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Appendix A, SCAPIN 550, Para B

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

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

1. Member of:

Board of Fleet Admirals and Field Marshals
Supreme Military Council
Imperial General Headquarters
Army and Navy General Staffs
Supreme Council for Direction of the War

2. Commissioned officer in the Imperial Japanese Regular Army or Navy or in the Special Volunteer Reserve.

3. Commissioned or non-commissioned officer, enlisted man or civilian employee who served in or with the Military Police (Kempei-Tai) or Naval police, the TOKOMU KIKAN, KAIGUN TOKUMU BU, or other special or secret intelligence or military or naval police organizations.

4. Ministry of War (unless appointed since 2 September 1945)

Minister
Permanent Vice-Minister
Parliamentary Vice-Minister
Parliamentary Councillor
Chief Secretary

All civilian officials of the civil service rank of Chokunin, or above, or who occupy positions normally held by persons of such rank.

5. Ministry of the Navy (unless appointed since 2 September 1945)

Minister
Permanent Vice-Minister
Parliamentary Vice-Minister
Parliamentary Councillor
Chief Secretary

All civilian officials of the civil service rank of Chokunin, or above, or who occupy positions normally held by persons of such rank.

Cabinet + Home affairs Ministry Ordinance 1, 1947
Para II, appendix I, ~~Imperial Ordinance~~;

II. Career military and naval personnel:-Special police and officials of the war ministries.

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

appendix A, SCAPIN 550, para B 1.

1. Member of:

Board of Fleet Admirals and Field Marshals
Supreme Military Council
Imperial General Headquarters
Army and Navy General Staffs
Supreme Council for Direction of the War

Para II. 1, appendix I

Cabinet & Home affairs Ministry ordinance 1, 1947

1. Member of:

Board of Fleet Admirals and Field marshals, Supreme Military Council, Imperial General Headquarters, Army and Navy General Staffs, Supreme Council for Direction of the war.

....."11. All military and organisations in Japan, including ex-officers' organisations, together with their affiliates and the clubs which were used for making propaganda for militarism and ultra-nationalism should be dissolved and their revival or establishment in any form, including a disguised form, should be prohibited. The application of this para should extend also to various associations created under the guise of production associations, such as cooperative societies for joint cultivation of land, for fishing, and others, which are composed wholly or substantially of ex-officers of the Army and Navy and gendarmerie and headed by their former military commanders. This para should apply also to any other associations composed wholly or substantially of ex-officers of the Japanese Army and Navy and gendarmerie, ostensibly created for legitimate purposes, but which are, in reality disguised forms of military or military organisations, or which have some other disguised subversive purpose."

....."13. For the purpose of prevention of the revival of Japanese militarism, persons who have at one time fallen within any of the following categories should not be nominated or employed in the government service, public office, or educational institutions except as they may be necessary in performing duties essential to the demobilization of repatriated military and Naval personnel.

a. Generals, admirals, and all other senior officers and all career officers of the Army, Navy, and gendarmerie;

b. Other officers of the Army, Navy and gendarmerie, including members of the reserve, if their employment would harm the cause of peace and security;

c. Officials of ex-officers; and other military associations and of bodies closely associated with the Armed Forces.

"The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers may authorize the nomination or employment of a person coming within categories a and c if his record shows that he has been an opponent of Japanese expansionism and totalitarianism.

"14. All measures necessary should be undertaken to prevent any revival of the Japanese Army, Navy, gendarmerie, secret police and their administrative organs."

.....

Appendix A, SCAPIN 550, para B. 2.

2. Commissioned officer in the Imperial Japanese Regular Army or Navy or in the Special Volunteer Reserve.

Para II 2. 3, 4, 5 Appendix I, Cabinet & Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance #1, 1947

2. Commissioned officer in the Regular Army:

Any person who was commissioned active service officer (including official of the officer rank under the former system) under the regular appointment provisions of Rikugun Hoju Rei (the Army Replacement Regulations) or Rikugun Hoju Jorei or other old similar ordinances and regulations and who thereafter served on active service under Rikugun Bukan Fukueki Rei (the Army Officers Service Ordinance), Rikugun Gunjin Fukueki Rei (the Army soldiers Service Ordinance), Rikugun Fukueki Jorei (the Army Service Regulations) or other old similar ordinance and regulations.

3. Army Special Volunteer Reserve Officer:

Any person who, having finished the courses of Kambu Kohosei (reserve officer's cadet), Soju Kohosei

(reserve pilot's cadet) etc., was appointed Reserve Service Officer (Yobieki Shoko), and who volunteered to serve on active service under the Imperial Ordinance No. 731 of 1939.

4. Commissioned officer in the Regular Navy.

Any person who was commissioned active service officer or active service special duty officer (Genoki Tokumu Shikan) under the regular Appointment provisions (including former Imperial Ordinances No. 500 of 1942 and No. 146 of 1944) of Kaigun Bukan Ninyorei (the Naval Officers Appointment Ordinance), Kaigun Koto Bukan Hoju Jorei (the Naval Officers Replacement Regulations), Kaigun Koto Bukan Ninyo Jorei (the Naval Officers Appointment Regulations) or other old similar ordinances or regulations, and who served thereafter on active list under Kaigun Bukan Fukueki Rei (the Naval Officers Service Ordinance), Kaigun Tokumn Shikan Fikueki Rei (the Naval Special Duty Officers Service Ordinance), Kaigun Koto Bukan Junshikan Fukueki Rei (the Naval Officers Warrant Officers Service Ordinance) or other old similar ordinances and regulations.

5. Naval Special Volunteer Reserve Officer.

a. Any reserve officer who after having been called up, was transferred to active service upon his application under Kaigun Bukan Ninyo to Tokurei (the Special Regulations for the Appointment of Naval Officers from Naval Reserve and other Matters) or Imperial Ordinance No. 173 of 1934.

b. Any officer or special duty officer on reserve list who, after having been called up, volunteered for

active service under the provisions of Article 2 of Kaigun Bukan Fikuoki Rinji Tokurei (The Naval Officers Service Provisional Special Ordinance).

....."11. All military and organisations in Japan, including ex-officers' organisations, together with their affiliates and the clubs which were used for making propaganda for militarism and ultra-nationalism should be dissolved and their revival or establishment in any form, including a disguised form, should be prohibited. The application of this para should extend also to various associations created under the guise of production associations, such as cooperative societies for joint cultivation of land, for fishing, and others, which are composed wholly or substantially of ex-officers of the Army and Navy and gendarmerie and headed by their former military commanders. This para should apply also to any other associations composed wholly or substantially of ex-officers of the Japanese Army and Navy and gendarmerie, ostensibly created for legitimate purposes, but which are, in reality disguised forms of military or military organisations, or which have some other disguised subversive purpose."

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a. Generals, admirals, and all other senior officers and all career officers of the Army, Navy, and gendarmerie;

b. Other officers of the Army, Navy and gendarmerie, including members of the reserve, if their employment would harm the cause of peace and security; 2

c. Officials of ex-officers; and other military associations and of bodies closely associated with the Armed Forces.

"The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers may authorise the nomination or employment of a person coming within categories a and c if his record shows that he has been an opponent of Japanese expansionism and totalitarianism.

"14. All measures necessary should be undertaken to prevent any revival of the Japanese Army, Navy, gendarmerie, secret police and their administrative organs."

.....

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.:

Subject: Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office

Note No.: | From: Govt. Sec. | To: Chief of Staff | Date: 7 December 1945

1. SUBJECT OF INCLOSURE.

Inclosed is a memorandum to the Chief of Staff, dated 6 December 1945, which recommends the removal and exclusion from public office of certain categories of persons as required by the Joint Chiefs of Staff "Basic Directive for Post-Surrender Military Government in Japan Proper (JCS 1380/15)".

2. CONCURRENCES.

The following Staff Sections concur in the proposed directive to the Japanese Government:

G - 3
OCCIO
Economic and Scientific Section
Civil Information & Education Section
Public Health and Welfare Section
Natural Resources Section
Legal Section

3. POLITICAL ADVISOR.

The Office of the Political Advisor has been consulted informally and has expressed concurrence.

4. ISSUE ON ARMY AND NAVY CAREER OFFICERS.

a. As originally drafted the proposed directive barred from public office all Army and Navy career officers of field grades. The OCCIO, although concurring in the directive, recommends that all commissioned officers, regardless of grade, should be ineligible for public office. Tab "C".

b. The A.C. of S, G-3, concurred in the original draft of the directive, except that he recommended that only general and flag officers should be ineligible for public office. For the reasons stated by the G-3 memorandum (Tab "D") the proposed directive as submitted herewith adopts the G-3 recommendation.

c. Only general officers and flag officers of the Army, Navy, and Special Volunteer Corps will be disqualified from holding public office under the terms of the present directive. See Appendix "A", Par B, item 2 of the proposed directive (As to general staff officers, see Item 1.)

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

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File No.: Subject: Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office (Continued)

Note No.: From: Govt. Sec. To: Chief of Staff Date: 7 December 1945

5. CONSIDERATION OF G-2 NONCONCURRENCE.

The views of the AC of S, G-2, are attached as Tab "E". Although G-2 expresses a conditional concurrence in the proposed directive to the Japanese Government, the acceptance of his reservations and modifications would emasculate the proposed directive and vitiate the policies of the Allied Powers as expressed in the Potsdam Declaration and the basic J.C.S. directive on U.S. policies to be followed in Japan. That this fact is recognized by G-2 is shown by the third sentence of paragraph 1 of the G-2 checksheet which refers to an unwritten and hitherto unknown "corollary" of the Potsdam Declaration that Japan is to be developed into "ultimately an adherent of the United States". It is submitted that this doctrine, if accepted, could result in the rejection by SCAP of the JCS directive on many issues other than the removal and exclusion from office of militant nationalists. In the belief that the JCS policy will be carried out, the proposed directive is submitted for approval and the G-2 recommendations not accepted for the following specific reasons:

a. In paragraph 1 of the G-2 checksheet, it is asserted that the clear directions of JCS 1380/15 should be followed with great hesitancy because the "punitive" features of JCS 1067 (the corresponding directive for Military Government in Germany) have proved a failure in Germany. It is asserted that the policy of political epuration, expressed in both directives, is so descredited that the requirements of JCS 1380/15 should be ignored or modified in application. The fact is that criticism of Military Government in Germany arises almost exclusively from an alleged failure of CG, USFET to enforce JCS 1067 to the letter. This is particularly true with respect to so-called "Denazification". The criticism of USFET referred to by G-2 has been gathered from the newspaper reports and these, in turn, have directed the great part of their criticism to an insufficiently thorough program of denazification and an insufficiently thorough destruction of German big business.

b. In paragraph 2 of the G-2 checksheet, it is asserted that a broader program of epuration of Japanese officials is to be put in force. Paragraph 8 of the inclosed memorandum to the Chief of Staff clearly states that only after the results of the present exclusion have been assayed by SCAP and assimilated by the Japanese, should consideration be given to a future expulsion of officials holding responsible positions in the war years and these of preparation for war. In the same paragraph G-2 suggests that the years 1937 and 1941 be selected as critical years in determining when those

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

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File No.: Subject: Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office (Continued)

Note No.: From: Govt Sec To: Chief of Staff Date: 7 Dec 1945

in office either made or prepared for war. This is unrealistic. Japanese expansion and increasing use of warlike methods from 1931 on was a continuous process.

c. In paragraph 3 of the G-2 checksheet, objection is raised to the elimination of expansionists in overseas financial and commercial institutions controlled by the Japanese Government. The JCS Directive (Par 5 b) requires that "in no circumstances will persons be allowed to hold public office or any other positions of responsibility or influence in public or in important private enterprises who have been active exponents of militarism, nationalism and aggression..." The removal of the important expansionists in category "E" of appendix A to the proposed order is, in fact, far milder treatment than that directed in paragraph 7 of JCS 1380/15. Under that paragraph, the following will be arrested as rapidly as practicable and held as suspected war criminals: - "b. All persons who have played an active and dominant governmental, economic, financial or other significant part in the formulation or execution of Japan's program of aggression...".

d. The elimination of persons in category "E" is also dema nded by paragraph 23 of Part II, "Economic", of the same directive. Under that item, the retention of persons who are active exponents of militarism and aggression or who have participated actively in the proscribed organizations in private positions is prohibited. In the absence of satisfactory evidence to the contrary, the Supreme Commander "will assume" that persons who held key positions of high responsibility since 1937 in industry or finance, have been such active exponents. If such persons are to be removed from private positions the necessity for their removal from public office is even more urgent.

e. In paragraph 4 of the G-2 checksheet, a number of specific suggestions are made:

(1) The suggestion in item a-1, which would name 1937-1938 and 1941-1942 as the critical years for determining whether an individual is an exponent of militarism is ill-advised. The Japanese preparation for war, both materially and idealistically was a continuous process, beginning before 1937 and lasting to surrender.

