assistance, and those that ~~did~~ only indirectly aided the work of the prosecution of the war.
   2. In the former category the following types of persons would be included:

(a) Fuel Specialists	24
(b) Aeronautical Specialists	29
(c) Explosives & Arms Specialists	15
(d) Technicians in other minor fields who were in research in fields directly affecting the war effort	approx. 10
TOTAL	68

   3. In the latter category the following types of persons would be included:

(a) Medical Specialists	85
(b) Chemical Specialists	35
(c) Veterinary Specialists	10
(d) Technicians in other fields, ranging from hot springs to radio waves, numbering approx	350
TOTAL	480

d. It is believed however that the approach as explained in Paragraph (c) above is also somewhat unrealistic as it would be well-nigh impossible to draw an accurate line of demarcation between those technicians who directly aided the war effort and those that indirectly aided the war effort.

e. In view of this it is recommended that the CHOKUNIN SHOKUTAKU officials in the War or Navy Ministries within this category not be made mandatory purge cases but that a pattern as outlined in Para (c) above be used as a basis for the decision rendered.

(Note: A comparison between the purge in Germany and that in Japan might be drawn at this point, with regard to scientists. The purge in Germany has been cited as being very harsh in comparison to that in Japan. Yet, German scientists who without a doubt had great direct influence on the weapons of war that that country employed in its conquests are by and the large(according to available newspaper reports) being exempted from the purge and are even being invited to the United States and other Allied Nations, in order to aid in the research of the most vicious weapons of destruction man has been able to produce.)

F. Civil Administrator General (SHISEICHOKAN) of the War and Navy Ministries:

1. Before going into the details of the classes of officials who come under this category with regard to their present and proposed states under SCAPIN 550, it is believed advisable, briefly to consider the organization of the civil administration in Japanese occupied territory.

a. Hierarchy of Civil Administration in Japanese Occupied Territories.

Central Government

Army		Navy
Commanding General of Southern Area Armies	- Military -	Superintendent General of Civil Administration
Area Army Commander	- Military -	Chief of General Affairs of Civil Administration

Chief Military Administrator (Civilian)

Chief of General Affairs Department - Civilian - Chief of Military Administration Department

Departmental Chiefs -Civilian- Provincial Governors -Civilian- Native Governors

b. All of the above officials, if they were civilians, were given, with very few exceptions, the title of Chief Civilian Administrator (SHISEICHOKAN). The exceptions are included under Category 5D above.

c. That officials were given the title of SHISEICHOKAN was a matter of expediency as seen from the explanation below, and had very little to do with the extent of authority exercised by these officials.

1. Imperial Ordinance No. 43 dated 27 February 1905 states, "During a War or an Incident, civilian officials may be assigned to War or Navy Forces or to Provisional and Particular Departments (of the War or Navy Ministry) as non-regular officials (SHOKUTAKU) from ministries to which they originally belonged." The principal reason for the promulgation of this Ordinance was in order to circumvent t e limit of civilian officials of certain ranks alloted to each ministry in its table of organization.

2. Until 1942 SHOKUTAKU civilain officials were classified according to the Ministries from which they originally came. However in 1942, due to the influx of civilian officials into the Ministries of the War or Navy, all those SHOKUTAKU of CHOKUNIN rank in Japanese occupied areas were automatically given t e title of SHISEICHOKAN for the sake of simplifying the administration of civilian personnel. Unfortunately the Japanese Government did not bring about this change of titles uniformly, but only in areas where the number of civilian personnel made it a necessity. Therefore, the change in titles took place at different times in different areas, which is the reason that the majority of these officials were first classified as SHOKUTAKU on loan from their respective ministries, however, later receiving the somewhat

ominous title of SHISEICHOKAN - Chief Civilian Administrator.

3. It is for this reason that the conclusion was arrived that the title of SHISEICHOKAN in itself did not indicate equivalent authority in every case.

2. For the sake of categorical simplification it is believed that a distinction be made between those officials classified as SHISEICHOKAN about whom the Japanese Government has raised no objection as to their being mandatory purge cases for their having the title of SHISEICHOKAN and those about whom the Japanese Government has raised objections. In essence the basis of differentiation between the two categories is the difference between those officials who held positions commensurate with the titles and those who only had the title without a commensurate position.

a. Civil officials with the civil service rank of CHOKUNIN and the title of SHISEICHOKAN who held positions, as clearly stated in Category F. This category includes all those civilian officials found above the red line in the hierarchy presented above. The titles of these positions in various areas of occupation were not always the same, however it is believed that Category F of SCAPIN 550 adequately covers these officials.

1. War Ministry Administrative Officials (Overseas)	34
2. Navy Ministry Administrative officials (Overseas)	7
3. TOTAL	41

(Note; In actuality the number of officials in the above category is larger, but the other officials who in actuality belong in this category were included under Category A above because of their having been civil officials of long-standing in the War or Navy Ministry and in order to avoid duplication they were not included within this category F.

b. Civil officials with the Civil Service rank of CHOKUNIN or above, who were given the title of SHISEICHOKAN, but who in actuality come under the same category as officials in Paragraph 5D above: Civil Officials of CHOKUNIN rank or above in Ministries other than the War or Navy who were ordered to serve with the War or Navy Ministry. The sole differentiation between officials in this category and those in 5D above is that officials in this category were given the title of SHISEICHOKAN.

1. Ministry of War	
(a) Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	
Administrative officials	3
Technical	3
(b) Ministry of Education	
Administrative officials	5
(c) Ministry of Justice	
Administrative officials	9
(d) Ministry of Commerce & Industry	
Administrative officials	2
(e) Ministry of Communications	
Administrative officials	10
Technical officials	2
(f) Ministry of Transportation	
Administrative officials	9
Technical officials	8
(g) Ministry of Welfare	
Provincial governors	2
Technical officials	1
(h) Ministry of Finance	
Administrative officials	6
(i) Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Provincial governors	2
Administrative officials	1
(j) Ministry of Home Affairs	
Provincial governors	10
Administrative officials	3
M.G. officials	6
(k) TOTAL	82
2. Ministry of Navy	
(a) Ministry of Finance	
Administrative officials	1
(b) Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	
Administrative officials	2
Technical officials	2
(c) Ministry of Education	
Administrative officials	
(Director, Macassar Institute	1
Technical officials(engineers)	3

(d) Ministry of Transportation
Technical officials
(Chief, Weather observatory 1
(e) Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Provincial governors 1
(f) Ministry of Welfare
Technical officials 2
Administrative officials 2
(g) Ministry of Home Affairs
Technical officials:
(Engineers)
Provincial governors 2
Administrative officials 2
(h) TOTAL 1
20
(Note: In all instances administrative officials refer to departmental chiefs.)

3. Total of above two categories(1+2) 102

4. Status under Category B of SCAPIN 550.
(a) Government Section policy with regard to officials in this category has up to the present been on an individual basis with regard to their being mandatory purge cases. Of 22 cases reviswed:
3 Disapproved
5 Pending
14 Approved
(b) The officials of the Japanese Government believe that the following facts should be taken into consideration in the determination of whether these officials are to be mandatory purgees under Category B of SCAPIN 550.
(1) These officials were CHOKUNIN rank officials in their own respective ministries, and as such technically could not be considered CHOKUNIN rank officials in the War or Navy Ministry.
(2) They were ordered to be assigned to the War or Navy Ministry and did not accept the appointment of their own free will.
(3) They were technicians in their respective fields even insofar as administration was concerned.
(4) The really important posts in Civil Administration in Japanese Occupied Areas were filled by army or navy officers. Even

CHOKUNIN rank officials with the title of SHISEICHOKAN often were in subservient positions to military officers who in terms of civilian rank would have been below them.

(c) In reply to this it is believed that:
(1) A demarcation could be drawn between administrative officials and technicians.
(2) In the former category would be included:

Provincial Governors & M.G. officials	22
Chief of Departments	55
TOTAL	78

(3) In the latter category

Engineers	5
Communication technicians	11
General technicians	8
TOTAL	24

(4) By this demarcation, those who were actually technicians and those who were in service as administrators could be drawn
(5) Category 5A above includes provincial governors and SHISEI-CHOKAN who were departmental chiefs, therefore if an equal administration of the memorandum is to be reached would it not also include Governors and Departmental Chiefs within this category?

(d) It is believed ~~now~~ however that the demarcation as proposed in (c) above would not be realistic for the following reasons.
(1) The determination of a strict demarcation would be difficult to achieve.
(2) The Prefectural Governors and Departmental chiefs deemed to be mandatory purge cases were not so deemed because of their being provincial governors or departmental chiefs, but because of their long standing career with the War or Navy Ministry.
(3) It is believed that Provincial Governors and Departmental chiefs who come under this category, if they are to fall under the memorandum as mandatory purge cases,

for holding that position per se should be included under Paragraph F of SCAPIN 550. However, to their relative unimportance as SHISEICHOKAN in Japanese occupied territories it is recommended that this action not be taken.

(e) It is recommended, therefore, that the above class of officials not be deemed mandatory purge cases for having held the position of SHISEI-CHOKAN in Japanese occupied territory with the civil service rank of CHOKUNIN or above in the War or Navy Ministry.

6. CONCLUSIONS:

A. There are two clear cut categories of civilian officials who served with the War or Navy Ministry.

1. Those officials of CHOKUNIN rank who by their service with the War or Navy Ministry clearly fall under the intent of Category B of Appendix A to SCAPIN 550:

a. Officials who come under Category 5A of this Memorandum: Civil officials (bureaucrats) who had continuous service with the War or Navy Ministry and who, in the course of promotions, became CHOKUNIN rank officials with either of the above named Ministries 100

b. Officials who come under Category 5B of this Memorandum: Members of the National Diet who were appointed Parliamentary Councillors or Parliamentary Vice Ministers for the War or Navy Ministry and who as such were appointed CHOKUNIN rank officials in the War or Navy Ministry. 62

c. Officials who come under Category 5C of this Memorandum: Temporary officials (SHOKUTAKU) of full time service as CHOKUNIN rank officials with the War or Navy Ministry 19

d. Officials who come under Category 5F2 of this Memorandum: Civil Administrators-General who held such office as clearly stated in Category F of SCAPIN 550. 41

e. Total of above categories 222

2. Those officials of CHOKUNIN rank or above with the War or Navy Ministry who, while technically falling under the provisions of Category B of Appendix A to SCAPIN 550, may not fall under the apparent intent of Category B but are among those persons who definitely fall within the scope of the intent of SCAPIN 550 as a whole. For reasons that the other provisions of SCAPIN 550 do not adequately cover this group of officials, it is believed that subject officials should be declared mandatory purgees, unless they can present adequate proof that their service while attached to the War or Navy Ministry was of such technical nature, relative unimportance, and relative short duration that exemptions from the clear cut provisions of Category B of Appendix A to SCAPIN 550 can reasonably be made.

a. Officials who come under Category 5D of this Memorandum: Civilofficials of CHOKUNIN rank and above in Ministries other than the War or Navy who were ordered to serve with the War or Navy Ministry. 14

b. Officials who come under Category 5E of this Memorandum: Civil officials of CHOKUNIN rank

and above of Ministries other than War or Navy, who were assigned as temporary officials (SHOKUTAKU) of the War or Navy Ministry in order to assist in research or administration because of their abilities. 560

c. Officials who come under the provisions of Category 5F3 of this Memorandum: Civil officials who were given the Status of Civil Administrators General in occupied territories, but who come under the same category as officials in (b) above.

d. TOTAL of above categories. 102

676

B. Thus of 898 officials affected by the provisions of Category B of Appendix A to SCAPIN 550, 222 are mandatory purgees; while 676 are technically affected and should be judged according to the type of services rendered, whether at home or overseas, length of time while in service with the War or Navy Ministry, and relative importance of their position before being designated as mandatory purgees under the provisions of SCAPIN 550.

