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SOME EXAMPLES OF SCAPINS (SCAP INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT)

1 September 1945–31 March 1952

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[Very provisional, comments are welcome]

We hope that these notes will enable us to get in touch with Japanese scholars; needless to say, this is an essential condition for the success of this project. Please, if you happen to know people who have a working interest in this kind of historiography do not hesitate to send them a copy of the present draft.

During the occupation that is to say until the Peace Treaty came into effect in early 1952, there have been about 2,200 SCAPINs and 7,000 administrative SCAPINs referred to as SCAPIN-As. Most of the former had a fairly large field of applicability whereas the latter usually concerned specific persons or companies. The following list provides a small sample of SCAPINs and a tiny sample of SCAPIN-As.

The publications which reproduce the text of the SCAPINs and SCAPIN-As are not to be found in many university libraries. One of the only places where they are easily available is the National Diet Library in Tokyo; there are 15 volumes for the SCAPINs and 18 volumes for the SCAPIN-As.

It should be noted that not all the exchanges between occupation and Japanese authorities took the form of SCAPINs or SCAPIN-As.

- There were memoranda which were not catalogued as SCAPINs.
- There were directives addressed to agencies of the Japanese government by Eighth Army headquarters.
- At the local level of each prefecture instructions were addressed by Corps or Division commanders (and may be also by Military Government teams) to prefectural authorities. These archives do not seem to be kept at the Japanese prefectural archives (which have mostly been created in the 1970s) and to this date (16 December 2007) the question of where they are conserved remains an open issue; even the Japanese archivists with whom we have been in contact do not seem to know.

1945

Sep 3, 1945: Excerpt of **SCAPIN 2**

- The Japanese Imperial Government will place at the disposal of the occupation forces all local resources required for their use.
- The Japanese Imperial Government will provide labor in quantities and with the training and skills and the time and place designated by the Supreme Commander or the Commanders of the Occupation Forces within their respective areas.
- The Japanese Imperial Government will be prepared to furnish to the Occupation Forces all buildings suitable for and required by these forces. Requirements will include the following general categories: office buildings, hospitals, living quarters, warehousing and storage shops, transportation and communication installations. Buildings will, insofar as possible, be of fireproof construction and equipped with running water, sewage disposal facilities, electricity. (Ando 1991)

Sep 4, 1945: **SCAPIN 7** Subject: Funds for Occupation Forces [excerpt].

It is desired that your office [i.e. the Japanese government] place to the credit of the GHQ such sums as may be necessary for expenditures of the occupation forces. It is understood that the cost of printing, handling and distribution of these funds will be borne by the Imperial Japanese Government. [Signed] For the Supreme Commander, Harold Fair (Lt Colonel, AGD) (SCAPINS 1952, p. 1)

Sep 6, 1945: SCAPIN 8 Subject: Legal tender [excerpt].

It is desired that the Japanese Imperial Government place in effect immediately as a decree [that] ‘Supplemental Military Yen Currency marked “B” issued by Military Occupation Forces is legal tender in Japan. Penalties for the enforcement of this decree will be prescribed by the Japanese Government and submitted to this headquarters for approval. [Signed: For the Supreme Commander, Harold Fair (Lt Colonel, AGD) (SCAPINS 1952, p. 1)

Sep 7, 1945: SCAPIN 12 addressed to the Chairman of the Military Commission in Yokohama [excerpt].

With reference to the request from the Japanese Imperial GHQ concerning the retention of swords by Japanese military personnel you are advised that if these swords are the personal property of these officers they may be retained. Swords which were issued by the government are government property and will be turned in with other weapons of war. [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander, R.K. Sutherland, Lieutenant General, US Army Chief of Staff (SCAPINS 1-600)

Sep 10, 1945: SCAPIN 16 [excerpt].

The Japanese Imperial Government will issue the necessary orders to prevent dissemination of news through newspapers, radio broadcasting and other means of publication which disturb public tranquility. The Supreme Commander will suspend any publication or radio station which does not comply. (SCAPINS 1-600)

Sep 12, 1945: SCAPIN 21 Subject: Use of supplemental yen (type “B”) [excerpt].

The Japanese Imperial Government has not yet complied with the memorandum of 6 Sep 1945 (SCAPIN 8) that supplemental yen (type “B”) be decreed legal tender in Japan. In the event that any further delay occurs the SCAP will take such action as he deems appropriate. It is further directed that the Japanese Government prohibit the giving or taking of US currency or any other foreign currency in any transaction. [Signed: For the Supreme Commander, Harold Fair (Lt Colonel, AGD) (SCAPINS 1952, p. 2)

Sep 12, 1945: SCAPIN 22 Subject: Japanese aircraft [excerpt].

It is desired to secure a number of Japanese aircraft for test and study by technicians of the US Armed forces. [The rest of the SCAPIN provides practical details for the organization of test flights.] (SCAPINS 1-600)

Sep 13, 1945: SCAPIN 26 Subject: Protection of Allied property [excerpt].