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Note No.:	From: Govt. Sec.	To: Chief of Staff	Date: 7 Dec '45

(2) The suggestion in item a-2 that the Sonin Rank be exempted is also ill-advised. The Sonin Rank, while the lowest of the three top civil service ranks, is of such importance that these appointments are approved by the Emperor. The Sonin are found in the policy making positions as chiefs of bureaus and of sections.

(3) The suggestion, item 4 B (1), that the military disqualification be limited to the Army and Navy General Staffs is not believed sound. Under the J.C.S. Directive (Par 7 a) members of the Supreme Military Council, the Board of Field Marshals and Fleet Admirals, the Imperial General Headquarters, and the Army and Navy General Staffs are to be arrested. Their exclusion from office is a far milder step.

(4) The suggestion in item 4 B (1) that commissioned officers of the rank of Colonel and above only be excluded from office is well-taken. As previously stated, only general and flag officers have been excluded. The omission of the Special Volunteer Reserve entirely, is not agreed, for the Special Volunteer Reserve consists, of persons who, while not graduates of the Regular Military Academies, volunteer to remain in the Army after the term for which they were first recruited or compelled to serve has expired. They are, in all other respects, like the Regular Army.

(5) The suggestion in item B (1) that enlisted men who have served with the Kempei-tai and other special police and intelligence agencies be omitted is not accepted. It is believed that all the personnel of these special agencies were so indoctrinated with the ideas of thought control and of OGPU methods as to be unsuitable for further public employement.

(6) The suggestion as to the omission of category "E" in Appendix A is dealt with in sub-paragraph d above.

f. This Section does not concur in the suggestion in paragraph 5 that this and similar papers be reviewed by a board of senior Japanese specialists (linguists) now available in GHQ agencies". This paper was prepared in response to the provisions of a J.C.S. Directive. Attempts to water down the provisions of such a directive through consultation of Japanese or other officers whose chief reason for employment is linguistic proficiency, would

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

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Note No.: From: Govt. Sec. To: Chief of Staff Date: 7 Dec '45

be unwarranted. It was just such attempts to water down J.C.S. 1067 that led to newspaper characterization of Military Government in Germany as a government of "mistresses and interpreters" (TIME; October 15, 1945).

6. For these reasons, it is recommended that the proposed directive be approved as written and concurred in by the staff sections named in paragraph 2 above.

W.E.C.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

6 December 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

I. THE PROBLEM PRESENTED.

To initiate action to carry out the injunctions of the Potsdam Declaration, the U.S. initial Post-Surrender Policy for Japan (SWNCC 150/4-A, approved by the President as a statement of U.S. policy), and the JCS Post-Surrender Directive to SCAP(JCS 1380/15), to destroy the influence of militarism and ultra-nationalism in Japan by removing and excluding certain individuals from public office.

II. FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM:

1. Under the documents stating the objectives of the occupation, the Supreme Commander is directed to fulfill the following mission for the elimination of militarism and ultra-nationalism in Japan:

Potsdam Declaration

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

JCS Post-Surrender Directive to SCAP (JCS 1380/15)

Paragraph 5-B: "Except as indicated in paragraph 7-C below, in no circumstances will persons be allowed to hold public office or any other positions of responsibility or influence in public or important private enterprise who have been active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression, who have been influential members of any Japanese ultra-nationalistic, terroristic or secret patriotic society, its agencies or affiliates, who have been influential in the activities of the other organizations enumerated in paragraph 5-G below, or who manifest hostility to the objectives of the military occupation."

Paragraph 5-G: "Throughout Japan you will assure the dissolution of the Political Association of Great Japan, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Taisei Yokusankai) the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (Taisei Seijikai) their affiliates and agencies or any successor organizations, and all Japanese ultra-nationalistic, terroristic and secret patriotic societies and their agencies and affiliates."

Incl.

2. No comprehensive action has as yet been taken by this Headquarters to carry out the above program throughout the Japanese Government and it is improbable that the Japanese will undertake any such housecleaning as that required under the above directives without direct orders from the Supreme Commander.

3. The initial demobilization and disarmement of Japan having been largely completed, the necessary political disarmement and the fulfillment of the above directives may now be undertaken. The coming Diet election makes prompt action even more important. The proposed directive to the Japanese Government (at Tab "A") not only carries out the first part of the demands of the controlling directives but will serve to exclude undesirable persons from the coming Diet in Japan, favor the liberal character of that institution, and will encourage liberal elements.

4. To accomplish the objectives set forth in the guiding policy documents on Japan the program for political disarmament must be comprehensive and definite in its requirements. It should provide for the collection of records of the political background of Japanese officials and the recording of the action taken by the Japanese Government so that this Headquarters will have an adequate and simple check on compliances. Such procedures are provided in the order.

5. The Order proposed at Tab "A" requires the Japanese Government to institute a program of removal of officials of the national Government (of Sonin rank and above) and to bar from reappointment and from election to the coming Diet, anyone who falls within the following categories of undesirables, as defined in the order itself:

a. War Criminals (See Section A of Appendix to Order).

b. Career and Special Service Military Personnel: and Special Police Officials: Officials of War Ministries: (i) General officers of the Japanese Regular Army and Flag Officers of the Japanese Regular Navy and officers of the same rank in the Special Volunteer Reserve; (ii) persons who served with the Special Police and Intelligence Services of the Army or Navy; (iii) the Kempei tai and other special police services, and (iv) officials of the Ministries of War and Navy.

c. Influential Members of Ultra-Nationalistic, Terroristic or Secret Patriotic Societies; Influential members of the ultra-nationalist, militarist and secret societies. (See Section C)

d. Persons Influential in IRAA, IRAPS etc.; Invluential persons who were founders; organizers and higher officers of the IRAA, IRAPS, and the political Association of Great Japan. (See Section D)

e. Officers of Financial and Business Concerns Involved in Japanese Expansion; Persons who were higher officers of certain Japanese banking and business units. (See Section E)

f. Governors of Occupied Territory; Persons who were higher officers of the Japanese agencies for government of conquered territory. (See Section F)

g. Other militarists and ultra-nationalists. (See Section G)

6. The Sonin rank, referred to in par 5 above, was selected, as that rank is the lowest of the three top grades of civil service in Japan. All officials of these grades would have policy-making responsibility in any position to which they might be appointed. The two highest ranks (Chokunin and Shinnin) are appointed by the Emperor and persons of these ranks may hold the positions of Minister or Privy Counsellor, Governor General, Ambassador, Prefectural Governor, Judge, etc. The Sonin rank usually fills such posts as secretary of a bureau or chief of a section. The appointment is subject to Imperial approval. The effect of the order therefore will be to remove only the highest group of responsible officials in any branch of governmental service who fall within the disqualifying categories mentioned above. It is estimated by the Japanese that a disqualification based on mere membership in the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (IRAA) would bar two thirds of the present Diet members and some Japanese have urged as broad a disqualification as that. The disqualification in the proposed order is limited to higher officers and organizers and will therefore affect a far smaller smaller proportion of the members of the Diet. The disqualification for election to the Diet will stand for the term (four years) of the members to be elected this January.

7. In order to avoid a disruption of essential governmental functions due to the removal of technical personnel who fall within the above proscribed categories and for which acceptable replacements cannot be found, the order provides an appeal procedure which will permit the reinstatement of essential officials who fall within removal categories but who are found to be politically acceptable as individuals. (See par. 9). The order also exempts from its operation, the officials who are necessary for its execution and for any remaining steps for the demobilization of the Japanese armed forces.

8. In order to comply fully with the directives mentioned above, it may be necessary to remove and disqualify one further group of Japanese officials from public office, either elective or appointive. This additional group may include other Japanese officials in Japanese Ministries and in the prefectural governments who were in policy-making positions during the war years and in the years of preparation for the War. By reason of its effects upon the actual operation of government, it was deemed wise to postpone the removal of this category until the effect of the

removal required under the order proposed as Tab "A" has been obsorbed. Recommendations for any further removals from office by category will be delayed until a thorough study has been made of the effects of the present order, which would not be completed for some months to come.

9. The issuance of the directive at Tab "A" will require the delegation of responsibilities to Staff Sections of this Headquarters to check compliance and to provide appeal machinery. The proposed Staff Memorandum at Tab "B" makes this delegation of responsibility.

10. It should be noted that the U.S. policy directives also require the arrest and detention of certain individuals and the removal and exclusion of others from positions of responsibility or influence in important <u>private</u> enterprise. This policy requires programs of action of different types and in different fields from removal and exclusion from public office, and such programs are, therefore, not covered in the directive at Tab "A".

III. RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the directive to the Imperial Japanese Government at Tab "A" be approved and issued.

2. That the Staff Memorandum at Tab "B" be approved and issued.

W. E. CRIST
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Chief, Government Section

CONCURRENCES:

Counter-Intelligence Section

Economic & Scientific Section

Civil Information & Education Section

Legal Section

Public Health & Welfare Section

Natural Resources Section

G-2

G-3

XXX

December 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office.

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

2. In order to carry out this provision of the Potsdam Declaration, the Imperial Japanese Government is hereby ordered to remove and exclude from public office all persons who have been:

a. Active exponents of militaristic nationalism and aggression;

b. Influential members of any Japanese ultra-nationalistic, terroristic, or secret patriotic society, its agencies or affiliates; or

c. Influential in the activities of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society or the Political Association of Great Japan,

as those terms are defined in Appendix A to this directive.

3. The term "public office" as used in this directive shall mean and include:

a. Any position in the government service which is customarily filled by one with the civil service rank of the Sonin class or above (or equivalent rank under any reorganization of the civil service system); or

b. Any other position in the government service not customarily filled by a member of the civil service which is equivalent or superior to the Sonin positions (in the case of government corporations the term will include at least: Chairman of the Board of Directors, President, Vice-President, Director, Adviser and Auditor).

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tab a

4. The term "government service", as used in this directive, shall mean and include all positions in the central Japanese Government and all of its agencies and local branches, bureaus and offices of the central government and all positions in corporations, associations and other organizations in which the central Japanese Government or any of its agencies has a financial interest representing actual or working control. It does not include the Imperial Household or the Imperial Guard. Except as provided in paragraph 15, it does not include the Imperial Diet or prefectural, municipal and other local subdivisions of Government.

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

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

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

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

for their temporary retention will promptly be reported to this Headquarters. The time of their final dismissal will also promptly be reported. It is recognized that the execution of this directive may require the removal of certain members of the present Cabinet. Such removal will not be postponed beyond the period authorized by this paragraph except for the time necessary to find suitable replacements.

9. Appendix "A" contains a list of the categories of persons who must be removed and excluded from public office by the Imperial Japanese Government in order to carry out the provisions of paragraph 2 of this directive. Persons included in the categories listed in Appendix "A" shall be deemed to fall within the prohibited classes listed in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of paragraph 2, in the absence of satisfactory evidence to the contrary. All such persons shall be removed and excluded from public office as provided in paragraph 8, including those for whom an Application is made as hereafter provided. However, if the Imperial Japanese Government has evidence which it believes is satisfactory to exclude an individual, who otherwise falls within the categories of Appendix "A", from the prohibited classes of paragraph 2, it may make an application to this Headquarters for approval of his appointment or reinstatement in accord with the provisions of paragraph 10 below, provided that the individual in question has been removed from or denied appointment to an essential administrative or technical position for which it is impossible to find a qualified replacement of acceptable political character. No such person may be appointed or reinstated until this Headquarters has registered its approval in writing.

10. Applications of the Imperial Japanese Government to this Headquarters for approval of appointments or reinstatements under paragraph 9 must contain:

a. A copy of the Questionnaire described in paragraph 11, below;

b. A definite and precise statement of the position occupied or to be occupied and the necessity of someone to carry out the essential activities;

c. A definite and precise statement of the technical qualifications of the individual in question and the impossibility of finding a suitable replacement;

d. A statement, signed by a responsible official of the Imperial Japanese Government, that the individual in question has not been:

(1) An active exponent of militant nationalism and aggression;

(2) An influential member of any Japanese ultra-nationalistic, terroristic or secret patriotic society, its agencies or affiliates; or

(3) Influential in the activities of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, or the Political Association of Great Japan.

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

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

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

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

a. Distribution.

b. Collection.

c. Review.

d. Action on basis of information in Questionnaire.

e. Classification and filing -- this system should permit reference to the Questionnaire in terms of agency, rank of officials, and action taken (e.g. removal or retention.)

13. Each Plan will provide for screening of positions occupied by Chokunin (or equivalent) rank officials first. A duplicate set of completed Questionnaires will be provided at the headquarters of each Ministry or other agency where it will be available for inspection or removal by this Headquarters.

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

15. In order that the forthcoming elections may provide a full opportunity for democratic elements in Japan to obtain memberships in the Imperial Diet denied them during the years of Japan's militaristic nationalism and aggression and in order to eliminate from the new Diet the influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, any person who comes within the categories described in Appendix "A" shall be disqualified as a candidate for any elective position in the next Imperial Diet. Any such person shall also be disqualified from standing at any time as a candidate for Prefectural Governor or Mayor of a city (Shi). Also, no such person may henceforth be appointed to the House of Peers. The Imperial Japanese Government shall adopt measures required to enforce this disqualification of candidates for elective office, including, if necessary, issuance of election regulations, publication of disqualification categories, and requiring certification from each candidate that he is not thereby disqualified from standing for election. A comprehensive report of the measures proposed to be adopted will be furnished to this Headquarters by 30 December 1945.