C. The apparent meaninglessness of titles, particularly the title of SHISEICHOKAN - Chief Civil Administrators General - with relation to the actual services rendered while holding that title. The same may be stated for the title "SHOKUTAKU".

D. The confusion and multitude of types of officials who could in one way or another be classed as CHOKUNIN rank officials with the War or Navy Ministry.

7. It is recommended that the following policy be established with regard to the application of the provisions of Category B of SCAPIN 550.

A. That those officials listed under Paragraph 6A1 above be designated mandatory purge cases under the provisions of Category B of Appendix A to SCAPIN 550.

B. That those officials listed under paragraph 6A2 above be designated as being exempt from the provisions of SCAPIN 550 only in the event that they can produce adequate evidence to warrant such action. That whenever the Japanese Government passes a person in this Category, the evidence upon which such action is taken be attached to the questionnaire when it is submitted to GHQ for review.

C. That these decisions be transmitted to the Japanese Government.

Hans W. Baerwald

COPY

The Statement of the Government regarding the Application of the Purge Directive to Information Media.

June 20, 1947

The general policy and outline of the Purge Directive, applicable to the press and publications was indicated by the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 and the so-called "Interpretation of Category G" of the same date. The government authorities concerned have been, from the time of the former Cabinet, engaged in the studies and investigations of the practical manner of application of the Directive.

A Special Investigation Committee was established, in order to conduct thorough researches and investigations of all the publications of a specified period.

The Investigation Committee has, since then, been actively engaged into the investigations of the contents of those publications. The subject matters of investigations are the publications during the period between the outbreak of the China incident and the commencement of the Pacific War. Great difficulties are encountered in collecting materials, because they have been mostly destroyed or lost during the War. Many of the Publishing firms or organizations are no longer existent; under such circumstances the work has proved not so easy. Nevertheless, investigations have been completed as far as possible, on the basis of which the government has decided upon the scope of the press and and publications companies and the principal officials to whom the removal and exclusion clause of the Purge Directive is applicable,

as

as is announced hereinunder. (In case additional evidences come to light at some future date, it may be necessary to make additions to the lists of affected organizations.)

The manner of screening is, in substance, as follows:

(1) The contents of all newspapers, magazines, books, broadcast, films, theatrical presentation: and all other forms for public information, which appeared in or outside Japan, during the period between July 7, 1937 and December 7, 1941, and the activities of all other organizations which controlled the dissemination of information have been made the subject matter of investigations.

(2) The contents of these articles or these publications, and the activities of these control organizations have been examined to see whether or not they come under any of the numbers of Paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946, or any of the number of Paragraph 5 (D) of the Interpretation of Category G, mentioned above.

(3) As the result of such examination, those companies or organizations having strong nationalistic or militaristic tendency are recognized as falling under the Purge Directive regardless of the number of circulation or the number of the cases of falling under SCAPIN No. 548. In the case of other ordinary media of mass communication, generally, those newspaper companies and magazine publishers which had a circulation of about ten thousands

or more, and which published more than ten articles a year, violating SCAPIN No. 548, have been designated and in the case of books, pamphlets, films and theatrical presentation, those companies, regardless of the number of circulation or of presentation, having more than ten cases of violation have been recognized as falling under the Purge Directive. However, regardless of circulation or number of cases of violation, due consideration was given to the nature of the violation and other relevant factors.

Information media companies listed in Paragraph 10, Appendix II of Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 will be screened in accordance with this special criteria as well as the other criteria specified in the Appendix I. All persons screened will also, of course, be examined in the light of this same criteria if applicable.

The principal officials of the firms or organization designated according to the information media criteria, are to be purged, unless evidence to the contrary is produced. In the case where clear evidence to the contrary is submitted by these firms and organization, and accepted by the government, such firms or organization are to be stricken off this list and be also exempt from the application of the Purge Directive. In the case where the firm or organization, to which any official belonged, can produce similar counter-evidence regarding the activities of his frim or organization, during his actual tenure of office, or prove clearly that he did not actually occupy any position of

influence so that to consider him as an official coming under the Directive is plainly unreasonable, such facts will be taken into due consideration on the occasion of his being screened individually.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
General Activities

APO 500
13 June 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sumino, C.I.O.

SUBJECT : Reinstatement in Government Service of Former Special Higher Police (TOKKO KA) Personnel.

1. The Police Bureau, Home Ministry has submitted to General Activities Branch, Civil Intelligence Section, a series of categories of former Special Higher Plice (TOKKO KA) personnel dismissed under SCAPIN 93, 4 October 1945, Subject: Removal of Restrictions on Political, Civil and Religious Liberties whose reemployment is further restricted by SCAPIN 115, 10 October 1945, Subject: Answer to Pro Memoria Concerning the Memorandum of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on Removal of Restrictions on Liberties dated 4 October 1945, in order to establish a standard by which the acceptability of applicants for reappointment in Government Service may be determined. However, it must be clearly understood that such applicants do not come within the purview of Category G, SCAPIN 550, 4 January 1946, Subject: Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Offices.

2. In determining the feasibility of requesting approval of individuals now barred by SCAPINS 93 and 115 for whom reappointment in the Government Service is desired, the following specific factors must be noted:

a. Length of police service.

b. Positions occupied during police service, i.e., whether or not such positions were concerned with the formulation of police policy or with the repression of progressive tendencies in Japan.

c. Length of Special Higher Police service.

d. Non-Police career, i.e., whether the major portion of individual's career was devoted to police service or to non-police activies.

3. Attached hereto as Inclosure 1 is a tabulation of several factors which may be used as a standard for judging the possibility of acceptance of individuals who come within the various categories.

4. Attached hereto as Inclosure 2 is a detailed discussion of the elements involved in considering the various categories submitted by the Police Bureau as well as the individuals listed under these categories. This information was used as the basis for the date presented in Inclosure 1.

J. B. SCHENDEL
Lt. Col. M.I.
Chief, Gen. Act. Br.

2 Incls^w:
1. Tabulation
2. Discussion

COPY

Regarding SCAP Memorandum of Feb. 4, 1947 re clearance of nominees.

June 12, 1947

1. S.C.A.P. Memorandum of Feb. 4, 1947, APO 500 was transmitted from CLO to the Cabinet Secretariate by official letter of Feb. 7, with explanatary, recommendations to the effect that the purport of the Memorandum lies in avoiding the mistake on the part of Competent SCAP Sections to give assent unknowingly to the nomination of persons to responsible positions who would fall under the Memorandum if screened.

2. On receiving the above letter, the Cabinet Secretariate by official letter of Feb. 18 informed Ministries and other administrative organizations concerned not to consult the nomination of persons with SCAP unless previously screened by the Central Screening Committee. Copy of the Memorandum was attached to this letter.

3. The above is all the proceedings which were taken so far with regard to the execution of the Memorandum.

4. In order to insure the observation of the Memorandum, the Premier's Secretariate under date of June 12, again took steps to remind competent Administrative organs of the existence of the Memorandum and their special attention to the full observance thereof.

I have carefully considered the recommendations contained in your letter of March 28 and May 3 based upon the findings of the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board made following conscientious review of some 27,000 appeals submitted on grounds of individual injustice by persons designated under my directive of January 4, 1946 (SCAPIN 550) and implementing legislation enacted by the Japanese Government. I fully agree that those persons who, as a result of the Board's examinations, have been found to be victims of gross error or individual injustice, should at once be released from designation. Since it was never intended that reserve officers, other than those Special Volunteer Reserve officers specified in the directive and ordinances, be designated thereunder, there is no objection to the release of any reserve officers who were found by the Board to have been erroneously listed as career military personnel.

With regard to the recommendations of the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board concerning the other categories of designated persons, spot check of the evidence supporting these recommendations discloses that the Board has exceeded the limitations of my directive of 4 January 1946 and the implementing ordinances, either by transgressing specific standards therein established or by so applying them as to alter their intent. Such action is, of course, beyond the competence of the Board. Indeed, although in the exercise of my executive discretion I early mitigated the most rigid conditions which would have been justified by a literal reading of the basic directives to me concerning the removal and exclusion of undesirable persons from public life, the terms of my directive and the provisions of the implementing ordinances have since been so thoroughly incorporated in the proceedings and decisions of the Far Eastern Commission that any alteration of those terms or provisions at this time would

require the concurrence of the governments therein represented. It follows, of course, that the intent of my directive or the implementing ordinances may not be changed by administrative interpretation of the Japanese government.

More than two years ago, both this headquarters and the Japanese Government announced the completion of the purge program. Equity, of course, demanded that some avenue be left open for appeals by that small number of persons who in the course of the examination of millions of records were designated through error, mistaken identity or incorrect procedures, but who did not in fact fall within either the intent of my directive or the implementing ordinances. Re-examination for the purpose of uncovering such cases of individual injustice continued unceasingly from that time and particularly in connection with ex-military personnel whose records had often become confused during the closing months of the war. Evidence of some errors, generally such as mistaken identity, was found and hundreds of such persons were freed from designation. In other areas of the program likewise, but to a much lesser extent, cases of injustice were found and corrected. The comparatively few errors made by the Japanese committees which examined the careers of millions of persons in sifting out the 200,000 who bore the onus of war-guilty leadership were being corrected as discovered under such procedures until 8 February 1949. At that time, at your urgent request and with the understanding that only cases of individual injustice would be examined within the terms of existing legislation and procedures without altering the hitherto observed principles and standards of the program, I concurred in the establishment of the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board to formalize these routine examinations in order that the search for errors and injustices which should be corrected might more quickly be concluded.