The Imperial Japanese Government will preserve in good order all property owned or controlled in whole or in part by any national of any of the United Nations on Dec 7, 1941 and make a complete report to the Supreme Commander within one week. (SCAPINS 1-600)

Sep 19, 1945: SCAPIN 33 Subject: Press code for Japan (SCAPINS 1-600)

Sep 19, 1945: SCAPIN 34 Subject: Suspension of the newspaper Asahi Shimbun (SCAPINS 1-600)

Sep 19, 1945: SCAPIN 37 Subject: Suspension of the newspaper Nippon Times (SCAPINS 1-600)

Sep 22, 1945: SCAPIN 40 Subject: Apprehension of certain individuals [excerpt]. It is directed that you apprehend and deliver to the custody of the Commanding General, Eighth Army, general Nobuyuki and general Kenji Doihara. (SCAPINS 1-600) [This is the first SCAPIN to direct the arrests of Japanese officers]

Sep 22, 1945: SCAPIN 47 [no subject] [excerpt].

The Japanese Imperial Government is hereby directed to comply with the requirements stated in this directive.

- You are responsible for initiating and maintaining a firm control over wages and prices of essential commodities.
- No production will be permitted of all types of aircraft including those designed for civilian use, and of all materials produced for incorporation into aircraft of any type. [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander, R.M. Levy, Colonel AGD (SCAPINS 1952, p. 6)

Sep 22, 1945: SCAPIN 43 Subject: Radio Code for Japan (SCAPINS 1-600)

Sep 25, 1945: SCAPIN 60 Subject: Provision of coal at Fusan, Korea [excerpt].

It is directed that necessary action be taken to institute at once measures that will insure monthly delivery at Fusan, Korea of 70,000 tons of coal for use in operating Korean railways. In order to secure earliest delivery at Fusan, you will consider diversion of ships with suitable cargo. (SCAPINS 1-600)

Sep 27, 1945: SCAPIN 67 Subject: Funds that may be brought into Japan by repatriated Japanese [excerpt].

Japanese Army and Navy personnel will be permitted to carry with them into Japan a maximum of 500 yen for commissioned officers, of 200 yen for non-commissioned officers or enlisted men and of 1,000 yen for civilians. All currency in excess of these limits will be taken up and delivered to this Headquarters. All jewelry will also

be taken up. [Signed:] R.C. Kramer, Colonel , GSC, Chief Economic and Scientific Section (SCAPINS 1-600)

Oct 1, 1945: SCAPIN 80 Subject: Censorship of the mails [excerpt].

All postal communications are subject to censorship to the extent deemed advisable by the Supreme Allied Commander. [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander, Harold Fair, Lt Colonel AGD (SCAPINS 1-600)

Oct 1, 1945: SCAPIN 79 Subject: Confiscation of Sep 29 edition of Toyo Keizai Shimpo. [excerpt].

The Japanese Imperial Government will issue the necessary orders to effect the confiscation of all distributed copies of the 29 Sep 1945 issue of Toyo Keizai Shimpo [see below for details]. The confiscated copies will be submitted to the Civil Censorship Detachment, 6th floor, Radio Tokyo Building, for disposition. (SCAPINS 1-600)

Oct 2, 1945: SCAPIN 80 Subject: Supplies and services required by the Occupation Forces [excerpt].

[The instructions mentions 23 supplies and 19 services; the following list gives a few examples]. Construction materials, fuel (coal wood), textiles, furniture and office equipment, soap and candles, ice, special entertainment (music, dramatics, wrestling, etc.), repair of occupation installations, laundry and dry cleaning, shoe repairs, tailoring. (SCAPINS 1-600)

Oct 3, 1945: SCAPIN 91 Subject: Misconduct among occupation troops [excerpt].

Receipt is acknowledged of CLO no 54,55,77 dated 27 Sep. [CLO stands for Central Liaison Office] and CLO no 107 dated 29 Sep. concerning various instances of alleged misconduct of the part of American troops. In the instant cases there appears to be insufficient evidence to properly identify the alleged violators. To assist the occupation forces in controlling cases of alleged misconduct, it is desired (i) That such violations are reported immediately by the offended person or the Japanese Civil Police to the nearest Military Police. (ii) That a written report in duplicate, numbering each incident serially be furnished this Headquarters as soon as practicable after the incident giving time and date of incident, place, name and address of person allegedly offended, description of alleged misconduct, time and person to which initial report required in (i) was submitted. (SCAPINS 1-600)

[This SCAPIN was rescinded only on 23 January 1950. If this directive has been effectively implemented (which requires that Military Police did indeed registered the complaints in spite of the language barriers, it means that the recprds with the descriptions of such incidents should be available in Japanese and American archives. See chapter 8 in the long write-up.]

Oct 5, 1945: SCAPIN 95 Subject: Request for funds [excerpt].

In accordance with SCAPIN 7 dated 4 Sep. 1945, it is requested that the Bank of Japan segregate and earmark for the use of occupation forces, the sum of 3 billion yens (about 200 million dollars of 1945). (SCAPIN 1-600)

Oct 9, 1945: SCAPIN 110 Subject: Import of essential commodities. Several requests have been received from the Central Liaison Committee for authorization to import commodities deemed to be essential for the maintenance of the civil population. Requests to import commodities will not be submitted unless credits have been established for payment by means of exports, approved by this Headquarters. (SCAPIN 1-600)

Oct 11, 1945: SCAPIN 119 Subject: Japanese government proposal to increase domestic police force [excerpt].