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

a. Reports required by paragraphs 8 and 15 hereof.

b. An initial report of the Plan of each Ministry or other agency called for by paragraph 12 to be submitted by 1 February 1946. This Headquarters may direct revision of any of these Plans if they are not considered adequate.

c. A weekly report divided into sections for the fields of competence of each Ministry or other agency, showing:

(1) Total number of positions whose incumbents are to be investigated.

(2) Number and type of positions investigated previously and during the current week.

(3) Number of persons removed or denied employment during the current week.

(4) Names and Questionnaire numbers of persons removed or denied employment during the current week.

(5) A record of the action taken during the week respecting the holder of each Chokunin (or equivalent) Rank position within the field of competence of the Ministry or other agency.

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

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

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

20. All officials and subordinates of the Imperial Japanese Government affected by the terms of this order will be held per-

sonally responsible and strictly accountable for compliance with and adherence to the spirit and letter of this directive.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

Inclosures:

Appendix A - Removal and Exclusion Categories.

Appendix B - Questionnaire.

Appendix C - Questionnaire Record Card.

APPENDIX "A"

REMOVAL AND EXCLUSION CATEGORIES

A. War Criminals.

Persons arrested as war criminals unless released or acquitted.

B. Career and special-service military personnel; special police and officials of the war ministries.

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

1. Member of:

Board of Fleet Admirals and Field Marshals
Supreme Military Council
Imperial General Headquarters
Army & Navy General Staffs
Supreme Council for Direction of the War

2. General or Flag officer in the Imperial Japanese Regular Army or Navy or in the Volunteer Reserve.

3. Commissioned or non-commissioned officer, enlisted man Special or civilian employee who served in or with the Military Police (Kempei-Tai) or Naval police, the TOKOMU KIKAN, KAIGUN TOKUMU BU, or other special or secret intelligence or military or naval police organizations.

4. Ministry of War (unless appointed since 2 September 1945)

Minister
Permanent Vice-Minister
Parliamentary Vice-Minister
Parliamentary Councillor
Chief Secretary
All civilian officials of the Shinin, Chokunin and Sonin ranks, or occupying positons normally held by persons of such rank

5. Ministry of the Navy (unless appointed since 2 September 1945)

Minister
Permanent Vice-Minister
Parliamentary Vice-Minister
Parliamentary Councillor
Chief Secretary
All civilian officials of the Shinin, Chokunin and Sonin ranks, or occupying positions normally held by persons of such rank

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

Any person who has at any time:

1. Been a founder, officer, director or advisor of; or

2. Occupied any post of authority in; or

3. Been an editor of any publication or organ of; or

4. Made substantial voluntary contributions (a sum or property the value of which is large in itself or large in proportion to the means of the individual in question) to

any of the organizations or their branches, subsidiaries, agencies, or affiliates (other than the organizations referred to in paragraph D below) listed in the Memorandum to the Japanese Government on "Abolition of Certain Political Parties, Associations and Societies" AG 091 (Dec 45)GS.

D. Persons Influential in the Activities of IRRA, IRAPS, and the Political Association of Great Japan.

Any person who has at any time:

1. Been a founder or national officer, a national director, national committee chairman, or a leading official of a prefectural or metropolitan subdivision of; or

2. Been an editor of any publication or organ of:

a. The Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Taisei Yokusankai) and any of its affiliates.

b. The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (Taisei Seijikai) and any of its affiliates or agencies.

c. The Political Association of Great Japan and any of its affiliates or agencies.

d. The National Army Volunteer Corps and any of its affiliates or agencies.

E. Officers of Financial and Business Concerns Involved in Japanese Expansions: Any person who has at any time between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945, occupied any of the positions listed below.

1. Financial and Development Organizations.

a. Chairman of the Board of Directors, President, Vice-President, Director, Adviser or Auditor of any of the following or, in territory occupied by the Japanese armed forces since 7 July 1937, manager of a branch of:

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

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

2. Special Banking & Governmental Corporate Positions

a. Chairman of the Board of Directors, President, Vice-President, Governor, Vice-Governor, Director, Auditor or, in any territory occupied by the Japanese armed forces since 7 July 1937, manager of a branch of any corporation in which the Imperial Japanese Government had at any time between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945 a financial interest representing actual or working control and which played an important or significant part in financing, propagandizing, or producing war materials for Japan's program of aggression. Such corporations will include, among others:

Bank of Japan
Yokohama Specie Bank
Hypothec Bank of Japan
Industrial Bank of Japan
Japan Iron Manufacturing Company
Japan Broadcasting Corporation

F. Governors of Occupied Territories.

Japanese officials who have held the positions listed below:

1. Korea:

Governor General
Chief Civilian Administrator
Members of Privy Council

2. Formosa:

Governor General
Chief Civilian Administrator

3. Kwantung:

Governor General
Chief Administrator
Director of the Bureau of Pacification

4. South Seas:

Governor General
Director of South Seas Administration Office

5. Netherlands East Indies:

Chief Military Administrator
Chief Civil Administrator

6. Malaya:

Chief Military Administrator
Chief Civil Administrator
Mayor of Singapore

7. French Indo-China:

Governor General
Inspector General of Police
Director of Bureau of General Affairs
Financial Charge d' Affaires

8. Burma:

Advisers to the Burmese Administration
Chief to the Political Affairs Department of the Japanese Military Administration
Chief of the Internal Affairs Department of the Central Administration

9. China: (Nanking Puppet Government)

Advisers to the Nanking Puppet Government
Ambassador

10. Manchukuo:

Director of General Affairs Board
Vice-Director of General Affairs Board
Officers of the Central organization of the
Concordia Society

11. Others:

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

G. Additional Militarists and Ultra-Nationalists

1. Any person who has denounced or contributed to the seizure of opponents of the militaristic regime.

2. Any person who has instigated or perpetuated an act of violence against opponents of the militaristic regime.

3. Any person who has played an active and predominant governmental part in the Japanese program of aggression or who by speech, writing or action has shown himself to be an active exponent of militant nationalism and aggression.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire number_____
(to be assigned by Ministry or other Appropriate agency)

(Instructions: This Questionnaire shall be filled out in both Japanese and English. The English version will prevail if discrepancies exist between it and the Japanese version. Answers must be typewritten or printed clearly in block letters. Every question must be answered precisely and conscientiously and no space is to be left blank. If the question is to be answered by either "yes" or "no", print the word "yes" or "no" in the appropriate space. If the question is inapplicable, so indicate by some appropriate word or phrase such as "none" or "not applicable". Add supplementary sheets if there is not enough space in the Questionnaire. Omissions or false or incomplete statements are criminal offenses and will result in prosecution and punishment.)

A. PERSONAL

1. List position which you hold or for which you are under consideration, with Civil Service Grade:_____

2. Name:_____ (Surname) (First & Middle Name)

3. Other names which you have used or by which you have been known:_____

4. Date of birth:_____ 5. Place of birth:_____

6. Height:_____ 7. Weight:_____ 8. Scars, marks, or deformities:_____

9. Present address:_____ (in full)

10. Permanent Residence:_____ (in full)

11. Identity card type & number:_____

12. List any instances when you have been arrested, together with the reasons therefor, and any crimes of which you have been convicted:_____

13. Give any Civil Service rank and grade now held:_____

B. CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF EMPLOYMENT AND MILITARY SERVICE

14. In the space below, give a chronological history of your employment or all of the positions which you have held, either civil or military, since 1 January 1931. In reporting either civil or military positions, be sure to give all of the ranks which you may, at any time, have held:_____

C. MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

15. In the space below, report whether or not you are or were a member or a founder or organizer or an officer of a national office or of a prefectural or metropolitan sub-division of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, the Political Association of Great Japan or the National Army Volunteer Corps. Report also whether or not you acted as editor for any publication of any of these associations or organized any branches or special activities for any of them:

16. In the space below, report any other party, association, society, fraternity, club, union, institution, whether social, political, military, patriotic, professional, cultural, honorary, athletic or otherwise, of which you are or were a member. Make this report whether or not this society was secret. State whether or not you were a founder or organizer or leader, or occupied any post of authority in any such organization and whether you have been an editor of any of its publications:

17. Has any member of your family held office, rank, or post of authority, or been otherwise influential, in any of the organizations listed above? If so give his name and address, his relationship to you and a description of the position which he held and of the organization:

18. With the exception of regular membership dues, list and give details of any contributions of money or property which you have made, directly or indirectly, to any of the organizations listed above, including any contributions made by any natural or juridical person or legal entity on your behalf or through your solicitation or influence:

19. Have you ever been the recipient of any titles, ranks, medals, testimonials, or other honors from any of the above organizations? If so, state the nature of the honor, the date conferred, and the reason:

E. RECORD OF OTHER SERVICE

20. With exception of those you have specifically mentioned in Sections B and C above, list:

(a) Any part time, unpaid or honorary position of authority or trust you have held since 1 January 1931 as a representative of the Army or Navy or of any National Ministry or other Central Government agency or as a representative of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, the Political Association of Great Japan, the National Army Volunteer Corps, or their agencies, affiliates, or successor organizations.

(b) Any office, rank, or post of authority you have held with any war time economic or financial quasi-governmental organization.

(c) Any service of any kind you have rendered, since 1 January 1931, in any military, police, law-enforcement, peace protection, or intelligence organization or in any organization concerned with Protection and Surveillance and control of thought, speech, religion, or assembly.

From:	To:	Name and Type of Organization	Highest office or Rank you held or Type of your service	Date of appt to highest office or rank	Duties

F. WRITINGS AND SPEECHES

21. List on a separate sheet the titles and publishers of all publications from 1 January 1931 to the present which were written in whole or in part or compiled or edited by you, and all public addresses made by you, giving subject, date and approximate circulation and in the case of speeches, the number in audience. If such publications or speeches were sponsored by any organization give its name. If no speeches or publications write "None" in this space:

F. CORPORATE POSITIONS

22. With the exception of those you have specifically mentioned above, list any corporate directorships or executive positions held by you since 1 January 1931 and where you served whether in Japan proper or outside of Japan.

Corporation	Position Held	Dates

G. REMARKS

23. _____

The statements on this questionnaire are true and I understand that any omissions of false or incomplete statements are criminal offenses and will subject me to prosecution and punishment.

Signed_____ Date_____
(Signature of individual to whom the Questionnaire relates)

CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE SUPERIOR

(Instructions: This certification shall be signed by the service superior (or other responsible official) of the incumbent of public office, or, in the case of applicants for public office, by the official responsible for employing the applicant).

I certify that the above is the true name and signature of the individual concerned and that, with the exceptions noted below, the answers made on this Questionnaire are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and the information available to me.

Exceptions (if no exceptions, write "none")

_____

Signed_____ Official Position_____ Date_____

QUESTIONNAIRE RECORD CARD

Questionnaire No._____

NAME:_____Japanese Governmental
(Surname) (First & Middle Name)

ADDRESS:_____AGENCY_____

Position for which applicant holds or for which he is under consideration (with Civil Service Grade):

_____

Summary of pertinent portions of Individual's Record:_____

_____

_____

ACTION TAKEN (Check one): DATE:_____

( ) Removed from position:_____
(describe position)

( ) Application for employment as_____denied.
(describe position)

( ) Retained in position:_____
(describe position)

( ) Application for employment as:_____approved.

OTHER ACTION:

(Here record any applications to Hq, SCAP, for approval of appointment or reinstatement, the action taken by HQ, SCAP on such application, the action taken by the Japanese Government accordingly and the date of such action. Also record any other action concerning the individual, such as reversal of initial retention of the individual upon direction of SCAP, conviction of the individual for falsifications or omissions in the Questionnaire, subsequent employment of the individual, etc.)

_____

_____

APPENDIX "C" TO ENCLOSURE 2.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

STAFF MEMORANDUM)
NO. . . . .) APO 500
December 1945

REMOVAL AND EXCLUSION OF
UNDESIRABLE PERSONNEL FROM PUBLIC OFFICE

1. Reference is made to Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, this subject, dated _____ December, 1945, AG _____.

2. Paragraphs 9 and 10 of reference Memorandum permit the Imperial Japanese Government to make applications to this Headquarters for approval of appointment or reinstatement of government officials disqualified by Appendix "A" to the Memorandum. In order to provide machinery to review such applications, a "Government Personnel Committee" is hereby established to consist of a permanent member to be appointed by the Chief, Civil Intelligence Section, and a temporary member for each case to be appointed by the Chief of the Staff Section having primary interest in the application under consideration. Recommendations of the committee on each application will be made to the Chief of Staff.