Only with such understanding of its purpose and objective could the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board have been established, for any other concept would have negated the accomplishment of those thousands of public-spirited and patriotic Japanese citizens from all walks of life who, with no reward other than satisfaction of their sense of public duty, served upon the hundreds of committees which examined the myriad of records necessary to decide the cases of those who on the basis of their record could not be trusted for positions of leadership in a new and democratic Japan, and would also have been a slur upon the efforts of the tens of thousands of other conscientious Japanese who ably assisted the committees in their research, and whose task was so scrupulously conducted that during the continuing review of the program from 1946 until its completion, this headquarters found it necessary to interpose final objection in less than one hundred cases. A previously established Appeal Board, ~~was~~ able to discover no more than 148 errors on the part of the Screening Committees, ~~and~~ I am convinced ~~that this group~~ worked diligently in the interest of justice.

My directive, reasonably interpreting the intent of Allied policy by calling only for the removal of specified categories of militarists and their supporters from public service, was announced to the Japanese Government almost four and one-half years ago. At that time dire predictions were widely made as to its consequence on the political stability and economic recovery of Japan. Those predictions proved groundless as I believed they would. A new leadership has since arisen and, contrary to those calamitous forebodings, Japan is now a singular example, in an unstable world, of political and economic stability under the democratic process. Japanese merchandise and Japanese representatives have once again begun to be accepted in the world of international trade and commerce. The view that Japan now enjoys a government of democratic principle

based upon the freely expressed will of the Japanese people is receiving broadening acceptance. These great advances have been achieved following the removal of the ultra-nationalistic leaders and their principal abettors who brought disaster upon Japan. To tamper with a program which has proved so successful would be internally to arouse apprehension and distrust among the people of Japan, now for the first time in history under a leadership of their own choosing, and externally to court rebuff of Japanese overtures for acceptance in a free society of peoples, some of whom have not altogether forgotten their sufferings from Japanese aggression under the leadership of the ultra-nationalists. Nor can I agree with the suggestion that the law be interpreted with special leniency in favor of certain individuals or groups allegedly so able that their release from the restrictions of the directive and reassumption of positions of public leadership would materially accelerate the political, social or economic rehabilitation of Japan, for such treatment would violate the most basic principles of equality under the law. Moreover, while the purge ordinances exclude designated individuals from public service, including key positions in certain sensitive enterprises, they offer no bar to such persons engaging in any other professional, industrial or commercial pursuits which may redound to their own and their country's benefit. Finally, the record during the past three years fails to disclose the slightest scintilla of evidence that the pace of Japanese recovery has been impeded or retarded by the restrictions imposed on the relatively small number of persons affected by the purge program. *the record discloses, indeed, quite the contrary:*

In view of these considerations, the records of the cases in which it appears that the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board has exceeded the scope of its purpose and authority by following criteria of its own determination,

often in conflict with those laid down in the directive and ordinances, are being returned for re-examination solely within the established criteria of individual injustice under existing procedures.

Sincerely yours,

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION FOLLOWED BY APPEAL BOARD

The Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board has been examining, in accordance with the provisions of the Cabinet Order No. 39 of 1949, each of the cases on appeal in order to decide whether a given designation made as falling under the Memorandum involves any "gross injustice". The results of the examination so far conducted are given in the separate Report. Hereunder it is proposed to set forth on an overall basis the common standards generally followed in making those decisions.

1. General Standards of Examination Common to All Categories.

The existence or otherwise of "gross injustice" has been examined by taking into overall consideration the following points, not to mention cases where a given designation has been proven to have been erroneous:

(1) Circumstances of Appointment.

a. The designee's appointment to a given post was entirely not due to his own will.

b. The designee repeatedly refused an appointment, but was eventually obliged to accept it on account of the circumstances for which he was not responsible.

(2) Actual Roles Taken.

a. The term of office was so short that there was practically no room for actual activity.

b. There was entirely or almost no activity owing to absence, illness or otherwise, regardless of the length of the term of office.

c. The actual role taken by the designee was of the slightest responsibility.

(3) Trends of Thought.

a. The designee was conspicuous for his pacifistic and democratic inclinations throughout his career.

b. There were conspicuous instances where the designee was subjected to pressure by others owing to his anti-military or anti-war thought and action.

The following are the standards of examination for each different Category:

2. Category B (Servicemen).

(1) Under this Category, examination has been conducted with particular strictness, generally in line with the precedents already set for release from designation. These established procedents cover the following:

a. Reservists.

b. Short-Term Active Officers.

c. Those who were transferred from the status of Civil Officials to that of Military Officers.

d. Active Officers in each Department of the Armed Service who are graduates of colleges or higher institutions and who were commissioned on or after 8 December 1941.

e. Musical Officers.

f. Medical Officers who were de-activated in or before 1920.

g. Those who were commissioned as Sub-Lieutenants after being Sub-Lieutenant candidates who were of the 25th Class or of the 26th Class.

h. Those who were commissioned after the termination of hostilities.

i. Officers in each Department of the Manchukuo Armed Service.

j. Temporary Military Policemen.

k. Military Policemen prior to 1920.

(2) The Appeal Board regards the under-mentioned persons as not essentially coming under the Memorandum and as deserving special remission, though no precedent is established for them:

a. Those who, owing to the stoppage of the means of communication, were not made aware of their having been commissioned as Sub-Lieutenants, and who thus served as Non-Commissioned Officers up to the termination of hostilities.

b. Those who, shortly before the termination of hostilities, entered an institute for education as Military Policemen, but whose required education had not been completed before the hostilities terminated.

c. Those who were commissioned only nominally, and who did not perform the actual duties attaching to the post concerned.

3. Category C (Rightist Organizations).

In the case of organizations of a particularly vicious character, almost all persons who had any connection at all with them, even if nominally, are to be denied special remission.

Special remission is to be granted only to those who had a wholly nominal connection with organizations of a comparatively moderate character.

4. Category D (Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Allied Organizations).

(1) The general principles of examination are to be applied with particular strictness in deciding upon the cases of officials and staff-members of the Central Headquarters, and on the Prefectural level, of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and of the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association; and also in deciding upon the cases of officials and staff-members of the organizations allied with them, such as the Koa So Honbu (Asia Development General Headquarters), the Dai Nippon Koa Domei (Asia Development Alliance of Great Japan), the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, and the Political Association of Great Japan. Special remission is to be granted only to such persons as those whose appointment was wholly nominal, or who were in office immediately before the dissolution of these organizations and did nothing more than disposing of the matters connected with the implementation of the dissolution.

(2) The Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and of the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association being considered to have been of comparatively slight responsibilities, special remission is to be granted in cases such as the following:

a. Those who were in office for short periods (with about a half-year as the general dividing-line), and who in the absence of contrary facts, are regarded as having conducted no positive activity.

b. Those who were in office for longer periods, but who were Branch Chiefs in name only, owing to such factors as lack of regular residing in the place concerned, incapacity for activity on account of illness, greatly-advanced age and decrepitude, or the presence of other persons who performed actual activities in their stead.

c. Those who were the Chiefs of Branches in such places as isolated islands or secluded spots among the mountains, where, with no easy means of access and with no facility for the implementation of directives issued by the Association Headquarters, practically no activity could be conducted, and who are consequently regarded as having been Branch Chiefs in name only, as under be immediately above.

d. Those who, though nominally Branch Chiefs, were actually opposed to militarism and ultra-nationalism and were conspicuously liberal, democratic or pacifistic in thought and action.

(3) With regard to the Chairmen of the Prefecture, County, City, Ward, Town and Village Cooperation Conferences of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and to the constituent members of the local chapters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Establishment Council, decisions are to be guided by their attendance or otherwise at meetings and their state of activity, regardless of the length of their terms of office.

(4) Those who were Business Chiefs of the County Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, which posts, it is considered, were of the lowest and carried very slight responsibilities, and who were in office for less than one year are, as a general rule, to be granted special remission. Even in the case of such persons, however, special remission is not to be granted to those who also had in their careers many other connections with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

5. Category E (Financial and Development Organization Involved in Japanese Expansions).

These cases are to be examined in line with, but on a stricter basis than, the standards of examination for economic activities under 7 below.

6. Category F (Governors of Occupied Territories).

These cases are still under examination.

7. Category G1 (Economic Activities).

The examination of these cases is to be conducted by taking into consideration the following points:

(1) Character of Companies.

Officers of the following companies are, as a general rule, to be granted special remission, unless they were guilty of militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions:

Companies engaged in spinning, aquatic industry, privately-owned railway service, electricity generation and transmission, gas supply, bonds and securities business, insurance, and warehousing.

These companies have the attributes of the so-called "peace industry". They had no direct connection with the war, and their responsibility for the war is considered light.

(2) Position of Officers.

With regard to companies other than those mentioned under (1) above, persons who held the following positions are considered to have had comparatively light responsibilities, and are, as a general rule, to be granted special remission, unless they were guilty of militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions:

a. Factory chief or branch chief.

These persons did no more than acting mechanically under the directions and orders of the head office.

b. Persons who took charge of technical matters only.

They participated only in technical matters under the orders of persons responsible for the management of companies, and their responsibility is light. Moreover, many of them are of immediate usefulness to the future economic rehabilitation of the country.

c. Most of Auditors.

It is customary for almost all Auditors in Japan, unlike their counterparts in the United States, not to express any opinion on important matters of company management.

d. Persons in Zaibatsu and similar companies, who, having risen from employees, had no actual voice in important matters of company management.

In Zaibatsu companies, the right of decision on important matters was confined to the family members and a limited number of Directors. Those who had served for many years as employees and had been made Directors as a token of honor had, in most cases, no voice in actual practice.

e. Managing Directors and Standing Directors who did not participate in important matters of company management.

(3) Length of the Term of Office.

With reference to all companies and all officers, it may be assumed, as a general rule, that those who held office for a short period of time had little room for activity, and that

their responsibility is consequently light. Unless they were guilty of militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions, their cases are to be examined under the principle of granting special remission to

a. Those who held office for not more than six months; and to

b. Those who, though holding office for from six to 12 months, had other sufficiently favorable countervailing circumstances to their credit.

(4) Trends of Thought.

In regard to all companies and all officers, special remission is to be granted to those who can prove that they were particularly conspicuous for their pacifistic and democratic thoughts and actions.

(5) Viewpoint of Economic Rehabilitation.

Special remission is to be granted exceptionally to a limited number of those who are capable of specially contributing to Japan's economic rehabilitation, unless they were guilty of militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions.

(6) Persons Barred from Special Remission.

Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs, no special remission is to be granted to any person who falls under either of the following items:

a. Those who were guilty of militaristic or ultra-nationalistic thoughts and actions.

b. Those who favored and instigated the outbreak of the war.