3. Each Staff Section of this Headquarters is primarily responsible for insuring compliance with the Removal and Exclusion order by the Ministries or other agencies of the Imperial Japanese Government operating within its fields of responsibility, and is responsible for preparing reports on the progress of the Removal and Exclusion Program in its field for the Statistical and Reports Section. The Adjutant General will route the action copies of the reports referred to in paragraph 16 of reference Memorandum to the Staff Section primarily responsible, which will recommend to the Chief of Staff any immediate removals deemed desirable despite paragraph 8, any changes in the Plans called for by paragraph 12, and any reversals or accelerated action believed desirable on the basis of such reports.

4. The Civil Intelligence Section will coordinate the review of Questionnaires, Record Cards, and other files of the Ministries and Agencies of the Imperial Japanese Government and the verification of the material therein. The Staff Section primarily responsible for a Ministry or Agency will assist in such reviews and investigations, and may be called on by the Civil Intelligence Section to furnish personnel to assist in any review and investigation.

5. The Civil Intelligence Section will be furnished copies of all reports referred to in paragraph 16 of reference Memorandum, will be kept advised of all actions taken by other Staff Sections regarding removals and exclusions in their fields, and will be responsible for keeping the Chief of Staff advised on the general progress of the

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entire program. In addition, it will be primarily responsible for supervising the program for disqualification of candidates for election prescribed by paragraph 15.

By command of General MacARTHUR:

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter-Intelligence

c h e c k s h e e t
(Do not remove from attached sheets)

Subject: Removal or Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Office

NOTE NO. 1 From: OCCIO To: C/S Date: 7 Dec 45

1. Reference Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, subject: "Removal or Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Office", this office does not concur with Paragraph b. (2) of Appendix A, which reads: "General or flag officer in the Imperial Japanese regular Army or Navy or in the Special Volunteer Reserve". This paragraph would eliminate only a very few older men from the public life of the country. In no way would it eliminate the militaristic or ultra-nationalistic influence of the Army or Navy. It would permit Army and Navy field grade officers to dominate a large section of Japanese life and be elected to public office; this could result only in criticism of this Headquarters, such as has been directed against the Military Government of Germany. A less important Japanese liberal who is a follower of Prince Higashi-Kuni, Mr. OBARA Tadao made the following statements to a member of this section:

> "Asked what his reaction was to the latest war criminal list, he said that we took only the top and that the people in general wondered why we were so slow in seizing the real criminals who are (1) in the Army, from lieutenants thru lieutenant colonels, (2) in the government, Sonin and Kotokan rank and even some Haninkan. He said that the war criminals are still all through the whole organization of Japan, that the people know it and that they wonder why we are so slow to do something about it."

It is recommended that paragraph b. (2) be rephrased to read at least: "Field grade officer or equivalent thereof, or above, in the Imperial Japanese regular Army or Navy, or in the Special Volunteer Reserve".

2. "Special Volunteer Reserve", it might be noted, is part of the regular Army and in no way a "Volunteer Reserve", in the American sense of the word "volunteer". It is composed of career officers who merely have not gone through the regular Japanese Military Academy.

3. This office believes it most important that the Memorandum should be issued in order to carry out the Joint Chiefs of Staff directive. It is submitted that it is now a propitious time to

tab c

From: OCCIO To: C/S (Continued) Date: 7 Dec 45

NOTE NO. 1 Cont'd

publish such a directive. It would follow closely the last two lists of war criminals and would serve to clarify the political picture in Japan so that beneficial results could be expected from the coming elections and from any future government.

4. It is believed that such a measure would be welcomed by the majority of the Japanese although not by the present ruling class. Count Aisuke KABAYAMA, now approximately 80 years of age, one of the old school internationalists and liberals of Japan who has often attended numerous world conferences as Japan's delegate, stated to a member of this section:

> "You are not dealing with Japanese of twenty or thirty years ago but with Japanese who have been poisoned with Naziism and Fascism". He pointed out that all government officials of Kacho rank graduated from the Imperial universities about the time of the beginning of the Mukden incident, 18 Sept. 31. This age-group of officials in the government have been completely poisoned by the nationalistic programs of Naziism and Fascism, yet they are doing the work of government bureaus today. "They are completely anti-American and anti-British".

The NIPPON TIMES of 5 Dec 45 speaks of the dirst list of 59 war criminals in the following terms: "Stressing that the present order undoubtedly proved to be a big shock to the ruling class of this country, the same quarters concluded that an idea of what Japan's future structures in the Privy Council, both Diet Houses and political parties ought to be is suggested by the present directive". This directive would further emphasize to Japan and the United States this command's intention to give Japan the opportunity to democratize itself.

E.R.T.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

CHECK SHEET
(Do not remove from attached sheets)

Subject: Exclusion of Japanese from Public Office.

From: G-3

To: Govt Section Date: 5 Dec 45

1. Reference the attached proposed Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, G-3 concurs in its issuance with the following exception:

a. Paragraph B 2 of Appendix "A" directs that all Japanese regular Army and Navy commissioned officers of the rank of Major or above be automatically placed in the Removal and Exclusion category. In this connection, it is recommended that this paragraph be rewritten so that is applies to General and Flag Officers only. It is believed that the bulk of the individual cases of regular Army and Navy officers below the grade of General and Flag Officer who have been culpable as military extremists should be taken care of in the War Criminal, Imperial General Headquarters and Army-Navy General Staff and other similar categories. In individual cases, not specifically covered, the general category as set forth in Paragraph G of Appendix "A" can be applied. It is considered that it is incorrect to assume automatically that all Japanese regular Army and Navy officers of the rank of Major and above were responsible for the establishment of the policy of militaristic aggression per se.

1 Incl.
As above.

C. A. R.

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tbd

ACOPY

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

Subject: Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office.

Note NO. From: G-2 To: MilitaryGovt Sec. Date: 6 Dec 45

(1) 1. G-2 concurs in the attached policy paper only conditionally with specific reservations and modifications, as noted. The issues are too enormous in moral and political consequences, to give a casual acquiescence. The narrow view of relentless application of the punitive feature of the Potsdam Declaration must be tempered by the corollary to that Declaration, to develop Japan into a democratic nation and ultimately an adherent of the United States. It is already admitted that the punitive features applied to Germany have failed and that Allied policy is practically bankrupt; there is no point to accelerate a similar process, in this hitherto tranquil occupation: it is also evident that the philosophy of our current directives is strongly influenced by Western European experience, now practically discredited.

2. The most objectionable feature is contained in the vagueness of a paragraph of the memo, calling for removal of "all Japanese officials, in policy making positions during the war years and in the years of preparation for the wars". In direct analogy with American military practice, once war was declared subsequent promotions, assignments, draft, positions etc. are inescapable, for any citizen, regardless of volition, under threat of trial as traitor, conscientious objector or draft evader; it is legally and morally untenable to charge citizens with responsibility while under coercion. This calls for a definition of "war years", since incumbency of office in 1941 is one thing and office in 1945 is quite another; 1941 is indeed "policy making" but 1944 or 1945 are not in this same category of culpability: An assumption of responsibility, or origin, is tenable for the years preceding or enclosing war declarations i.e. 1937 and 1941, with particular emphasis on office holders on the date of declaration of war. The relative rank of office is a factor of equal significance; enlisted men carry out orders; it is rather the officer who carries the onus of responsibility.

3. The effect of Section E of Appendix A would be too plunge Japan into complete and utter confusion and chaos by removing at one sweep the directing heads of the larger financial and industrial establishments. The fact that the directive introduces appeal machinery indicates that we expect that we may be in error regarding many of the persons affected and it is important that, in matters of this kind, we should make every effort to be correct the first time and not have to recede from positions taken or decisions which

Tab E

NOTE NO. (1) Contd

have been made. Furthermore, the appeal machinery is so cumbersome that its implementation will be a source of constant trouble in handling the large volume of appeals which will inevitable be presented.

4. I suggest certain essential modifications viz:

a. In the main body of the basic letter to Central Liaison Office:

(1) Insert in paragraph 2: ".....is hereby ordered to remove and exclude from public office all persons who have served in the critical war years, or preparatory thereto, of 1937 and 1938 and 1941 and 1942 and who have been known as:"

(2) Paragraph 3 a. Any position in the Government service which is customarily filled by one which the civil service rank of Chokunin or above..... (Omit reference to Sonin). Paragraph 3 b. Same remark as above (Omit reference to Sonin).

b. In Appendix A. War Criminals.

(1) B. Army and Navy General Staffs (as modified by paragraph 2)
Paragraph 2. Commissioned Officers of the rank of Colonel, or above, and its Naval equivalent, in the Japanese Regular Army and Navy (omit reference to Special Volunteer Reserve).
Paragraph 3. Commissioned or noncommissioned officers and civilians employed who served in the Kempetai etc. (omit reference to enlisted men).
Paragraph 4. All civilian officials of the Shinnin and Chokunin ranks (Omit reference to Sonin ranks).
Paragraph 5. All civilian officials of the Shinin and Chokunin ranks (Omit reference to Sonin).

(2) E. Delete this section.

5. I believe that the above modifications represent a minimum of adjustment, as viewed by G-2. Further study and analysis on the "effect on the Japanese people as a whole" by bona-fide experts is indicated. I believe that policy papers of this importance, requiring expert appraisal of Japanese factors, should be reviewed by a board of the senior Japanese specialists (linguists) now available in GHQ agencies before being presented by a sponsoring section.

C.A.W.

4 Incls:
Tab 1 - Comment by Jap Specialists in ATIS, viz:
A US Mil Attache, American Embassy, Tokyo
A US Language Student. American Embassy, Tokyo
The Director of ATIS. Att American Embassy, Tokyo.
A US State Department Representative, Tokyo.
G-2 concurs in sub-par c and d
Tab 2 - Mil Govt Memo to C/S
Tab 3 - Basic Letter to Central Liaison Office
Tab 4 - Appendix "A" to basic letter

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SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Allied Translator and Interpreter Section

Date: 5 Dec 45

APO 500

MEMORANDUM:

TO : General Willoughby

1. This document was received by me at 1400 hours approximately and I have not been able to give it the close and detailed study which a proposal of this importance deserves. However, after a rather rapid reading of the proposed Directive and the Annex A by both Colonel Mashbir and myself, we have come to the following conclusions:

a. Although the spirit of the proposed directive agrees no doubt with the broad principles of the Potsdam Proclamation it is important that we implement the provisions of that policy in a practical manner. It is thought therefor that the proposals are so far reaching that it will throw all agencies of the Japanese Government , to say nothing of a large portions of the most important private enterprise, into complete confusion. In General, Japan at one stroke is left absolutely leaderless, economically, financially, and politically except for a mere handful of liberals without political experience and a dissident group of radicals who will promptly cause complete and utter confusion and chaos.

b. The fact that the directive introduces appeal machinery indicates that we expect that we may be in error regarding many of the persons affected and it is considered important that, in matters of this kind, we should make every effort to be correct the first time and not have to receed from positions taken or decisions which have been made. Furthermore, the appeal machinery is so cumbersome that its implementation will be a source of constant trouble in handling the large volume of appeals which will inevitably be presented.

c. This directive assumes everyone guilty until proven innocent and is in direct violation of the very democratic processes we profess to advocate. It will make the Supreme Commander ridiculous when the reinstatements, which are inevitable to prevent anarchy, are made.

d. In general, the categories of persons banned from holding public or private office is entirely too broad. It is fantastic to believe that, even in the Army and Navy, persons of the grade of major had, in general, any voice in the direction of policy.

COPY

That correspondingly low ranking officers of other government agencies were in a position to influence the conduct of foreign, or even domestic affairs, in a decisive role, is equally untenable. As for private enterprise, as covered in Par 3.a. of Appendix A, is it difficult to believe that even the heads of many of the organizations listed did other than obey the orders which they received from the Army and Navy. For example, Appendix "A" D.c. (3) include every indivudual in Japan.

e. Careful and intensive study and analysis, by people capable of evaluating the results on the Japanese people as a whole are vital before issuing what may prove to be a grave blunder.

f. Recommend this directive be not issued.

/s/ HARRY I. T. CRESWELL
/t/ HARRY I. T. CRESWELL
Colonel, G.S.C.

Outline of Military Educational Institutions
and Treatment of Graduates under the Memorandum

Name of Educational Institution	Classification of Students	Remarks		Treatment under the Memorandum
Military Academy (Rikugun Shikan Gakko)	1. Military Cadets	→Probationary Officer	⟶2nd Lt.	Purgeable
	2. Candidates for 2nd Lt.		⟶2nd Lt.	Purgeable
	3. Candidates under the Imperial Ordinance No. 731		⟶Placed on active list	Purgeable
Military Air Officer College (Rikugun Koku Shikan Gakko) (Separated from the Military Academy in the end of 1938)	1. Military Cadets	→Probationary Officer	⟶2nd Lt.	Purgeable
	2. Candidates for 2nd Lt.		⟶2nd Lt.	Purgeable
	3. Candidates under the Imperial Ordinance No. 731		⟶Placed on active list	Purgeable
Military Ordnance School (Rikugun Heiki Gakko)	1. Candidates for 2nd Lt.		⟶Technical 2nd Lt.	Purgeable
	2. Newly commissioned 1st and 2nd Lt. (Admitted after commissioned as such)	1. Those who were to enter a short-term active service		Non-purgeable
		2. Those commissioned on and after 8 December 1941		Non-purgeable
		3. Those not specified above		Purgeable

	3. Candidates for a Reserve Officer	→Probationary Officer	⟶Technical 2nd Lt. on Reserve List	Non-purgeable
Military Police School (Rikugun Kempei Gakko)	1. Class-B Students	Transferred from Regular Service Branch (as Officer)		Purgeable
	2. Candidates for 2nd Lt.		⟶M.P. 2nd Lt.	Purgeable
Military Intendance School (Rikugun Keiri Gakko)	1. Military Cadets	→Probationary Officer	⟶Intendant 2nd Lt.	Purgeable
	2. Candidates for 2nd Lt.		⟶Intendant 2nd Lt.	Purgeable
	3. Newly Commissioned 1st or 2nd Lt. (Admitted after commissioned as such)	1. Those commissioned on and after 8 December 1941 2. Those not specified above.		Non-purgeable Purgeable
	4. Candidates under the Imperial Ordinance No. 731	→Placed on Active List		Purgeable
	5. Candidates for a Reserve Officer	→Probationary Officer	⟶Intendant 2nd Lt. Reserve List	Non-purgeable
Military Medical College (Rikugun Gun-i Gakko)	1. Candidates for 2nd Lt.		⟶Medical 2nd Lt.	Purgeable

Army Paymaster School

	2. Newly commissioned 1st or 2nd Lt. (Admitted after commissioned as such)	1. Those entering a short-term active service		Non-purgeable
		2. Those commissioned on and after 8 December 1941		Non-purgeable
		3. Those not specified above		Purgeable
	3. Candidates for Reserve Officers	→Probationary Officer	→Army Surgeon on Reserve List. Apothecary 2nd Lt.	Non-purgeable
Military Veterinary College (Rikugun Jui Gakko)	1. Candidates for 2nd Lt.		→Veterinary 2nd Lt. Veterinary Service 2nd Lt.	Purgeable
	2. Newly commissioned 1st or 2nd Lt. (Admitted after commissioned as such)	1. Those commissioned on and after 8 Dec. 1941		Non-purgeable
		2. Those not specified above		Purgeable
	3. Candidates for Reserve Officers	→Probationary Officer	→Veterinary 2nd Lt. on Reserve List	Non-purgeable
Reserve Officers School (Yobi Shikan Gakko) & Overseas Reserve Officer Candidates Unit (Gaichi Kambu Kohosei Tai)	Candidates for Reserve Officers	→Probationary Officer	→2nd Lt. on Reserve List	Non-purgeable

Reserve Officer Candidates Unit of Military Engineer School (Rikugun Kohei Gakko)	Candidates for Reserve Officers	⟶Probationary Officer	⟶2nd Lt. on Reserve List	Non-purgeable
Reserve Officer Candidates Unit of Military Transport School (Rikugun Shichohei Gakko)	Candidates for Reserve Officers	⟶Probationary Officer	⟶2nd Lt. on Reserve List	Non-purgeable
Reserve Officer Candidates Unit of Military Cavalry School (Rikugun Kihei Gakko)	Candidates for Reserve Officers	⟶Probationary Officer	⟶2nd Lt. on Reserve List	Non-purgeable
Reserve Officer Candidates Unit of Military Tanks School (Rikugun Sensha Gakko)	Candidates for Reserve Officers	⟶Probationary Officer	⟶2nd Lt. on Reserve List	Non-purgeable

Military Judicial Service Training Institute (Rikugun Homu Kunrenjo)	Newly commissioned officer (Admitted after commissioned as such)	1. Those commissioned on and after 8 December 1941	Non-purgeable
		2. Those not specified above	Purgeable

Of those not specified on the above list:

1. Technical, Intendant, Construction, and Judicial Officers transferred from civilian officials	Non-purgeable
2. Candidates for 2nd Lt. of 25th and 26th Terms, who were commissioned as such without undergoing regular education at school	Non-purgeable
3. Those commissioned 2nd Lt. under the extraordinary recruitment and immediately placed on Reserve List	Non-purgeable

2

Outline of Naval Educational Institutions and Treatment of Graduates under the Memorandum

Name of Educational Institution	Classification of Students	Remarks		Treatment under the Memorandum
Naval Academy (Kaigun Heigakko)	1. Navy Students (Kaigun Seito)	→Naval Cadet	⟶ Ensign	Purgeable
Naval Engineering School (Kaigun Kikan Gakko) (Merged into Naval Academy in the end of 1944)	2. Selected Students (Senshu Gakusei) (Warrant Officer or Senior Petty Officer of Regular Service Branch, Engineering, Maintenance, Repair & Aeronautical Service Br.)		⟶ Ensign	Purgeable
Naval Paymaster's School (Kaigun Keiri Gakko)	1. Navy Students	→Paymaster Cadet	⟶ Paymaster Ensign	Purgeable
	2. Selected Students (Warrant Officer or Senior Petty Officer of Paymaster Br.)		⟶ Paymaster Ensign	Purgeable
	3. Students of Supplementary Courses (Hoshu Gakusei) (Newly Commissioned Paymaster Lt. J.G. or Ensign, or Probationary Paymaster	1. Those in 2-year active service		Non-purgeable
		2. Those commissioned on and after 8 Dec. '41		Non-purgeable
		3. Those not specified above		Purgeable

Naval Medical College (Kaigun Gun-i Gakko)	1. Selected Students (Warrant Officer & Senior Petty Officer of Medical Service Br.)		⟶ Medical Ensign	Purgeable
	2. Students of Supplementary Courses (Newly Commissioned Ensign or Lt. J.G., or Probationary Officer of Medical, Apothecary & Dental Br.)	1. Those in 2-year active service		Non-purgeable
		2. Those commissioned on and after 8 Dec '41		Non-purgeable
		3. Those not specified above		Purgeable
Air Training Unit (Renshu Koku Tai)	1. Selected Students (Warrant Officer or Senior Petty Officer of Pilot & Maintenance Service Br.)		⟶ Ensign	Purgeable
	2. Students (Gakusei) (Pilot & Maintenance Service Br.)		⟶ Ensign (Reserve Officer)	Non-purgeable
	Reserve Cadets (Yobi Gakusei) → Naval Cadet (Reserve)		⟶ Ensign (Reserve Officer)	Non-purgeable
	Reserve Candidates for Cadets (Yobi Seito)			

Except for those commissioned to be
Officers in active service by
applying for active service - Purgeable

22 March 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major Napier

SUBJECT: Rescission Cases

1. Attached is a list of cases recommended for rescission of designation by the Japanese Government. In the instance of all groups except No.5, precedent favoring rescission of designation has been established either through the medium of appeal, screening or operational agreement.

2. Concerning Group No.5 described as "25 and 26 Class Officers", no instance of favorable consideration has heretofore occurred. However, these groups may merit special treatment for the following reasons:

a. During war time a special system of commissioning of second lieutenants from among warrant officers and non-commissioned officers was in effect, and selectees of superior rating with respect to character, physical ability, military achievement and leadership qualities were trained for one year at the military academy or arm or service schools. The normal training period had been observed in all previous classes, but the two groups in question did not receive such formal schooling. Due to the delay involved in transporting such selectees back to Japan for training, and the urgent need for officers at the time these men were chosen, they were commissioned in the field. The 25th term cadets numbering 1200 were selected in the fall of 1944 and commissioned in February 1945. The 26th term cadets totaling 1500 were selected in the spring of 1945 and commissioned in July of the same year.

b. The regular army cadet course consisted of two years of preliminary training at the military academy, six months' duty with a line outfit, and a subsequent 26 months' course at the academy. None of the persons in question were enrolled in the regular army cadet courses and all known, living, and repatriated graduates of the academy have been designated. The regular academy classes were known as the "class of a certain year" and were not recruited in the same manner as the classes composed of men taken from the ranks, in approximation of our officers' candidate school training program.

c. Preferential treatment has been extended to members of the so-called "25th and 26th Classes" with regard to the obligation of registering under the provisions of Home Ministry Ordinance 30, by informal approval of G-2, CIS on 9 December 1947.

d. It will be noted that through inadvertency or ignorance of regulations, the small group of short-term officers concerned here, have unwittingly brought about their designation under the purge ordinance.

3. I believe that in the interest of equity either all officers of these classes should be required to register and be subsequently purged, or persons mentioned herein should be considered favorably.

1 Incl
Ref List

R. W. B.

Number of Non-regular Officers to be reinstated

March 10, 1949

	Army	Navy	Total
1. Reserve Officers	201	47	248
2. Two-year Active Service	34	33	67
3. Scholarship Students	483	142	625
4. Officers from Civilian	13	7	20
5. 25th and 26th Class Officer	99		99
6. Musical Officers	5	9	14
7. Non-commissioner	0	1	1
8. Temporal Kempeis	8	0	8
9. Kempeis prior to 1920	13	0	13
Total	856	239	1,095

Okada Norikazu

OKADA, Norikazu
Chief of Supervision Section,
Prime Minister's Office

A: Question

Re: Investigation of Former Commissioned Officer Personnel in the Imperial Japanese Regular Army and Navy as well as the Special Volunteer Reserve

December 4, 1947

In accordance with the Home Ministry Ordindnace No. 30, we respectfully request you to acknowledge the following points, concerning the through attraction of attention to report and the category of obligator of reports.

1. (omitted)
2. Officers, being appointed after the termination war of September 2, 1945 and socalled 2nd lieutenant candidates (SHOI-KOHOSEI), the 25th and 26th are exempted as to the Reporting Obligater.

B: Reply

December 9, 1947

1. (omitted)
2. Okay for Shoi-Kohosei
   (25th, 26th, after Sept. 1945.)

C. I. S. G-2

P. Weeler

Submitted to G.S. March 15, 1949

Okada Norikazu

TO : Major J. P. Napier, Government Section, G.H.Q.

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

RE : Explanation of 25th and 26th class of SHOI-KŌHOSEI

March 15, 1949

SHOI-KŌHOSEIs (2nd lieutenant candidates from non-commissioners) ___ 1st to 24th class members ___ were selected from among excellent non-commissioners under the provisions of the Army Recruitment Ordinance and educated by the Army schools prescribed in the same Ordinance and after their graduation thereof appointed to 2nd lieutenants by the Army Minister. However, 25th and 26th class members, who were commissioned on Feb. 1, 1945 and July 20, 1945 respectively, were appointed to 2nd lieutenants on the battlefield by the chiefs of Army units on the spot, not by the Army Minister. And moreover, they are commissioned by applying multatis mutandis the Army Recruitment Ordinance and never attended the military schools.

The number of 25th and 26th class members totals 1,060 and 1,500 respectively and it is estimated that of these about 4% has been deceased or missing, so their number will be about 2,500 in all.

By the way as the result of the fact that the subject officers have been exempted from the Reporting Obligator under the Home Ministry Ordinance No. 30 by approval of G-2 Section, G.H.Q., very small proportion of them had registerd and later been provisionally designated.

Such being the case, we solicit your approval excluding 25th and 26th SHOI-KOHOSEIs from the purge criteria.

Okada Norikazu

OKADA Norikazu

Chief of Supervision Section,
Prime Minister's Office

Explanation for 25th and 26th Term Officers

There was a special system for commissioning of 2nd-lieutenants from among warrant-officers and non-commissioned officers, by selecting superior men according to the criteria of character, health, militaristic attainments and ability to command, and by training them for one year at the Army [redacted] Academy or corresponding schools such as the Medical College, the Veterinary School, the Paymasters' School, the Flight Officers' Academy.

Although the one-year training was strictly observed until 1943, the 25th and 26th term officers, commissioned in 1945, did not undergo such training, because [redacted] they were on the front and it was unable to call them back to Japan because of the transportation difficulty, while there was an urgent demand for officers. The 25th term officers cadets, whose total number was 1200, were chosen in the fall of 1944 and commissioned in the spring of 1945; the 26th term officers cadets, totaling 1500, were selected in the spring of 1945 and commissioned in summer the same year. And none of them were trained in ~~colleges or~~ above mentioned schools.

Note: The regular course for commissioning consists of two-year preliminary course of the Military Academy, six-month attachment to a regiment, and one year and ten months' regular course of the said academy.

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Note: The regular course for commissioning consists of two-year preliminary course of the Military Academy, six-month attachment to a regiment, and one year and ten months' regular course of the said academy.

2

1 June 1950

TO : Captain McWherther, Government Section, GHQ.

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

SUBJECT: Officers from two years active service.

1. General Explanation

Officers from two years active service are exclusively medical, technical, pharmarcological, accounting, dental and judicial ones. Their term of active duty is definitely stipulated as two years in the special ordinances concerned, i. e. Temporary Special Ordinance concerning Recruitment of Army Medical Officers and their Term of Active Duty (Imperial Ordinance No. 6 of 1933), Temporary Special Ordinance concerning Recruitment of Army Technical Officers and their Term of Active Duty (Imperial Ordinance No. 486 of 1939) and Special Ordinance concerning Navy personnel treated as officers (Imperial Ordinance No. 391 of 1927), provided that it may be extended if necessary.

a. Army

(1) Medical ones were set up in January 1933 and their highest ranking ones, if very few, are leutenant colonels.