8. Category G2 (Press).

(1) Special remission is to be granted to those who were officials or staff-members of the under-mentioned organizations, and who had no particular inclinations militaristic or ultra-nationalistic:

a. Newspapers with a small circulation and with little social influence.

b. Companies publishing books and other publications on a small scale.

c. Companies engaged in the production of motion pictures or in the performance of theatricals.

(2) Of the officials and staff-members of newspapers, those mentioned below are regarded as having had comparatively slight responsibilities and are to be granted special remission:

a. Officials and staff-members who were not concerned with editing.

b. i. Deputy Chiefs of Editorial Bureaus.

ii. Chairman of Editorial Committees, and Chief Editorial Writers, ranking below Chiefs of Editorial Bureaus.

(3) The cases of those who were officials or staff-members of broadcasting agencies or of press control organizations are to be examined under standards similar to those set forth in (2) immediately above.

9. Category G3 ("Recommendation" Diet Members).

These cases are still under examination.

10. Category G4 (Ex-Servicemen).

These cases are to be examined under the same standards as those mentioned with respect to the Chiefs of County, City, Ward, Town and Village Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, under (2), 4. Category D above.

11. Category G5 (Butoku Kai).

(1) In view of the fact that the Chiefs of Butoku Kai Branches who were in office for less than one year have been excluded from designation, the Appeal Board proposes to grant special remission to those who were Branch Chiefs for a period shorter than one year and a half and who had no militaristic or ultra-nationalistic inclinations. However, even in the case of those who were in office for a short period, no special remission is to be granted to those who had a long career (with five years as the general dividing-line) with the Special High Police.

(2) Those who had no police career but who were enrolled with the Butoku Kai simply because of their being experts in archery, fencing or judo are, as a general rule, to be granted special remission.

(3) The cases of those who were officials or staff-members of the Central Headquarters, or of the Prefecture Chapters, of the Butoku Kai are still under examination.

12. Category G6 (Special High Police).

These cases are still under examination.

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PUBLIC OFFICE QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

MEMO : Re. Percentage of Rescission and Non-rescission
(among appeal cases examined up to 21 April 1950).

25 April 1950

Category	Number of appeal cases examined		Percentage	
	Rescission	Non-rescission	Rescission	Non-rescission
B	1,724	2,403	42%	58
C	27	123	18	82
D	1,775	8,887	17	83
E	90	115	44	56
G	3,192	5,949	35	65
G-1	496	343	59	41
G-2	103	38	73	27
G-3	0	1		
G-4	2,510	5,413	32	68
G-5	82	151	35	65
G-6	1	1		
G-7	0	2		
Grand total:	6,808	17,478 (F 1)	28	72

Remarks: Category A - War criminals.
B - Career officers & M.P.
C - Ultra-nationalists.
D - IRAA, IRAYA, etc.
E - Financial, development organizations.
G-1 Economic circles.
2 Press, etc.
3 "Recommended candidates".
4 Ex-servicemen's Association.
5 Butokukai.
6 Special Higher Police.
7 Others.
F - Government officials in the Japanese occupied areas.

PUBLIC OFFICE QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD.

MEMO: Re. Table Showing the Number of Appeal Cases Examined
(for the period from 8 February 1949 to 21 April 1950).

25 April 1950

Decision:	Rescission						Non-rescission						Grand Total
Category:	B	C	D	E	G	Total	B	C	D	E	G	Total	
3rd meeting	20	1	1	0	3	25	0	1	0	0	4	5	30
4th	14	0	4	1	3	22	0	5	5	0	0	10	32
5th	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	12	0	5	19	21
6th	7	0	3	0	4	14	4	0	4	0	5	13	27
7th	9	0	2	0	9	20	9	0	0	0	0	9	29
8th	22	0	2	0	1	25	8	8	0	0	1	17	42
9th	7	0	6	1	7	21	23	0	4	0	7	34	55
10th	16	0	4	1	3	24	11	0	8	0	6	25	49
11th	15	0	2	1	8	26	5	0	5	1	8	19	45
12th	13	0	6	0	10	29	20	1	9	1	7	38	67
13th	10	1	5	0	13	29	20	2	4	0	11	37	66
14th	10	0	3	0	11	24	20	1	7	1	12	41	65
15th	25	0	10	0	7	42	25	0	19	0	6	50	92
16th	19	0	11	0	10	40	30	0	13	0	6	49	89
17th	20	0	8	0	19	47	30	0	4	0	7	41	88
18th	16	0	2	1	12	31	34	0	6	0	13	53	84
19th	46	0	2	1	13	62	53	0	6	0	15	74	136
20th	26	1	6	0	13	46	76	0	12	1	7	96	142
21st	20	1	9	0	7	37	29	0	14	0	10	53	90
22nd	38	0	8	1	5	52	62	0	11	1	3	77	129
23rd	20	0	9	0	6	35	30	0	14	2	10	56	91
24th	38	0	3	1	8	50	62	0	21	3	8	94	144
25th	17	0	6	0	10	33	33	0	17	2	8	60	93

Encl: A (Revised)

Decision:	Rescission						Non-rescission						Grand Total
Category:	B	C	D	E	G	Total	B	C	D	E	G	Total	
26th meeting	44	1	10	0	7	62	56	0	20	0	8	84	146
27th	11	0	2	0	8	21	38	1	21	0	12 (& F 1)	73	94
28th	30	0	4	1	8	43	70	0	19	2	11	102	145
29th	15	0	6	0	5	26	37	2	15	0	12	66	92
30th	25	0	4	0	6	35	75	2	16	0	12	105	140
31st	25	0	7	0	9	41	24	2	15	0	7	48	89
32nd	24	0	3	0	8	35	76	0	35	5	5	121	156
33rd	40	0	12	0	8	60	60	2	18	1	20	101	161
34th	40	0	3	0	10	53	60	3	19	2	17	101	154
35th	39	0	1	0	17	57	60	0	16	2	23	101	158
36th	40	0	5	0	12	57	59	0	26	5	15	105	162
37th	40	0	4	0	14	58	60	0	30	4	12	106	164
38th	40	1	10	0	9	60	60	3	24	1	17	105	165
39th	39	0	4	1	8	52	60	0	28	1	22	111	163
40th	37	0	6	0	14	57	60	0	24	2	18	104	161
41st	40	1	9	0	11	61	60	1	46	1	35	143	204
42nd	40	1	10	1	11	63	58	2	43	8	20	131	194
43rd	40	0	8	2	9	59	60	4	44	8	22	138	197
44th	40	0	4	2	10	56	59	0	49	9	22	139	195
45th	40	1	9	0	12	62	59	1	45	0	31	136	198
46th	40	0	8	0	11	59	60	4	45	0	27	136	195
47th	40	0	16	0	22	78	60	5	72	0	40	177	255
48th	40	1	23	0	28	92	60	1	65	0	44	170	262
49th	39	0	11	1	18	69	60	6	73	2	48	189	258
50th	40	2	14	2	21	79	59	2	74	3	46	184	263

Decision:	Rescission						Non-rescission						Grand Total
Category:	B	C	D	E	G	Total	B	C	D	E	G	Total	
51st meeting	35	0	16	1	19	71	65	0	71	0	51	187	258
52nd	40	0	17	0	14	71	60	0	70	1	57	188	259
53rd	35	0	14	2	30	81	65	2	77	3	36	183	264
54th	35	0	9	0	11	55	65	0	88	7	43	203	258
55th	25	1	14	0	9	49	25	3	79	2	70	179	228
56th	12	1	10	5	12	40	12	4	113	1	69	199	239
57th	0	0	13	0	35	48	0	0	104	0	97	201	249
58th	0	0	25	15	24	64	0	0	98	4	86	188	252
59th	0	0	26	0	52	78	0	0	98	1	70	169	247
60th	0	0	26	0	35	61	0	0	96	0	78	174	235
61st	0	1	13	0	48	62	0	4	111	0	65	180	242
62nd	0	0	14	3	51	68	0	2	121	1	67	191	259
63rd	0	2	17	2	39	60	0	6	114	1	76	197	257
64th	0	1	20	2	36	59	0	4	115	0	82	201	260
65th	0	2	25	0	39	66	0	3	108	2	75	188	254
66th	0	0	19	0	39	58	0	5	116	0	81	202	260
67th	0	0	45	1	65	111	0	0	254	0	152	406	517
68th	0	0	29	2	81	112	0	0	266	0	134	400	512
69th	0	0	62	0	78	140	0	0	232	0	135	367	507
70th	0	0	43	3	80	126	0	0	254	2	133	389	515
71st	0	0	36	1	73	110	0	0	261	0	158	419	529
72nd	0	0	39	0	80	119	0	0	308	1	139	448	567
73rd	0	0	51	5	69	125	0	0	246	0	139	385	510
74th	0	0	50	0	89	139	0	0	291	0	175	466	605
75th	0	0	47	0	75	122	0	0	194	0	139	333	455

Session:	Rescission						Non-rescission						Grand Total
Category:	B	C	D	E	G	Total	B	C	D	E	G	Total	
76th meeting	0	0	54	1	89	144	0	0	244	1	171	416	560
77th	0	0	69	0	92	161	0	0	180	0	131	311	472
78th	0	0	45	1	111	157	0	0	250	0	160	410	567
79th	0	0	64	1	87	152	0	0	284	0	134	418	570
80th	0	0	72	2	106	180	0	0	427	0	167	594	774
81st	0	0	62	10	92	164	0	0	235	0	121	356	520
82nd	0	0	38	0	102	140	0	0	362	1	162	525	665
83rd	0	0	42	2	100	144	0	0	257	0	171	428	572
84th	0	0	98	0	117	215	0	0	499	0	157	656	871
85th	0	0	33	0	103	136	0	0	116	0	171	287	423
86th	0	0	83	1	105	189	0	0	414	3	158	575	764
87th	0	0	62	1	101	164	0	0	236	0	170	406	570
88th	0	0	38	0	84	122	0	0	326	0	192	518	640
89th	0	3	14	6	53	76	0	6	56	8	228	298	374
90th	83	0	4	0	81	168	20	9	6	3	166	204	372
91st	80	3	12	2	60	157	20	5	33	5	224	287	444
92nd	63	1	0	3	46	113	37	9	0	0	154	200	313

Total (fr. 8 Feb.'49 to 21 Apr.'50)	B	C	D	E	G	Total	B	C	D	E	G	Total	Grand Total
	1,724	27	1,775	90	3,192	6,808	2,403	123	8,887	115	5,949 (& F 1)	17,478	24,286

NAVY

List of persons who should be designated as purgee among Civil Administrator-Generals

(1) Superintendent of Naval Administrative Headquarters,

(2) Chief of General Affairs Division of General Superintendent,

(3) Chief of the Naval Political Department.