(2) Technical ones were set up in July 1939 and their highest ones are captains.

b. Navy

(1) Medical ones were set up in March 1927 and their highest ones are, if very few, captain.

(2) Pay-masters and technicians treated as officers were set up in July 1937 and their highest ones, if very few, are commanders.

(3) Dental Officers were set up in April 1942 and their highest ones are leutenants.

(4) Judicial officers were set up in March 1942 and their highest ones are leutenant commanders.

2. Precedents of Screening

Officers from two years active service have been, and are passed in case of their screening. There are many officials in each Ministry who had been officers from two year active service, fro instance:

Name	Rank	Date passed	Present Position
MURAI Shichiro	Leutenant (Navy)	31 Oct. '47	Secretary, Planning Section, Financial Bureau, Finance Ministry.
KIRIYAMA Takahiko	"	"	Chief, Criminal Statistics Section, National Rural Police.
SHIMADA Yutaka	"	26 Feb. '47	Secretary, Personal Affairs Section, N.R.P.
KUMAZAKI Masao	"	21 Oct. '47	Chief, Goods Sectioj, Social Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry.
HORI Hideo	"	"	Chief, Supervision Section, Labor Standard Bureau, Labor Ministry.
TAKAGI Hikoji	Major (Army)	25 Nov. '47	Technician, Yokohama Second Harbor Construction Bureau.
OZAWA Tatsuo	Leutenant (Navy)	13 Oct. '47	Chief, Equipments Section, Medical Bureau, Welfare Ministry.

N. Okada.

N. Okada

Chief, Supervision Section,
Prime Minister's Office.

26 May 1950

TO : Captain McWherther, Government Section, GHQ.

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

SUBJECT: Precedents of unpurge of former officers from two year active service.

Former officers from two year active service have been passed from the beginning in case of their initial screening, or in case of the provisional designation, or in case of appeal for those who failed to protest against the provisional designation. After the former Appeal Board was abolished the Prime Minister unpurged those who remained purged by their failing to protest or appeal under the rescission of designation procedure by the approval of the Government Section, GHQ. Among them the following persons are included:

By the way there are many second-class officials in each ministry or agency of the Japanese Government, some of them are now section chief and vice-shiefs.

Precedents of unpurge of former officers from two year active service.

OGASAWARA, Hideya

1. Graduated from Osaka Medical College in October '44.
2. Appointed to sergeant (MD) in November '44.
3. Appointed to second leutenant (MD) in December '44.
4. Provisional designated in November '47.
5. Finally designated in December '47 as the result of expiration of protest term.
6. Unpurged in April '49 as the result of application of rescission of designation.

HORIKAWA, Shinichi

1. Graduated from Medical College of Japan University in September '43.
2. Appointed to sergeant (MD) in October '43.
3. Appointed to second leutenant in December '43.
4.)
5. ditto)
6.

OSHIMA, Yoshiyuki

1. Graduated from Electricity Department of Kobe Higher Engineering College in September '42.

2. Appointed to ensign (technical) in June '43.

3. Promoted to leutenant (j.g.) (technical) in May '44.

4. Promoted to leutenant in June '45.

5.)
6. ditto.
)
7.

N. Okada.

N. Okada

Chief, Supervision Section,
Prime Minister's Office.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Public Administration Division
Statistics & Review Branch

14 June 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR NAPIER

SUBJECT: Officers From Higher Mercantile Marine School, and Veterinarian Officers Commissioned Under Imperial Ordinance 731 of 1939, After 8 December '41.

1. Reference is Memorandum to Major Napier from Chief Supervision Section PMO, subject as above, dated 12 June '50.

2. The provisions of SCAPIN 550 and Imperial Ordinance No. 1 relating to these cases are:

a. Officers from Higher Mercantile Marine School.

SCAPIN 550, Appendix A, Para. b2: Commissioned Officers in the Imperial Japanese Regular Army or Navy or in the Special Volunteer Reserve.

Imperial Ordinance 1, Appendix 1, Para. II, 4: Commissioned officer in the Regular Navy. Any person who was commissioned active service officer or active service special duty officer (Geneki Tokumn Shikan) under the regular appointment provisions (including former Imperial Ordinances No. 500 of 1942 and No. 146 of 1944) of Kaigun Bukan Ninyorei (the Naval Officers Appointment Ordinance), Kaigun Koto Bukan Hoju Jorei (the Naval Officers Replacement Regulations), Kaigun Koto Bukan Ninyo Jorei (the Naval Officers Appointment Regulations) or other old similar ordinances or regulations, and who served thereafter on active list under Kaigun Bukan Fukueki Rei (the Naval Officers Service Ordinance), Kaigun Tokumu Shikan Fukueki Rei (the Naval Special Duty Officers Service Ordinance), Kaigun Koto Bukan Junshikan Fukueki Rei (the Naval Officers Warrant Officers Service Ordinance) or other old similar ordinances and regulations.

b. Veterinary Officers Commissioned Under Imperial Ordinance 731 of 1939.

SCAPIN 550, Appendix A, Para. b2: Commissioned Officers in the Imperial Japanese Regular Army or Navy or in the Special Volunteer Reserve.

Imperial Ordinance No. 1, Appendix 1, Para. II, 3: Army Special Volunteer Reserve Officer: Any person who, having

14 June 1950

Memo for Maj Napier Contd.
Subj: Officers From Higher Mercantile Marine School, and Veterinarian Officers Commissioned Under Imperial Ordinance 731 of 1939, After 8 Dec '41.

finished the courses of Kambu Kohosei (Reserve Officer's Cadet), Soju Kohosei (Reserve Pilot's Cadet) etc., was appointed reserve service officer (Yobieki Shoko), and who volunteered to serve on active service under the Imperial Ordinance No. 731 of 1939.

J.D.M.

what is states under strict interpretation of ordinance ?

TO : Major J. P. Napier, Government Section, GHQ.

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

SUBJECT: Officers from Higher Mercantile Marine School, and veterinary officers commissioned under the Imperial Ordinance No. 731 of 1931, after 8 December 1941.

12 June 1950

The Appeal Board dealt with cases of officers from the Higher Mercantile Marine School, and veterinary officers commissioned under the Imperial Ordinance No. 731 of 1931, after 8 December 1941. At first Mr. Izeki's assistant in charge of military personnel made a draft of screening concerning two officers graduated from the Higher Mercantile Marine School and commissioned "active" after 8 December to be passed on my advice, that was approved by the Appeal Board.

However, a man in charge of military personnel was replaced later on, and a draft concerning other twelve officers from the Higher Mercantile Marine School not to be passed was submitted to the Appeal Board, that was rubber-stanped by the Board.

As far as veterinary officers commissioned under the Imperial Ordinance No. 731 of 1931 after 8 December 1941 are concerned, three was submitted to the Board not to be passed and was decided as such.

I commended Mr. Iseki these two cases mentioned above to be passed in the light of precedents of screening. He was of the same opinion, but he wanted me to explain to you the details as his sub, because he was not an "expert" of screening military personnel.

1. Officers from Higher Mercantile Marine School

As you know well, commissioned officers from scholarship students of universities or colleges other than military ones after 8 December 1941 have be excluded from the purge criteria in about December 1947. A little later we found that commissioned officers upon graduation from universities or colleges other than military ones who had not volunteered for scholarship students in advance were to be passed also, because they were deemed less "guilty" than those from scholarship students. Mr. Ota, my predecessor, consulted with you about the matter and had your approval.

As for officers from the Higher Mercantile Marine School, there was a little discrepancy, i. e. this school was under the authority of the Transportation Ministry, while the other universities or colleges other than military ones were under that of the Education Ministry. Moreover, graduates from the Mercantile Marine School were appointed to ensign (reserve) upon their graduation, because the Navy Ministry could not condone that they might be called by the Army as a private. During the war the Navy called these reserve ensigns to utilize their ability of navigation and a small number of excellent ones were made "adtive" officers by the/order of the Naval Minister. At the time of the first provisional designation of military officers, i. e. the end of 1947, there were a few protestants who had been officers from the Higher Mercantile Marine School against the provisional designation, the Central Screening Committee cleared them in view of the fact that there was no substantial difference between those and graduates from the other none-military universities or colleges.

I explained the detailes enumerated above to the first Mr. Izeki's assistant. However, I opined to his successor in short to the effect that officers from universities or colleges under the authority of the Education Ministry after 8 December 1941 should be unpurged. I should have said that officers from universities and colleges including the Higher Mercantile Marine School other than military ones after 1941 were o be reinstated.

Such being the case, it is due to my fault and default that those twelve persons concerned were decided not to reinstated by the Appeal Board.

The list of the two persons cleared and twelve persons rejected is as follows:

Name	Rank	No. of Appeal Board Meeting	Remarks
FUJIKAWA Kenji	Lt.	6	Cleared
MATSUURA Mitsutoshi	"	"	"
IWADARE Kenro	Lt. (j.g.)	26	Rejected
OTA Shozo	Lt.	34	"
TORIYAMA Naoshi	"	35	"
KONOMI Mayumi	"	41	"
KONNO Masami	"	44	"
KAIMI Masaru	"	46	"
IWAHARA Tamotsu	"	47	"
NAKAJIMA Susumu	"	48	"
FURUKAWA Kentaro	"	49	"
MIYAZAKI Susumu	"	51	"
SUZUKI Shizuo	"	51	"
OGURA Kenichi	"	52	"

2. Vertinary officers commissioned "active" under the Imperial Ordinance No. 731 of 1931 after 8 December 1941

There are three cases of veterinary officers rejected by the Appeal Board, who were commissioned "active" after 9 December 1941. Compared with officers from none-military universities or colleges I sympasize with those veteinarians very much. The former onew were "active" officers from the beginning, while the latter ones were at first "reserve" and later on volunteered for "active" officers, because in the Japanese Army there existed a tremendous discrimination against reserve officers, that is, the promotion of rank was many times slow, reserve officers were dispatched to the least important but the most dangerous posts, and the like, and there was little chance for them to be demobilized in many years on account of lack of specialists. It stands to reason, it is thought, that some of technical reserve officers volunteered for "active" ones. Some of them might have had a relatively long career of a reserve officer and a short career of an active one, but I believe a long career of a reserve officer must not be construed as any flaw in view of screening, but it is a big sacrifice for them to have been forced to be in military service against their will under the least favorable circumstances stated above. Of course there were other medical or technical reserve officers who volunteered for "active" ones.

Those three persons volunteered under the Imperial Ordinance No. 731 of 1931, which was primarily prepared for "combatting" officers.

I wish, at this instance, to establish a precedent to the effect that technical officers volunteered under the Imperial Ordinance No. 731 of 1931 after 8 December 1941 shall be excluded from the purge criteria. They total around 30 including deceased persons that can not be identified.

The list of veterinarians rejected by the Appeal Board is as follows:

Name	Rank	Date of Appointment to Reserve 2nd Lt.	Date of "Active" Commission under Imp. Ord. No. 731	No. of Appeal Board Meeting
NISHI Takeo	Maj.	31 Mar. '34	5 Oct. '44	18
SHIMIZU Yoji	1st Lt.	1 Dec. '43	23 May '44	34
NAKAJIMA Mitsuo	Maj.	30 Mar. '35	1 Dec. '42	50

N. Okada.

N. Okada

Chief, Supervision Section,
Prime Minister's Office.

8 May 1950

TO : Captain McWherther, Government Section, GHQ.

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

SUBJECT: Precedents of Unpurge.

The scope of persons of Category B unpurged by the former Central Screening Committee, the Appeal Board and the Supervision Section, Prime Minister's Office with the consent of the Government Section, GHQ is as follows:

1. Categorically unpurgeable

a. Reserve officers

b. Officers from two-year active service (graduates of tech (non-military colleges commissioned for 2 yrs, but extended.)

c. Officers from civilians;

They were commissioned from Army or Navy civilians.

2. Precedents of unpurge established in December 1947 by the Central Screening Committee.

a. Officers commissioned after 8 December 1941 having graduated from universities or colleges other than those of Army or Navy ones.

Most of them became Army or Navy scholarship students during their university or college courses. None of them was a "combatting officer". They were doctors, technicians, veterinarians, dentists, pharmacologists, pay-masters etc.

b. Officers from 25th and 26th "Shoi-Kohosei"(cadets) (only army)

The 25th and 26th cadets were commissioned 1 February and 20 July 1945 respectively. But for the war they had not been commissioned in active service, and they were not trained by military schools and their tenure of commission was short. It is the reason why they were unpurged.

c. Surgeons who retired from the active service prior to 1920 and their term of service was not long enough to receive the ordinary pension.

d. Military musicians (commissioned officers)

e. M. P.s after 15 August 1945 (so-called "temporary Kempei's")

3. Precedents of unpurge established in March 1948 by the Central Screening Committee.

a. Assistant M. P.s whose job was only chores other than proper work of M. P.s, for instance, degging of anti-air-raid shelters, cultivation of farms, cooking, etc.

b. Officers commissioned after the war.