5 ARMY

List of persons who should be designated as purgee among Civil Administrator-Generals

(1) General Superintendent of Army,

(2) Superintendent of Army,

(3) Chief of General Affairs Divisiom,

(4) Chief of Branch of Army Administration

Encl #1

29 May 1947

1. For each individual affected by the purge whose retention by the First and/or Second Demobilization Bureaus is requested a questionnaire screened by the Central Screening Committee will be submitted to this Headquarters.

2. In no case will any one request for retention cover more than one individual.

3. Each request must state the specific job and title of the job together with a detailed description of the duties and responsibilities of the post to which it is desired to assign the individual concerned.

4. Each request must state the specific job and title of the job together with a detailed description of the duties and responsibilities of the post which the individual occupies at present, and the length of time he has occupied said post.

5. Each request must state the peculiar and particular qualifications which render the person concerned absolutely indispensible to the specific position for which his services are requested.

6. In case incontrovertible evidence in support of each request is not submitted prior to 1 July 1947, the individual concerned will be removed from the post which he occupies. Request for retention will not be considered at any time subsequent to 1 July 1947.

7. Each request must specify the date until which the services of the individual concerned are considered to be absolutely essential.

8. A certificate must be submitted by both Demobilization Bureaus prior to 1 July 1947 stating that within the employ of the respective bureau there are no persons affected by the purge other than those for whom retention has been requested.

9. These instructions apply to all future requests for retention.

Certificate

This is to certify that there is no personnel in the service of the Second Demobilization Bureau to be screened under the purge directive other than those mentioned in the roster of Persons whose written applications for retention in service are submitted and those mentioned in the rosters of the vessels' crew members and the personnel affiliated with minesweeping activities submitted.

30 June 1947.

M. Maeda.

MAEDA Minoru,

Chief of Second Demobilization Bureau.

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2. Those officials of CHOKUNIN rank or above with the War or Navy Ministry, who, while technically falling under the provisions of Category B of Appendix A to SCAPIN 550, ~~do~~ may not fall under the apparent intent of Category B but are among those persons who definitely fall within the scope of the intent of SCAPIN 550 as a whole. For reasons that the other provisions of SCAPIN 550 do not adequately cover this group of officials, it is believed that subject officials should be declared mandatory purgees, unless they can present adequate proof that their service while attached to the War or Navy Ministry was of such technical nature, relative unimportance, and relative short duration that exemptions from the clear cut provisions of Category B of Appendix A to SCAPIN 550 can reasonably be made.

c. Officials who come under Category 5C of this Memorandum: Temporary officials (SHOKUTAKU) of full time service as CHOKUNIN rank officials with the War or Navy Ministry 19

d. Officials who come under Category 5F2 of this Memorandum: Civil Administrators-General who held such office as clearly stated in Category F of SCAPIN 550. 41

e. TOTAL of above categories 222

2. Those officials of CHOKUNIN rank or above with the War or Navy Ministry who, while technically falling under the provisions of Category B of Appendix A to SCAPIN 550, do not fall under the intent of the provisions of Category B of Appendix A to SCAPIN 550. (This conclusion is in no way to affect the culpability of these officials with regard to the other provisions of SCAPIN 550.)

a. Officials who come under Category 5D of this Memorandum: Civil officials of CHOKUNIN rank and above in Ministries other than the War or Navy who were ordered to serve with the War or Navy Ministry. 14

b. Officials who come under Category 5E of this Memorandum: Civil officials of CHOKUNIN rank and above of Ministries other than War or Navy, who were assigned as temporary officials(SHOKUTAKU) of the

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B. Thus of 898 officials affected by the provisions of Category B of Appendix A to SCAPIN 550, 222 are mandatory purgees; while 676 are technically affected and should be judged according to the type of services rendered, whether at home or overseas, length of time while in service with the War or Navy Ministry, and relative importance of their position before being designated as mandatory purgees under the provisions of SCAPIN 550.

War or Navy Ministry in order to assist in research or administration because of their abilities. 560

c. Officials who come under the provisions of Category 5F3 of this Memorandum: Civil officials who were given the status of Civil Administrators General in occupied territories, but who come under the same category as officials in (b) above. 102

d. TOTAL of above categories 676

B. Thus of 898 officials affected by the provisions of Category B of Appendix A to SCAPIN 550, 222 are mandatory purgees, under those provisions; while 676 are technically affected, but out of fairness as to the type of services these latter officials rendered while CHOKUNIN rank officials with the War or Navy Ministry should not be classified as mandatory purgees under Category B of SCAPIN 550.

C. The apparent meaninglessness of titles, particularly the title of SHISEICHOKAN - Chief Civil Administrators General - with relation to the actual services rendered while holding that title. The same may be stated for the title "SHOKUTAKU".

D. The confusion and multitude of types of officials who could in one way or another be classed as CHOKUNIN rank officials with the War or Navy Ministry.

7. It is recommended that the following policy be established with regard to the application of the provisions of Category B of SCAPIN 550.

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B. That those officials listed under paragraph 6A2 above be designated as being exempt from the provisions of SCAPIN 550 only in the event that they can produce adquate evidence to warrant such action. That whenever the Japanese Government passes a person in this Category, the evidence upon which such action is taken be attached to the questionnaire when it is submitted to GHQ for review.

A. That those officials listed under Paragraph 6A1 above be designated mandatory purge cases under the provisions of Category B of Appendix A to SCAPIN 550.

B. That those officials listed under Paragraph 6A2 above not be designated mandatory purge cases under the provisions of Category B of Appendix A to SCAPIN 550. That the Japanese Government when passing the questionnaire of a person in this category be prepared however, to give adequate and conclusive evidence that the subject's activities, while in service as a CHOKUNIN rank official were thoroughly investigated. Furthermore, that the subject is not affected by any other provisions of Appendix A to SCAPIN 550 and the Interpretation of Category G by the Japanese Government attached thereto.

C. That these decisions be transmitted to the Japanese Government.

TO : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Application for Approval of Continued Retention of Former Army Personnel in First Demobilization Bureau.

C.L.O. No. 3905(PP) 23 May 1947

1. Reference: SCAP Memorandum AG 091.1(4 Jan 46)GS, subject: "Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Offices."

2. The Japanese Government hereby requests General Headquarters' approval for the continued retention after 1 May 1947 in the First Demobilization Bureau of KOZUKI, Yoshio and other fifty-nine persons who are to be excluded from government office under the provisions of reference Memorandum for the reason of their formerly being army officers.

3. Their names, together with former ranks, the reasons requiring their continued services, the positions, for the retention of which approval is requested, are set forth in the enclosed papers drawn up by the First Demobilization Bureau which has been in contact with the Government Section, GHQ on this matter.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

(K. Asakai)
Director of General Affairs,
Central Liaison Office.

*Enclosures: The documents indicated in Para. 3. above.

PSD file -
In accordance with new directive issued 29 May, resubmitted 2 June

COPY

(ISSUED VERBALLY TO J.G. REPRESENTATIVES ON OR ABOUT 20 MAY 1947)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

1. The Japanese Government will submit not later than 1500, Friday, 6 June 1947, complete plans for the screening of public officers of the economic organizations listed in the ordinances who, by reason of resignation or for other similar reasons are not now subject to screening but who held such offices in the listed economic organizations at any time between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945. Such plan will provide for completion of this screening by 30 June 1947.

2. The Japanese Government will submit not later than 6 June 1947 complete plans for the termination of all authority and influence or continuing managerial control that persons who have been purged or may be purged are continuing through their holdings of stock or other financial instruments in listed economic structures.

3. The Japanese Government will submit not later than 1500, Friday, 6 June 1947, complete plan for the screening of stockholders in the listed economic structures.

4. The Japanese Government will submit not later than 1500, Friday, 6 June 1947, complete plan for the screening of public officers of such additional economic organizations not now listed as must be screened in order to accomplish the objectives of the economic purge.

J. P. N.

Concurrences:

C.P.M. _____
F.R. _____
E.M.H. _____

Approved:

C.L.K. _____

MEMORANDUM

TO : Colonel Marcum,
Chief, Public Administration Division

FROM : Beate Sirota
Economic Branch
Public Administration Division

SUBJECT: Use of CIC in enforcing the Purge Directive

1. In Annex 5 to Occupation Instructions No. 4 of 20 September 1946, Civil Intelligence Section, including the 441st Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, are made responsible for the following: "Maintain investigative agencies to check for non-compliance with directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and for such other information of value in ascertaining the effective functioning of the Occupational program."

2. It is, therefore, suggested that full use be made of CIC detachments in the field in detecting and reporting violations of the Purge Directive.

3. As Military Government officers have been informed to act as observors concerning the execution of the Purge Directive, it is thought advisable that the CIC units in the local areas inform the Military Government officers of their findings of violations.

4. Recommend that such a request be made to CIS and that if CIS cannot permit such a break in the chain of command, CIS inform Government Section regularly on the findings of the local CIC detachments.

File

BEATE SIROTA

under authority cited in 1st above

CIS can and should report violations which it discovers — further formal arrangements with G-2/CIS unnecessary. M.G. officers are our channel for investigations if we specifically request it.

Part 1. 思想犯保護観察法

The Protection and Surveillance Law for thought offense.
(Law No.29 of 1936, promulgated on or about 29 May,1936.)

Article 1. In case of passing judgement of unconditional condemnation, or in case of no charge prepared because of unnecessity of prosecution for any persons who commit crime against the Peace Preservation Law, the said persons may be placed under protection and surveillance by dicision of the Protection and Surveillance Inquiry Committee.
Any offenders who have served out their term or who have been released provisionally may be dealt with the same.

Article 2. Protection and surveillance mean to protect the said persons against temptation to commit crimes against by means of surveillance for their thought and activities.

Article 3. In order to be protected and surveyed, the said persons shall be placed under surveillance of probation official, or delivered to gurdian, or put in charge of the protection bodies, temples, churches, hospitals or any persons worthy of charge.

Article 4. Any persons who are placed under protection and surveillance may be ordered the obedience of reasonable conditions; the restrictions for residence, relatives, communications and any other matters.

Article 5. The period of placing under protection and surveillance shall be two years.
If there is a case which in needed to continue protection and surveillance, the period may be renewed by dicision of the protection and surveillance Inquiry Committee.

Article 6. If necessary in a case which is provided by Article 1, provisional disposal provided by Article 3 may be taken.

Article 7. The disposal provided by Article 3 and Article 4 as well as the disposal provided by Article 6 may be revoked or changed at any time during the term of execution.

Article 8. The Protection and Surveillance Office may order the said persons to come with probation official whenever necessary.

Article 9. The Protection and Surveillance Office and the probation official shall be able to entrust business and ask the assistance to the public office and public official in order to conduct duties.

Article 10. All the expense or a part of the expense, caused by taking charge of the said persons, of protection bodies, temples, churches, hospitals and any persons worthy of charge shall be paid.