4. Prededent of unpurge established in May 1948 by the former Appeal Board.

a. Manchurian regular officer.

This case was one and the subject person was a pharmacologist.

5. Prededent of unpurge established in July 1948 by the Supervision Section.

a. An officer who became blind in the Russo-Japanese War and since then for about 40 years taught the many blind by establishing a school for the blind. (SHIBANAI Kaizo)

6. Precedent of unpurge established in November 1948 by the Supervision Section.

a. Officers commissioned just before the end of the war and could not know their commission on account of communications difficulties, because they were "marooned" on the spot, and were not treated as commissioned officers by the time of their repatriation.

Okayed by Capt Bowman. (Refers only to Navy)

N. Okada.

N. Okada

Chief, Supervision Section,
Prime Minister's Office.

8 May 1950

TO : Captain McWherther, Government Section, GHQ.

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

SUBJECT: On Manchurian Army

Presumably the Manchurian Army was established soon after the puppet Manchuko was born. It was, as it were, a decoration army that never deserves a name of an army. It was controled and directed by the Kanto-Gun (Kuantun Army) - Japanese Expeditionary Army in Manchuria, but it seems that the latter disregarded the former, because the moral was low, the training and equipment were next to nothing, and it was of no value as a force.

Soldiers of the Manchurian Army were mercenary Manchurians and officers were of Japanese or Manchurian stock. Officers of the Manchurian Army of the Japanese stock had, it is said, double nationality, Japanese and Manchurian. Non-coms of the Japanese Army would become directly commissioned officers of the Manchurian Army skipping two or three grades. At first graduates of a Japanese medial college were appointed to directly major M.D. of the Manchurian Army to enter therein, but later their first rank was reduced to captain.

The Manchurian Army cooperated, it is assumed, with the Manchurian police to quench gerillas now and then, but it was inferior to the police. In the event of a war, it was said, that the Kanto-Gun would not utilize the Manchurian Army, because as stated before it was useless and moreover its rebellion might be possible.

On conclusion, according to my personal opinion, so far as the purge problem is concerned, the Manchurian Army may be put out of question except high ranking officers. However, we have not information about them, and so we can not but leave them as they are till they will be screened.

N. Okada

N. Okada

Chief, Supervision Section,
Prime Minister's Office.

27 May 1950

TO : Captain McWherther, Government Section, GHQ.

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

SUBJECT: Result of checking of 718 reserve officers submitted by Appeal Board.

I checked 718 reserve officers screened by the Appeal Board utilizing the list of special volunteering reserve officers under the Imperial Ordinance No. 731 of 1939 made by the Demobilization Bureau and I found TSUJIMURA, Taien was included in the list, while the other 730 persons were not listed. He made a false statement in his questionnaire.

Such being the case, TSUJIMURA, Taien shall be excluded fromthe consideration this time. However, whereas his term of active service was very short, i. e. from 11 June 1945 to the end of the war, his case may be considered in due course of time, provided that his false entry in his questionnaire is to be blamed.

The Appeal Board authorities got the list after the TSUJIMURA's case was finished and they were going to check by it, while I was substituted for them by your advice. Therefore, I believe there will be no such mistake in future.

By the way, the military service record of TSUJIMURA, Taien amended by me is as follows.

Amendment of Military Service Record of TSUJIMURA, Taien.

11 January 1945	Appointed to second leutenant (reserve)
11 June 1945	became an active officer under Imp. Ord. No.731 of 1939

N. Okada

N. Okada

Chief, Supervision Section,
Prime Minister's Office.

17 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Ex-regular Army and Navy officers commissioned under the Military or Naval Scholarship System - Status under SCAPIN 550.

1. On 9 October, Mr. Ohta submitted to P.S.Q.D. a statement in which the Japanese Government informally requested exemption from the provisions of SCAPIN 550, Category B, of all persons who, on or after 8 December 1941, volunteered to receive or continue technical training under the Military or Naval Scholarship System, were commissioned regular officers in the Army or Navy, and whose highest rank held was not above that of Captain, Army or Lieutenant, Navy. Added also was the provision that such person had never, prior to 8 December 1941, attended a professional school established by the Army or Navy.

2. On Saturday, 12 October 1947, Chief, P.S.Q.D. submitted to General Whitney and Lt. Col. Darnell the request of the Japanese Government, to which General Whitney gave his approval, but added that the subject should be studied carefully, and that no exemption should be made in the case of those persons in whose family there were definite militaristic tendencies.

3. On 16 October, Mr. Kuriyama was requested to submit a report giving the ratio of officers in question to those technical regular officers of the Army and Navy who were commissioned under circumstances other than those stipulated in the statement submitted by Mr. Ohta. Mr. Kuriyama was also asked to report on the approximate number of dead or missing among the officers under consideration. This report is due on 20 October.

JOHN H. BRADY
Public Service
Qualifications Division

58

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

5 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Regular and Special Volunteer Reserve Officers.

1. Final figures on reserve and special volunteer reserve officers as submitted by MURAI, CLO representative, are as follows:

a.	Regular army officers	52,318
b.	Special volunteer reserve army officers (as defined in Appendix I, II, 3, Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1, 1947.[1]	1,039
	Total	53,357
c.	Regular navy officers	21,935
d.	Special volunteer reserve navy officers (as defined in Appendix I, II, 5, Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1, 1947.[2]	
	(1) Para. a	194
	(2) Para. b	3
	Total	22,132
	Total number military personnel subject to purge.	75,489
e.	Reserve army officers at time of surrender (not affected by the Memorandum).	153,141

1 Any person who, having finished the courses of Kambu Kohosei (reserve officer's cadet), Soju Kohosei (reserve pilot's cadet) etc., was appointed Reserve Service Officer (Yobieki Shoko), and who volunteered to serve on active service under the Imperial Ordinance No. 731 of 1939.

2 a. Any reserve officer who after having been called up, was transferred to active service upon his application under Kaigun Bukan Ninyo To Tokurei (the Special Regulations for the Appointment of Naval Officers from Naval Reserve and Other Matters) or Imperial Ordinance No. 173 of 1934. b. Any officer or special duty officer on reserve list who, after having been called up, volunteered for active service under the provisions of Article 2 of Kaigun Bukan Fukuski Rinji Tokurei (The Naval Officers Service Provisional Special Ordinance).

5

f. Reserve navy officers at time of surrender (not affected by the Memorandum). 28,426

2. MURAI has explained that special volunteer reserve officers in both the army and the navy were regarded as regular officers and were listed as such instead of as reservists in most statistics compiled by the armed forces.

3. Under the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 731 of 1939 any reserve service officer could volunteer for active service and thus enter the Special Volunteer Reserve. This ordinance is quoted below:

Imperial Ordinance #731

I hereby approve and promulgate change of service status of reserve officer candidates and others who desire to become officers.

Imperial Seal
27 October 1939

Prime Minister ABE Nobuyuki
War Minister HATA Shungo

Article I. Reserve officer candidates, air cadets, one year army volunteers, and one year active service enlisted personnel who desire to become first reserve or second reserve officers, who volunteer for active service can be accepted in that category in accordance with the following provisions:

Item 1. Those persons who come under Ordinance 12 issued in 1933.

Item 2. Those persons who qualify as officers for active duty who have received the necessary one year training at an Army Military Police School, Military Academy Preparatory School, Army Air Cadet School, Army Engineer School, Army Administration School, Army Medical School, Army Veterinary School, or at an army unit designated by the War Minister.

Article II. Those who are to receive special training mentioned in Article I shall be selected by the War Minister from among those designated by their regimental commanders (or by the commanding officer of independent units who hold the same or higher rank than that of a regimental commander or by the university president in cases where the person is attending a government university) and shall be dispatched to a unit determined in Item 2 of the previous article. The method of selection of those mentioned in Item 1 of the previous article shall be determined by the War Minister.

Article III. The period provided for in Article I, Item 2 can be shortened during wartime, during emergencies, and at such times that the War Minister designates.

Article IV. Article IIX, Clause 2, Article IX, Clause 2, and Supplement Clause 3 of the order for recalling army officers to

the colors shall hereafter apply to the all of those persons who desire active service in accordance with Article I.

Supplement.

This order shall become effective upon the dates of its promulgation.

4. Imperial Ordinance No. 12 of 1933 referred to in Article I of the Ordinance quoted above reads as follows:

Imperial Ordinance #12 16 February 1933

The assignment of company and field grade officers in the army who are in an army unit, government office, or in school to the first reserve.

I hereby approve and promulgate the assignment to the first reserve or to the second reserve of officers in the various branches of the army in an army unit, government service, or in school when a need for reinforcement exists.

Company and field grade officers in an army unit, in government office, or in school, when a need for reinforcement exists, can be assigned temporarily to the first reserve. They shall be handled in the same manner as any other conscript except in cases where the War Minister establishes separate regulations applicable to them.

Supplement

This ordinance shall become effective immediately upon the day of its promulgation.

5. Under the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 173 of 1934 naval reserve officers could volunteer for active service and thus enter the Special Volunteer Reserve. This Ordinance is quoted below:

1934 Imperial Ordinance No. 173 (Ordinance pertaining to appointment of naval officer from the ranks of reserve naval officer)

I hereby announce the sanctioning of the Ordinance pertaining to appointment of navy officers from the rank of reserve navy officers.

Reserve navy officers with the rank of lieutenant, lieutenant junior grade or ensign who desire appointment as lieutenant, lieutenant junior grade or ensign in the regular navy may be appointed through the recommendations of the Naval Officers' Appointment Committee only when their assignments are required, regardless of the Naval Officers' Appointment Ordinance.

Those appointed according to the preceding stipulation shall be placed on the active list in the regular navy in accordance with paragraph 1, article IIX of the Naval Service Ordinance from the day they are appointed and relieved from the post and from active service as reserve navy officers.

The length of time as lieutenant, lieutenant junior grade or ensign served in the reserves shall be included in the minimum service years he must serve in grade when appointed as lieutenant, lieutenant junior grade or ensign in the regular navy in accordance with the stipulation in the preceding paragraph.

This ordinance will take effect from the day of its promulgation.

GUY A. WIGGINS

GOVERNMENT SECTION
Public Administration Division
Statistics & Review Branch

1 September 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major Napier

SUBJECT : Manchurian Officers

1. Attorney General OHASHI suggested Japanese personnel who were formerly officers in the Manchurian Army for positions in the National Police Reserves. Whether there is a sufficient number of such personnel who do not fall under the provisions of SCAPIN 550 and Imperial Ordinance No. 1 to answer the needs is doubtful.

2. There were between 9,000 and 10,000 Manchurian Officers in all, approximately 3,000 of whom were Japanese nationals (See Tab A). There is no roster nor statistics of these persons available in the Demobilisation Board or other Japanese agencies. All figures in Tab A were obtained by the Demobilization Board from an individual who served in Manchuria.

3. Of the approximately 3,000 Japanese nationals, the Demobilization Board "guesses"—there were no records or basis for estimate—that perhaps 2,000 have been repatriated to Japan.

4. The purge status of Manchurian Officers is not specifically covered in FEC Directives, SCAPINS or in Japanese government implementing ordinances. More than 200 of the approximately 3,000 Japanese were or should have been purged. Technical officers and second lieutenants have been cleared. Purge status of the remaining is questionable. (Tab B).

5. Inasmuch as the Chief of Government Section has authorized Mr. OHASHI to use any nonpurgable Manchurian officers in the Police Reserves; inasmuch as each applicant for office must be screened prior to appointment; and inasmuch as the Public Office Qualification Section has been instructed to screen Manchurian officers on the same criteria as Japanese army officers:

It is recommended that—as far as the use of Manchurian officers is concerned—the Japanese government be allowed to solve the problem under existing purge instructions and precedent.

JDM

A

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF JAPANESE NATIONALS WHO WERE OFFICERS IN THE MANCHURIAN ARMY

Rank	Number	Equivalent Rank in Japanese Army	Number Purged as of 15 Jun 50
Gen.	0	----	----
Lt. Gen.	3-4	Major	----
Maj. Gen.	10	Major	----
Col.	20	Captain	----
Lt. Col.	200	Captain or 1st Lieutenant	1
Maj.	700	1st Lieutenant	2*
Capt.	500	Non-Com.	5
1st Lt.	700	----	2
2nd Lt.	800	----	0
Total	3,000 (approximately)		10

* 1, a pharmacologist, reinstated

SOURCE OF JAPANESE WHO WERE OFFICERS IN THE MANCHURIAN ARMY

Rank	Japanese Regular Army Officers who were Trasferred	Japanese Reserve Officers who Volunteered or Technicians who were Commissioned after Graduation from a Civilian University	Japanese who Graduated from the Manchurian Military Academy & Former Japanese Army Non-Commissioned Officers
Lt. Gen.	3-4	----	----
Maj. Gen.	10	----	----
Col.	10	10	----
Lt. Col.	40 10	160	----
Maj.	140 10	560	----
Captain	----	----	500
1st Lt.	----	----	700
2nd Lt.	----	----	800
Total (approx.)	200	730	20,000

GOVERNMENT SECTION
Public Administration Division
Statistics & Review Branch

B

1 September 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major Napier

SUBJECT : Purge Status of Japanese who were Manchurian Officers

1. According to Mr. OKATA of the Public Office Qualification Section: After his conference with Government Section, instructions were issued to Local Screening Committees to screen all Japanese who were officers in the Manchurian Army as they would screen Japanese who were officers in the Japanese Army. His statement is substantiated by a note in Government Section files (See Tab 1).