Article 11. All the expenses or a part of expenses provided by foregoing article shall be able to collect from the said persons themselves or any persons who have responsibility to support the said persons by the order of the Protection and Surveillance Office. Regarding this order, Article 208 of the procedure in non-contentious matters shall be applied correspondingly.
If any person disagree with the order, he shall be able to appeal the common court within one month from the time accepted the order.
This appeal has no effect to prevent the execution.

Article 12. For juvenile who commits crime against the Peace Preservation Law, the disposal of protection provided the Juvenile Law, shall not be applied.

Article 13. This Law shall not be applied to persons provided by Article 8 and Article 9 of Military Criminal Law and Article 8 and Article 9 of Naval Criminal Law.

Article 14. The organization, competence and the affairs needed as to execution of the protection and surveillance concerning the Protection and Surveillance Office and Protection and Surveillance Inquiry Committee shall be provided by Imperial Ordinance.

Article 15
Supplimentary provisions:

The date of the enforcement of this law shall be fixed by Imperial Ordinance.

This law shall be applied to a case provided by Article 1 which occur before the enforcement of this law.

Article 保護観察法施行令
Part 2.

EXTRACTION of the Regulations Relative to Application of Protection and Surveillance Law
--the regulations regarding the protection and surveillance Inquiry Committee.
(Imperial Ordinance No.401 of 1936, issued on or about 14 November 1936)

Article 8. When the Protection and Surveillance Office deems that the said person shall have to place under the protection and surveillance as a result of the inquiry, the office shall request deliberation to the Protection and Surveillance Inauiry Committee.
When request the deliberation of the foregoing paragraph, the Protection and Surveillance office shall report to the said person about it.

Article 9. The Protection and Surveillance Inquiry Committee shall be able to ask attendance and seek advice of probation official and any person needed.

Article 10. The deliberation of the Protection and Surveillance Inquiry Committee shall not be exercised openly.
But the said person, guardian and any person needed shall be permitted to attend the committee meeting.

Article 11. The Protection and Surveillance Inquiry Committee shall decide to place under protection and surveillance or not according to the result of inquiry.
The dicision of the foregoing paragraph shall be reported to the Protection and Surveillance Office by document included the reason.

Article 12. When the Protection and Surveillance Office receive the dicision to place under protection and surveillance, the office shall take action of disposal provided by Article 3 and Article 4 of the Protection and Surveillance Law for thought offense.

Article 14. The Protection and Surveillance Office shall report the following matters to the said person and the government offices concerned:

a. In case that the Protection and Surveillance Office decide not to refer the said person to deliberation of the Protection and Surveillance Inquiry Committee.

b. In case that the Protection and Surveillanes Inquiry Committee decide not to place under protection and surveillance.

保護観察所官制

Regulations governing the organization of the Protection and Surveillance Office (Imperial Ordinance No.403 of 1931, issued on 13 November 1931.)

Article 1. The Protection and Surveillance Office shall be under the supervision of Minister of Justice, and handle the business concerning protection and surveillance in accordance with the Protection and Surveillance Law for thought offense.

Article 2. The Protection and Surveillance Office as a whole shall have the following staff:

Director	22 persons	Sonin-rank
Hodo-kan	11 persons (full service)	

(Higher Official in charge of business relative to protection and surveillance.)

Probation Official	45 persons (full service)	Han-nin-rank (12 persons out of 45 persons may be appointed from higher official.)

(Hogoshi)

Clerk	39 persons (full service)	Han-nin-rank

Article 3. Director who appointed from among Higher Officials in charge of protection and surveillance (Hodo-kan) shall conduct the business belonged to the Protection and Surveillance Office under the control and supervision of Minister of Justice and also shall superintend the officials attached to the office.

If Director cannot conduct the business owing to unavoidable circumstances, senior official (Hodo-kan) shall take part of Director.

Article 4. Higher Officials in charge of the business concerning protection and surveillance (Hodo-kan), except Hodo-kan) who appointed Director, shall handle the business relative to the Protection and Surveillance Office under the instructions of Director.

Article 5. Probation officials shall engage in the business as to investigation and surveillance under the instructions of Director.

Minister of Justice may entrust the functions of as probation officials to persons who have experienced with the business relative to protection and surveillance for thought offense or who are worthy of charge.

Any persons who charged with duties as probation officials may be treated as higher officials (Sonin-kan).

Article 6. Clerks shall exercise the general affairs under the command of authorities concerned.

Article 7. Minister of Justice shall establish the names, locations and the jurisdiction of the respective Protection and Surveillance Offices.

Supplementary provision:

The Ordinance shall come into force on and after 20 November 1931.

Part 3. 保護観察審査委員会官制

Government Organisation concerning the Protection and Surveillance Inquiry Committee.
(Imperial Ordinance No.405 of 1936, issued on 13 November 1936)

Article 1. The Protection and Surveillance Inquiry Committee shall be under the supervision of Minister of Justice, and shall discuss the affairs within its competence in accordance with Article 1 and Article 5 of the Protection and Surveillance Law for thought offense.

Article 2. The Protection and Surveillance Inquiry Committee shall be established in the respective protection and surveillance offices.

Article 3. The Protection and Surveillance Inquiry Committee shall be composed of a president and six members. The committee shall have four reserve members.

Article 4. The president, members and reserve members of the committee shall be appointed among the higher officials of Ministry of Justice and learned and experienced persons in society.

Article 5. The term of president, members and reserve members of the committee shall be two years.

Article 6. The president shall supervise the general business relative to the committee.
When the president cannot handle his business owing to unavoidable circumstances, a member who designated by the president shall take part of president.

Article 7. If a member cannot attend the committee meeting owing to unavoidable circumstances, or there is a vacancy of the membership, the president shall be able yo designate a substitute among the reservemembers.

Article 8. The business cannot be trasacted in the Protection and Surveillance Inquiry Committee unless more than five members, included president, present.
All matters shall be decided in the Protection and Surveillance CoInquiry Committee by a majority of those present. In case of a tie, the president shall be decided the issue.

Article 9. The clerks of the Protection and Surveillance Inquiry Committee shall be ordered by Minister of Justice.
The clerks shall engage in the general business under the supervision of the president.

Article 10. Except this provisions, the affairs concerning the Protection and Surveillance Inquiry Committee shall be regulated by Minister of Justice.

Supplementary provisions:

This Ordinance shall come into force on and after 20 November, 1936

The Protection and Surveillance Inquiry Committee
for thought offense.

1. Location (The Protection and Surveillance Inquiry Committee shall be attached to the respective protection and surveillance offices):

Tokyo Inquiry	Committee	Tokyo metropolis	
Yokohama	"	Yokohama City	
Mito	"	Mito	"
Maebashi	"	Maebashi	"
Shizuoka	"	Shizuoka	"
Nagano	"	Nagano	"
Nihigata	"	Nihigata	"
Osaka	"	Osaka	"
Kyoto	"	Kyoto	"
Kobe	"	Kobe	"
Takamatsu	"	Takamatsu	"
Nagoya	"	Nagoya	"
Kanazawa	"	Kanazawa	"
Hiroshima	"	Hiroshiama	"
Okayama	"	Okayama	"
Fukuoka	"	Fukuoka	"
Kumamoto	"	Kumamoto	"
Sendai	"	Sendai	"
Akita	"	Akita	"
Aomori	"	Aomori	"
Sapporo	"	Sapporo	"
Hakodate	"	Hakodate	"

2. Activities:

As to the activities of each Protection and Surveillance Inquiry Committee, it is difficult to state exactly because of no records held.
Generally speaking each Inquiry Committee held meeting about once a month and deliberated and decided whether it is necessary to put under protection and surveillance for the said person or not, by the attendance of more than half members of the committee.

Ordinance
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DRAFT

TO : Each Prefectural Governor.

FROM : Director of Special Examining Bureau,
Attorney-General's Office.
Director of Labour Administration Bureau,
Labour Ministry.

SUBJECT : Regarding Removal and Exclusion from office of Trade Unions etc.

Concerning the subject matter, despite the prohibition clauses of Article 1 and Article 1-II of the Welfare, Transportation and Home Affairs Ministries Ordinance No. 1 of 1946, it seems that some of those falling under the above-mentioned provisions still remain in office as officers of trade unions and so you are cordially requested to take a strict measure for the immediate removal of such offenders from office, to whom the penal regulation of (Article 5) of this Ordinance might be applied.

In this connection, it must be understood that the scope of officer shall include all staff personnel except common union members.

3 May 47

Cabinet Order

I hereby promulgate the ~~Government Ordinance~~ concerning the dissolution, exclusion or prohibition against organizations, offices, and other matters relating to Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof and others, in accordance with the Imperical Ordinance with reference to the Orders to be issued in consequence of Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This third day of the fifth month of the twenty-second year of Showa (May, 3 1947)

Countersigned:

Prime Minister YOSHIDA SHIGERU

Cabinet Order

~~Government Ordinance~~ No.15

Article 1. A person who held a position of chief of a Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof during the period from or prior to September 1, 1945 till Septemberl, 1946 consecutively shall not be installed to any office which administers those functions formerly performed by Chief of a Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof concerning a district which has been under his supervision for 4 years begining from May 1, 1947.

of Showa (May, 3 1947)

Countersigned:

Prime Minister YOSHIDA SHIGERU

Cabinet Order

~~Government Ordinance~~ No.15

Article 1. A person who held a position of chief of a Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof during the period from or prior to September 1, 1945 till Septemberl, 1946 consecutively shall not be installed to any office which administers those functions formerly performed by Chief of a Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof concerning a district which has been under his supervision for 4 years begining from May 1, 1947.

A person who was an assistant personnel (except those engaged mainly in menial work) of the said Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof, during the period from or prior to September 1, 1945 till September 1, 1946 consecutively shall not be installed to any office which takes charge of those functions formerly performed by him in a district in which he has managed his business, for 4 years beginning from May 1, 1947.

A person mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs who is engaged in the said public office at present shall quit his position forthwith.

Article 2. A property which is owned in the name of Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof at the date of the enforcement of this ordinance shall be disposed forthwith according to the majority decision of the members.

But a property the disposition of which is regulated by a special clause of a rule or contract shall be dealt with in accordance with it.

A property which be left undisposed over two months as from the date of the enforcement of the present Government Ordinance shall be attributed at the date of expiration to the Municipality, Ward, Town or village under which will jurisdiction the said Chonaikai, Burakukai, or Federation thereof has hitherto been.

In the case prescribed above immedately, the said Municipality, Ward, Town or village may, if it is necessary to do so, make due compensation or the like consideration to a member of Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof, or a person who has contrbuted said property or has other special relation to it.

Article 3. An official of the government or any other public administrative agency shall not issue instruction regarding execution of administrative duties to any chief of Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof and Tonariguni, or any similar organization including but not limited to Jichikai, Sekatsukyokumiai, for the purpose of utilizing them. Doa

An official who has violated the provision prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be dismissed from service.

Article 4. A person who was a chief of Chonaikai, Burakikai

date of the enforcement of the present Government Ordinance shall be attributed at the date of expiration to the Municipality, Ward, Town or village under which will jurisdiction the said Chonaikai, Burakukai, or Federation thereof has hitherto been.

In the case precribed above immedately, the said Municipality, Ward, Town or village may, if it is necessary to do so, make due compensation or the like consideration to a member of Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof, or a person who has contrbuted said property or has other special relation to it.

Article 3. An official of the government or any other public administrative agency shall not issue instruction regarding execution of administrative duties to any chief of Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof and Tonarigumi, or any similar organization including but not limited to Jichikai, Sekatsukyokumiai, for the purpose of utilizing them.

An official who has violated the provision prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be dismissed from service.

Article 4. A person who was a chief of Chonaikai, Burakikai or Federation thereof and Tonarigumi who was in said office during the period from or prior to September 1, 1945 till September 1, 1946

consecutively, shall not issue any instruction to the constituting members of the neighbourhood association or inhabitants of any distict which were formerly under his supervision unless such instructions are incidental to the duties and responsibilities of position in a public service for which he has been screened by Imperial Ordinance No. 1 1947 and to which he has been duly appointed or elected.

No person shall be obligated to comply with any instruction whatsoever issued by or under the authority of chief of a Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof and Tonarigumi, or any assistant of the foregoing in contr avention of the preceding paragraph.

Article 5. A certification, necessary for ration, financial transaction and other need according to regulations or customs, which has hitherto been givern by a chief of Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof, and Tonarigumi, shall not be valid hereafter if it is given by a person who is not an official of Government, Municipality, Ward, Town or Village.

Article 6. All organizations similar to the former Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof, and Tonarigumi which have been formed in sucession to the dissolution of the former Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof and Tonarigumi shall be dissolved not later than May 31, 1947.

In case any organization as prescribed in the preceding article does not dissolve until the dare prescribed in the same article, the governor of each prefecture concerned shall order to dissolve it.

The provision in Article 2 shall be applied to the disposition of property held by the organization which has been dissolved prusuant the

[illegible] to the duties and responsibilities of position in a public service for which he has been screened by Imperial Ordinance No. 1 1947 and to which he has been duly appointed or elected.

No person shall be obligated to comply with any instruction whatsoever issued by or under the authority of chief of a Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof and Tonarigumi, or any assistant of the foregoing in contr avention of the preceding paregraph.

Article 5. A certification, necessary for ration, financial transaction and other need according to regulations or customs, which has hithereto been givern by a chief of Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof, and Tonarigumi, shall not be valid hereafter if it is given by a person who is not an official of Government, Municipality, Ward, Town or Village.

Article 6. All organizations similar to the former Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof, and Tonarigumi which have been formed in sucession to the dissolution of the former Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof and Tonarigumi shall be dissolved not later than May 31, 1947.

In case any organization as prescribed in the preceding article does not dissolve until the dare prescribed in the same article, the governor of each prefecture concerned shall order to dissolve it.

The provision in Article 2 shall be applied to the disposition of property held by the organization which has been dissolved prusuant the two preceding paragraphs.

In this case, "at the date of the enforcement of this ordinance" in the Paragraph 1 of said article shall read "on the date of the dissolution" and "from the date of the present Government Ordinance" in the Paragraph 2 of said article shall read "from the date of the dissolution".

Article 7. A person who is in executive service of public office regarding ration toward general consumer shall not refuse to deliver ration material to the consumer on the ground he is not joining a certain organization.

Article 8. A person ~~mmmm~~ who has violated the provision prescribed in the Article 4 Paragraph 1 of the preceding article shall be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment not exceeding one year or fine of 15,000 yen.

A person punished by the preceding paragraph shall be removed from any public office he may hold and shall be excluded from all government service for ten years.

Article 9. All functions, duties, or actions formerly performed by Chonaikai, ~~M~~ Burakukai or Federation thereof, and Tonariguni shall be distributed ~~m~~ on a functional basis to the proper sections of the ~~offices of~~ a Minisipality, Ward, Town Village and the Government. Liaison office or any other which is not a section of said offices and performs abey-mentioned functions shall be dissolved not later than on May 31, 1947, and no successive office or organization thereto shall be established unless authorized especially by the National Diet.

in the Paragraph 2 of said article shall read "from the date of the dissolution".

Article 7. A person who is in executive service of public office regarding ration toward general consumer shall not refuse to deliver ration material to the consumer on the ground he is not joining a certain organization.

Article 8. A person who has violated the provision prescribed in the Article 4 Paragraph 1 of the preceding article shall be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment not exceeding one year or fine of 15,000 yen.

A person punished by the preceding paragraph shall be removed from any public office he may hold and shall be excluded from all government service for ten years.

Article 9. All functions, duties, or actions formerly performed by Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof, and Tonariguni shall be distributed on a functional basis to the proper sections of the offices of a Minisipality, Ward, Town Village and the Government. Liaison office or any other which is not a section of said offices and performs abey-mentioned functions shall be dissolved not later than on May 31, 1947, and no sucessive office or organization thereto shall be established unless autorized especially by the National Diet.

Supplementary Provision

The present Government Ordinance shall come into force as from the date of its promulgation thereof.

signed:

ETSUJIRO UEHARA

Minister of Home Affairs

Countersigned

SHIGERU YOSHIDA

Prime Minister

From: SOJOSE 1700/24 April 47

Imperial Ordinance No. of 1947 (Draft)

The following Article will be added to the Imperial Ordinance No.66 of 1947:

Article VII. In order to deal with miscellaneous matters, the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board shall have a Secretariat.

The Secretariat shall be composed of the following personnel.

Chief Secretary

Secretariat member

Cabinet official

First grade 2 (full time)

Second grade 4 (full time)

Third grade 5 (full time)

Chief Secretary shall be appointed by the Prime Minister from among the first grade Cabinet officials.

Chief Secretary shall supervise administration of Secretariat's works under the direction of the Chairman of the Board.

Secretariat members shall be filled with the cabinet officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above.

Besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, Secretariat members may be appointed or commissioned by the Prime Minister from among government officials of each Ministry concerned or

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men of knowledge and experience.

Secretariat members shall dispose of Secretariat's works under direction of their superiors.

With persons who are not government officials who have been commissioned as Secretariat members, the provisions of the "Regulations on Discipline of Government Officials" shall be applied correspondingly.

Supplementary Rule

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

Add'l 1 & 13

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

23
~~18~~ April 1947

INSTRUCTIONS TO C.L.O. ON APRIL 18, 1947 TOGETHER WITH RETURN OF REQUESTS BY DEMOBILIZATION BUREAUS FOR RETENTION OF CERTAIN PERSONS WHO FALL UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE MEMORANDUM.

1. For each individual concerned a separate request must be submitted, rather than one request covering several persons. These requests will be treated as individual cases.

2. Each request must show the specific title ~~and~~ of the position with a detailed description of the duties and responsibilities of the post to which it is desired to assign the person in question.

3. Each request must show the specific title ~~and~~ of the position with a detailed description of the duties and responsibilities of the post which he occupies at present, and the length of time he has occupied said post.

4. Each request must show the qualifications which the person possesses, and the requirements of the position which make the person in question indispensable. Sufficient evidence must be given to show why it is impossible to find a replacement.

5. Each request must state the length of time for which the services of the individual concerned are considered to be absolutely essential.

Copy without heading, delivered to Mr. Summins Apr 23 together with questionnaire.

John Brady

To be completed by 27th and we will arrange conference

Demobilization Bureau.

Y. SUMINO
C.L.O.

1400 18, Dec 46

List of Names of Applicants for Their Rein statement

Name	Former Rank	Proposed Position	C.L.O. Letter
SAKIMURA Takeo	Colonel	Secretary of Demobilization Board. (2nd Grade) Member of Seibu Demobilization Liaison Office.	C.L.O. No.4244(P.P) 21 Aug. 46
SUGIMOTO Yasuji	Major	Secretary of Demobilization Board. (2nd Grade) Member of Liaison Division of First Demobilization Bureau.	"
TOBITA Tadaharu	Intendant Lieutenant-Colonel	Secretary of Demobilization Board. (and Grade) Member of Liaison Division of First Demobilization Bureau.	"
*HAGA Toyojiro	Colonel	Secretary of Local Government Office. (2nd Grade) Director of Miyagi Local Assistance Bureau.	C.L.O. No.4625(P.P) 11 Sept. 46
TOKUCHI Sueo	Major	Secretary of Demobilization Board. (and Grade) Member of Remaining Affairs Division of First Demobilization Bureau.	"
SAKAI Shigeo	Major	Secretary of Demobilization Board. (2nd Grade) Member of Chubu Demobilization Liaison Office.	"
YAMADA Yoshio	Surgeon	Secretary of Local Government Office. (2nd Grade) Member of Wakayama Local Assistance Bureau.	"

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SUZUKI Otohiro	Intendant Sub-Lieutenant	Secretary of Local Government Office. (2nd Grade) Member of Wakayama Local Assistance Bureau.	C.L.O. No.4625(P.F) 11 Sept. 46
KAWADA Takeo	Major	Secretary of Demobilization Board. (and Grade) Member of Remaining Affairs Division.	"
YAMAGISHI Ichiro	Lieutenant-Colonel	Secretary of Demobilization Board. (2nd Grade) Member of Chubu Demobilization Liaison Office.	"
ITO Takao	Captain	"	"
MAKI Hiroshi	"	Secretary of Demobilization Board. (and Grade) Member of Remaining Affairs Division.	"
TACHI Kyuji	" (Navy)	Secretary of Local Government Office. (2nd Grade) Chief of Second Section of Toyama Local Assistance Bureau.	C.L.O. No.5180 7 Oct. 46
SUGAWARA Rokuro	" (")	Secretary of Local Government Office. (2nd Grade) Member of Fukushima Local Assistance Bureau.	C.L.O. No.5606(P.P) 24 Oct. 46
TADENUMA Saburo	Commander	"	"
KUNIYA Masanobu	Lieutenant-Commander	Secretary of Local Government Office. (2nd Grade) Member of Mito Local Assistance Bureau.	"