2. When complaints were received by the Central Office from Local Screening Committees that such cases were not covered by provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 1, Mr. OKATA gave instructions that all questionnaires should be withdrawn before screening. There is no record that any Manchurian army officers--except as noted below were screened.

3. A few Japanese who graduated from the Manchurian Army Academy in 1945 and served as Second Lieutenants only a short term before the end of the war, were screened by the Central Office and passed. This after consultation with Government Section, according to Mr. OKATA. Ten others of higher rank were screened and barred. One of the ten--a technician--appealed and with Government Section approval was reinstated.

4. Using the reinstatement of this technician as a precedent, Mr. OKATA informed the Local Screening Committees that all Japanese who were technicians in the Manchurian Army could be screened and passed. There is no record of how many cases were thus handled.

5. It is obvious that the 200 or so officers who were transferred from the Japanese Regular Army fall under the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 1 and should have already been provisionally designated. Since questionnaires are not collected from provisionally designees and since there is no roster of Manchurian officers, it is impossible to determine whether or not any or all two hundred were so designated.

6. Per paragraph four and five above, correctly or not, a precedent has been set up that technicians and Second Lieutenants are not subject

to the purge. There remains a doubt as to the purge status of those, approximately 730, Japanese Reserve officers who volunteered for service in the Manchurian Army and those, approximately 1,200, Captains and First Lieutenants who graduated from the Manchurian Military Academy.

JDM

COPY

1

Examination Report

The Appeal Board
May 22, 1947

WATANABE, Toshitake

Decision Designation as a purgee should not be released.

Reason The fact that the appellant served as a military medical officer of Manchukuo from June 1936 to Feb. 1942 has no difference comparing with a military officer of Japan, which falls to the Memorandum.

/s/ OK JPH

6 September 1950

Gist of Adoption of Navy Regulat Officers

1. Officers

   a. Executive Officers - Graduates of Naval Academy and Naval Engineering Academy.

   b. Non-executive Officers

      (a) Accounting Officers - Graduates of Naval Accounting Academy.

      (b) Technical Officer - Adopted from among graduates of universities or colleges.

      (c) Exceptional Measure
          Some judicial officers were adopted from among naval judicial officials (civilian).
          Some technical officers were adopted from among naval civilian technicians.
          Both are out of purge cirteria.

2. Special Voluntary Officers - Adopted from among warrant officers.

3. Special Voluntary Reserve Officers - Adopted from among reserve ensigns.

N. Okada.
OKADA, Norikazu

Chief, Supervision Section,
Prime Minister's Office.

Appendix A, SCAPIN 550, Para B 3

3. Commissioned or non-commissioned officer, enlisted man or civilian employee who served in or with the Military Police (Kempei-Tai) or Naval police, the TOKOMU KIKAN, KAIGUN TOKUMU BU, or other special or secret intelligence or military or naval police organizations.

Appendix I
Para II, ¶ 6, V Cabinet & Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance #1, 1947

6. Commissioned or non-commissioned officer, enlisted man or civilian employee who served in or with the Military Police (Kempei Tai), the Tokumm Kikan, Kaigun Tokumu Bu or other special or secret intelligence or military or naval police organizations.

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JCOS MEs W 97791 18 MAR 46

....."11. All military and organizations in Japan, including ex-officers' organizations, together with their affiliates and the clubs which were used for making propaganda for militarism and ultra-nationalism should be dissolved and their revival or establishment in any form, including a disguised form, should be prohibited. The application of this para should extend also to various associations created under the guise of production associations, such as cooperative societies for joint cultivation of land, for fishing, and others, which are composed wholly or substantially of ex-officers of the Army and Navy and gendarmerie and headed by their former military commanders. This para should apply also to any other associations composed wholly or substantially of ex-officers of the Japanese Army and Navy and gendarmerie, ostensibly created for legitimate purposes, but which are, in reality disguised forms of military or military organizations, or which have some other disguised subversive purpose."

....."13. For the purpose of prevention of the revival of Japanese militarism, persons who have at one time fallen within any of the following categories should not be nominated or employed in the government service, public office, or educational institutions except as they may be necessary in performing duties essential to the demobilization of repatriated military and Naval personnel.

a. Generals, admirals, and all other senior officers and all career officers of the Army, Navy, and gendarmerie;

b. Other officers of the Army, Navy and gendarmerie, including members of the reserve, if their employment would harm the cause of peace and security;

c. Officials of ex-officers; and other military associations and of bodies closely associated with the Armed Forces.

"The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers may authorize the nomination or employment of a person coming within categories a and c if his record shows that he has been an opponent of Japanese expansionism and totalitarianism.

"14. All measures necessary should be undertaken to prevent any revival of the Japanese Army, Navy, gendarmerie, secret police and their administrative organs."

.....

3

TO : Major J. P. Napier, Government Section, GHQ. 18 July 1950

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

SUBJECT: Kempeis

all these reinstated in Spring '48 = ok by Bal

The gist of screening of Kempeis who submitted counter-evidences against their provisional designation is as follows: Personnel rejected are excluded.

A. Students of universities and colleges who were called by collors (→ by Army) and later appointed to Kempeis 39 persons

a. Personnel appointed to cadets (✓ army) and later forced to be Kempeis (reserve officers)

(1) Personnel appointed in Aug. '45 30 persons

(2) Personnel appointed in Sep. '45 3 persons

b. Personnel not appointed to cadets (called at same time as (a)) and later forced to be Kempeis

(1) Personnel appointed in Nov. '44 1 person

(2) Personnel appointed in Dec. '44 3 persons

(3) Personnel appointed in Apr. '44 2 persons

} reinstated Spring of '48

B. Kempeis other than students 365 persons

a. Personnel appointed in June '45 15 persons

b. Personnel appointed in July '45 65 persons

c. Personnel appointed in Aug. '45 152 persons

d. Personnel appointed in Sep. '45 133 persons

C. Assistant Kempei 592 persons

N. Okada

Okada Norikazu

Chief, Supervision Section,
Prime Minister's Office.

Capt McCutcheon

Government Section
Public Administration Division
Statistics & Review Branch

3 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major Napier

SUBJECT: Special Remission for Kempei Tai

1. a. The Japanese Government now divides the Kempei Tai and other similar police organizations into four groups:

1) Temporary military police--those appointed after 15 Aug 45
2) Assistant military police--soldiers from other branches who, though they served with the military police, were not empowered to perform police duties independently
3) Military police appointed during 1945
4) Regular military police appointed before 1945

b. The Public Office Qualification Appeals Board recommends that all but the fourth group be re-instated. On 3 July 50, Mr. Izeki presented the attached Tab 1, proposing to grant special remission to all regular M.P.'s appointed in 1945. Previously he submitted Tab 2, proposing to grant special remission to assistant M.P.'s. Before that, the Central Screening Committee established a precedent of re-instating the temporary military police.

2. Following are the pertinent directives, ordinances, and known precedents relating to the Kempei Tai:

FEC 017/21, Paragraph 13,
...For the purpose of prevention of the revival of Japanese militarism persons who have at one time fallen within any of the following categories should not be nominated or employed in the Government service, public office, or educational institutions except as they may be necessary in performing duties essential to the demobilization of repatriated military and naval personnel.

a. Generals, admirals, and all other senior officers and all career officers of the Army, Navy and Gendarmerie.

b. Other officers of the Army, Navy and Gendarmerie, including members of the reserve, if their employment would harm the cause of peace and security;...

SCAPIN 550, Appendix "A", Paragraph 3, B,
...Commissioned or non-commissioned officer, enlisted man or civilian employee who served in or with the Military Police (Kempei Tai) or Naval police, the TOKOMU KIKAN, KAIGUN TOKUMU BU, or other special or secret intelligence or military or naval police organizations.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. L, 1947, Appendix 1, Paragraph 6, Part 2,
...Commissioned or non-commissioned officer, enlisted man or

civilian employee who served in or with the Military Police (Kempei Tai), the Tokumu Kikan, Kaigun Tokumu Bu or other special or secret intelligence or military or naval police organizations.

CHECK NOTE, GOVERNMENT SECTION TO CHIEF OF STAFF, Subject: Status of Ex-Temporary Kempei Tai Under Scapin 550, dated 26 July 46
... The following is the opinion of G-2/CIS on the matter: "Temporary Kempei Tai were ordinary line and service soldiers who were pressed into service to maintain order and discipline for the period of ten days to two weeks immediately following the surrender. For purposes of SCAPIN 550 they are not deemed members of Kempei Tai....GS concurs in the above opinion of G-2/CIS.

PRECEDENT
According to Mr. Okada, a precedent of not purging assistant military police whose jobs were only chores other than the proper work of the M.P.'s, that is digging anti-aircraft shelters, cultivation of farms, cooking, etc. was established in March 48 by the Central Screening Committee.

3. Recommend that the present criteria and standards not be changed; that the Appeals Board now follow the precedents now used by the Central Screening Committee; and that the Board study each appeal individually, looking only for cases of gross injustice and mistakes in the decisions of the Screening Committee.

J.D.M.

3 July 5

TO : PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION DIVISION, GS, GHQ, SCAP.

FROM : Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

SUBJECT : Special Remission for Regular Military Policemen Appointed in 1945.

3 July 1950

1. General Remarks.

With preparations started toward the end of 1944, there was introduced a drastic increase in the strength of the Military Police in April 1945. This was for the purpose of coping with the factors which occurred as the Pacific War approached its termination, such as intensified airraids, food shortage, and general unrest among the population. In order to render the increase possible, those among Assistant Military Policemen who were considered suitable and also those belonging to other branches of the Army were transferred in large numbers to the Military Police. The Military Policemen thus recruited were different in the following respects from those Military Policemen who had served as such since previously:

(a) Military Policemen were formerly selected from among volunteers, but now recruitment was made through compulsory nomination.

(b) The period of education for new recruits was gradually shortened.

(c) New recruits were assigned to duties which were of a non-military nature, instead of pertaining primarily to the Military Police, such as guarding at the time of airraids, the construction of air-raid shelters, the dispersal of important articles to places of safety, and farming to meet the shortage of foodstuffs. They performed these duties for only a short period immediately before the termination of th

war.

(d) There are precedents where, at the time complaints were filed, decisions were made that the persons concerned did not fall under the Memorandum.

In view of the above-mentioned facts, this Board considers it proper that special remission should now be granted to the Military Policemen who were appointed in 1945, because it is perceivable that, unlike their colleagues whose appointment antedated that year, they assumed comparatively little responsibility.

A further explanation of the reasons for the above-mentioned opinion of this Board follows:

2. Enlistment.

The enlistment of Military Policemen was formerly made by the selection of volunteers. But, in order to obtain the number required to make possible that above-mentioned sudden and large increase of Military Policemen, soldiers considered suitable came to be compulsorily nominated and educated to be Military Policemen. Of such soldiers, compulsory transfer to the Military Police from other branches of the Army began to be made gradually from about 1938 in the case of officers, and from about the fall of 1944 in regard to non-commissioned officers and privates.

Thus, those who were appointed Military Policemen in 1945 were not enlisted at their own will, but were compulsorily nominated by order of their superiors. It does not seem fair and just that persons who came to be appointed Military Policemen under such circumstances should be held responsible and left purged.

3. Education.

The period of education for the persons required to meet the suddenly increased personnel requirements was gradually shortened, as is mentioned below:

(a) Candidates for Military Police Non-Commissioned Officers.

The general period of education was one year, but it was shortened by four to six months.

(b) Candidates for Military Police Privates.

The general period of education was six months, but it was shortened by two to three months.

(c) Student Candidates for Cadets.

These were educated generally for a period of three to six months.

(Note: By the term "candidates for cadets" is meant persons who had been graduated from secondary or higher schools other than those connected with the Army, and who, after selection, were made candidates for reserve officers or non-commissioned officers.)

As will have been seen from the above, those who were appointed Military Policemen in 1945 had been insufficiently educated, and was deficient in the special knowledge necessary to Military Policemen.

4. Duties.

Primarily, Military Policemen had charge of military police affairs. With the intensification of airraids from about the fall of 1944, however, there occurred a multiplication of duties in connection with guarding at the time of airraids (that is, the maintenance of discipline among soldiers or their groups when air-defense corps dispersed over extensive areas to attend to their performances, or when troops were sent out in small units to restore airraid damages or to disperse buildings; assistance to the civil police in the prevention of the unrest among the people which resulted from airraid devastations, or in the preservation of peace and order; etc.). On the other hand, there was also considerably increased work on the part of the Military Police itself in the way of constructing airraid shelters, dispersing important articles to places of safety, and