TSUKAGOSHI Hideo	Lieutenant-	Secretary of Local Government Office.(2nd Grade) Member of Gunma Local Assistance Bureau.	C.L.O.No.5606(P.P) 24 Oct. 46
KOZAKI Yasuo	Paymaster Commander	Secretary of Demobilization Board.(2nd Grade) Member of Ohminato Local Demobilization Liaison Office.	"
TAKANO Masayoshi	Lieutenant-Commander	Secretary of Demobilization Board.(2nd Grade) Member of Personal Affairs Division of Second Demobilization Bureau.	"
ANDO Nobuo	"	Secretary of Local Government Office.(2nd Grade) Member of Kagawa Local Assistance Bureau.	"
ITO Ichiro	Lieutenant-Colonel	Secretary of Demobilization Board.(2nd Grade) Member of Chubu Demobilization Liaison Office.	"
KOBAYASHI Shigeru	Major	"	"
* TERAUCHI Masatoshi	Intendant Major	Secretary of Local Government Office.(2nd Grade) Member of Osaka Local Assistance Bureau.	"
IWANAKA Hidekazu	Captain	Secretary of Local Government Office. (2nd Grade) Member of Odaka Local Assistance Bureau.	"
SENTO Sunzo	Colonel	Secretary of Demobilization Board. (2nd Grade) Member of Shipping Remaining Affairs Division.	"

* SHIBAYAMA Katsusaburo	Intendant Major	Secretary of Local Government Office.(2nd Grade) Member of Tokyo Local Assistance Bureau.	C.L.O.No.5606(P.P) 24 Oct. 46
WATANABE Morio	Major	Secretary of Demobilization Board.(2nd Grade) Member of Tobu Demobilization Liaison Office.	"
NEMOTO Shuichi	Captain	"	"
SATO Gennosuke	Major	"	"
OSHIDA Toshikazu	"	Secretary of Demobilization Board.(2nd Grade) Member of Chubu Demobilization Liaison Office.	"
YAMAGUCHI Sadao	Colonel	Secretary of Local Government Office.(2nd Grade) Director of Fukuoka Local Assistance Bureau.	"
KOBAYASHI Bunhachi	Lieutenant-Colonel	Secretary of Local Government Office.(2nd Grade) Member of Saitama Local Assistance Bureau.	"
SAITO Toshijiro	Captain	Secretary of Local Government Office.(2nd Grade) Member of Yamagata Local Assistance Bureau.	"
SAISHOJI Kimitoshi	"	Secretary of Demobilization Board.(2nd Grade) Member of Tobu Demobilization Liaison Office.	"
* UWAKAWA Kazumasa	Intendant Major	Secretary of Local Government Office.(2nd Grade) Member of Ehime Local Assistance Bureau.	"

	Captain	lization Board. (2nd Grade)	26 Oct. 46
	Lieutenant	"	"
FUKUDA Shonosuke	Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant	"	"
OSAKI Shigekichi	Paymaster Commander		

Note: The star-marks indicate the applicants whose reinstatement is most urgently deisred.

	Captain	lization Board. (2nd Grade)	26 Oct. 46
	Lieutenant		
FUKUDA Shonosuke	Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant	"	"
OSAKI Shigekichi	Paymaster Commander	"	"

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	Captain	lization Board. (2nd Grade)	26 Oct. 46
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FUKUDA Shonosuke	Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant	"	"
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COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
22 April 1946

AG 386.7 (22 Apr 46)CPC/GPD
(SCAPIN 1069-A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Custody of Property of Dissolved Organizations

1. Reference is made to Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 091 (4 Jan 46)GS, Subject: Abolition of Certain Political Parties, Associations, Societies and other Organizations.

2. You will submit to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, within sixty (60) days of the above date, an inventory of each item of property, taken into custody by the Imperial Japanese Government, in accordance with the above memorandum. The data required will be filed in triplicate on Inclosure No. 1, "Information and Inventory Report", for each organization concerned.

3. A report will be submitted of all properties, utilized or to be utilized for the production of food, shelter or other necessities of life, authorized in par 3 of memorandum identified in par 1, to include in addition to the information requested above, a statement showing the income derived therefrom and the uses to which such income has been devoted.

4. In the future you will forbid the use of such property for any purpose whatsoever without authority or license issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/B. M. FITCH
/t/B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

1 Incl:
Information and Inventory Report, Form CPC 2

Plan regarding publicity of candidacy under
Imperial Ordinance No. of 1947.

16 April 1947

1. Decision of the Appeal Board will be:
   1) Communicated to the person in question immediately through the prefectural governor by the telephone or the telegram.
   2) Released to the press or broadcast by the radio by the Cabinet.
2. In case registration of candidacy or recommendation of candidate be filed, the presiding officer of election will notify the electoral administration committee concerned of city, ward, town or village of name and party of the candidate and release them to the press.
3. Electoral administration committee will post the candidate's name and party similarly with other candidates.
4. Official stamping of posters by the electoral administration committee will be effected at any time.

Note: Career bulletin will not be published owing to technical impossibility.

Home Ministry Ordinance No. 25 of 1947

15 April 1947

Article I. With reference to person, while having designated as falling under the Memorandum in connection with candidacy for elective positions in the public service which require previous filing of candidacy or of recommendation of a candidate for running for such election, whose designation has, in accordance with the provisions of Article I, paragraph 2 of the Imperial Ordinance No.65 of 1947, been rescinded, candidacy or recommendation as a candidate of such person may be filed, in spite of provisions of other laws or ordinances restricting the term of such filing, until the previous day of such election.

Article II. Any person who intends, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, to file candidacy or to file recommendation of a candidate shall submit simultaneously to the presiding officer of election or other officer corresponding thereto, a document certifying that the would-be candidate has been duly botified, in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, paragraph 1 of the said Imperial Ordinance, of the rescission of his dasignation as falling under the Memorandum.

Supplementary Rule

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

25

Home Ministry Ordinance No. 25 of 1947

15 April 1947

Article I. With reference to person, while having designated as falling under the Memorandum in connection with candidacy for elective positions in the public service which require previous filing of candidacy or of recommendation of a candidate for running for such election, whose designation has, has, in accordance with the provisions of Article I, paragraph 2 of 2 of the Imperial Ordinance No.65 of 1947, been rescinded, as candidacy or recommendation as a candidate of such person may be be filed, in spite of provisions of other laws or ordinances restricting the term of such filing, until the previous day of such election.

Article II. Any person who intends, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, to file candidacy or to file recommendation of a candidate shall submit simultaneously to the presiding officer of election or other officer corresponding thereto, a document certifying that the would-be candidate has been duly botified, in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, paragraph 1 of the said Imperial Ordinance, of the rescission of his dasignation as falling under the Memorandum.

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4. Official stamping of posters by the electoral administration committee will be effected at any time.

Note: Career bulletin will not be published owing to technical impossibility.

ok by 10 April from Sonne 1730/15 April 47

Imperial Ordinance No. of 1947

(Draft)

15 April 1947

Article I. With reference to person who has been designated as falling under the Memorandum in connection with candidacy for elective positions in the public service which require filing of candidacy or of recommendation of a candidate for running for such election whose designation has, in accordance with the provisions of Article I, paragraph 2 the Imperial Ordinance No.65 of 1947, been rescinded, candidacy or recommendation as a candidate of such person may be filed, in spite of provisions of other laws or ordinances restricting the term of such filing, until the previous day of such election.

Article II. Any person who intends, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, to file candidacy or to file recommendation of a candidate shall submit simultaneously to the presiding officer of election or other officer corresponding thereto, a document certifying that the would-be candidate has been duly notified, in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, paragraph 1 of the said Imperial Ordinance, of the rescission of his designation as falling under the Memorandum.

Supplementary Rule

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

27

Cabinet and Home Ministry

Ordinance No. 9 of 1947.

12 April 1947

With reference to persons who file, in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, applications, during 12 and 17 April 1947, for certification of their not falling under the Memorandum with the Prime Minister who are not yet furnished with a certificate of eligibility on the day of filing candidacy or of filing recommcudation of candidate, a copy of the certificate of eligibility as prescribed in Article VIII, paragraph 3 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 may be substituted with a certificate to be issued by the prefectural governor, provided that the provisions above shall be applicable only with the election of members of the House of Representatives to be held on 25 April 1947.

The prefectural governor, in case he accepts the application for certification prescribed in the preceding paragraph, shall issue the certificate as in the form attached hereto.

In the above case any person who filed candidacy or filed recommendation of a candidate shall, in case the candidate concerned be designated as falling under the Memorandum, notify the presiding officer of election to the same effect, and, in case the candidate be furnished with the certificate of eligibility, submit to the same officer a copy thereof immediately.

Supplementary Rule

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

Cabinet and Home Ministry

Ordinance No. 9 of 1947.

12 April 1947

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The prefectural governor, in case he accepts the application for certification prescribed in the preceding paragraph, shall issue the certificate as in the form attached hereto.

In the above case any person who filed candidacy or filed recommendation of a candidate shall, in case the candidate concerned be designated as falling under the Memorandum, notify the presiding officer of election to the same effect, and, in case the candidate be furnished with the certificate of eligibility, submit to the same officer a copy thereof immediately.

Supplementary Rule

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

Cabinet and Ministry of Home Affairs Ardinance
No. 8

April 11, 1947.

Cabinet and Ministry of Home Affairs Ordinance No.1 of 1947 (Ordinance concerning the Enforcement of Imperial Ordinance of the same year pertaining to Removal and Barring from Public Office) shall be partially amended as follows:

Prime Minister

YOSHIDA, Shigeru

Minister for Home Affairs

UEHARA, Etsujiro

In paragraph 4 of the Appendix 1, the following shall be added up to Chief or influential deputy chief of a section of the National Headquarters or of the Central Training Institute:

President (Tori) and Secretary-General (Honbu Cho) of the Asia Development Headquarters (Koa Sohonbu)

Chief of a bureau (Kyoku Cho) of the Asia Development Headquarters.

Chief (Bucho) or influential Deputy Chief (Fuku Bucho) of the Asia Development Headquarters.

In 5 of the same paragraph, "member of Council for establishing the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure (including the local branches thereof)".

Supplementary Provision:

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

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Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 8 of 1947.

8 April 1947.

In Paragraph IV, 1 of the Appendix I of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, the following shall be added after "Chief or influential deputy chief of a section of the National Headquarters or of the Central Training Institute."

President (Sori) and Secretary-General (Honbu Cho) of the Asia Development Headquarters (KOA SO HONBU).

Chief of a bureau (Kyoku Cho) of the Asia Development Headquarters.

Chief (Bu Cho) or influential Deputy Chief (Fuku Bu Cho) of the Asia Development Headquarters.

In 5 of the same Paragraph, "member of Council for Establishing the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure" shall read "member of Council for Establishing the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure (including the local branches thereof)."

Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 8 of 1947.

8 April 1947.

In Paragraph IV, 1 of the Appendix I of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, the following shall be added after "Chief or influential deputy chief of a section of the National Headquarters or of the Central Training Institute."

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In 5 of the same Paragraph, "member of Council for Establishing the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Struature" shall read "member of Council for Establishing the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure (including the local branches thereof)."