There shall be no increase in the strength, organization and armament of the civil police force at this time. (SCAPIN 1-600)

Oct 13, 1945: Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government (GA). Subject: Raising of the national flag [excerpt].

Receipt is acknowledged for your letter of the 13th instant. In the near future you will be given a directive covering every circumstance under which the Japanese national flag may be displayed. Pending issuance of this directive no action will be taken in the matter.

[Subsequently, authorization had to be obtained in each circumstance in which the Japanese government wished to display the national flag. No less than 19 SCAPINs (21 Dec 1945, 1260, 1296, 1343, 1397, 1413, 1567, 1577, 1610, 1636, 1773, 1793, 1805, 1816, 1831, 1833, 1853, 1867, 1934) were issued to grant such authorizations. The first one of these authorizations reads as follows. 21 Dec 1945 (no SCAPIN number): The Headquarters has no objection to the use of the Japanese national flag on 25 December 1945 for the anniversary of the late Emperor Taisho. Eventually, on 6 January 1949, SCAPIN 1956 granted authorization to display the national flag without restriction.] (Nippon Times 1947, Directives; SCAPcat)

Oct 19, 1945: SCAPIN 158 (LS) Subject: Command exercised by general Tomoyuki Yamashita during the period from 7 Dec 1941 to 2 Sep 1945 [excerpt]. It is directed that you [i.e. the Japanese government] furnish this Headquarters within 5 days copies of duly authenticated official documents setting forth (i) the geographical extent of the command of General Tomoyuki Yamashita (ii) all orders issued to him (iii) all orders issued by him to subordinate commanders (iv) the biographical record of General Yamashita. (SCAPIN 1-600)

[General Tomoyuki Yamashita was most famous for conquering the British colonies

of Malaya and Singapore. In 1944 he assumed the command of the Fourteenth Army to defend the Philippines. From October 29 to December 7, 1945, he was tried by an American military commission for war crimes relating to the war in the Philippines and sentenced to death. The legitimacy of the hasty trial has been called into question by many. He was hanged on February 23, 1946, at Los Banos Prison Camp, 30 miles south of Manila. (Wikipedia)]

Oct 20, 1945: SCAPIN 162 (ESS) Subject: Dissolution of major financial or industrial enterprises. [excerpt]. No approval will be given to plans submitted to the Japanese Government [by the companies] for the dissolution of any holding company “Zaibatsu”. “Konzern” without prior submission to this Headquarters. (SCAPIN 1-600)

Oct 21, 1945: Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government. Subject: Destruction of Japanese prisoner of war records. The memorandum demands the list of the documents that have been destroyed and the names of the individual who directed such destruction. (Nippon Times (Directives) 1947)

Oct 22, 1945: SCAPIN 172 Subject: Colonel Nebuyaki Iijima. The Imperial Japanese Government will apprehend and deliver to the authorities of the Omori Prison camp colonel Iijima, former director of military training. (SCAPIN 1-600)

Oct 22, 1945: SCAPIN 173 (CIS) Subject: Military government of Batangas Province, Philippines Island [excerpt]. It is directed that you furnish this headquarters with the name of the Military Governor of Batangas Province during the period of October 1944 to July 1945, the units under his command and the complete names of all subordinate officers. (SCAPIN 1-600)

Oct 22, 1945: SCAPIN 179 (GS) Subject: Proceedings of the Diet [excerpt]. In order that the Supreme Commander may be informed of the activities of the Diet, it is desired that the Japanese Government establish a procedure by which this Headquarters will be furnished copies, in English, of proposed laws and reports on the progress of proposed legislation from the time the bills come before the Bureau of Legislation throughout the entire legislative process until enacted into law. It is desired that the proposed procedure be submitted to this Headquarters not later than 10 days after receipt of this memorandum. (SCAPIN 1-600)

Oct 24, 1945: SCAPIN 183 Civil Intelligence Section (CIS).
The Imperial Japanese Government is directed immediately to:

- Dismiss from their present positions the following officials of Rikkyo Gakuin [i.e. St Paul’s University, a Protestant institution of higher learning] [11 names follow; note that these persons were not accused of being ultranationalists; their offence

was to have allowed the disruption of Christian services and teaching after 1943]

- Direct that none of the individuals designated above be reemployed or placed in any position in any public or private educational or religious institution or in any government position. (Woodard 1972, p. 293)

Oct 31, 1945: SCAPIN 215 Subject: Sales of securities of certain firms [excerpt]. It is directed that no sale or other transfer of the stocks, bonds or other forms of securities of the firms listed below (nor of their subsidiary firms) shall be made without the prior approval of this Headquarters. Further such securities shall not be used as collateral for loans without prior approval of this Headquarters. [The appended list comprises 15 firms; later on (see SCAPIN 403 of 8 Dec 1945), this list became known as the “Schedule of Restricted Concerns”; it was considerably expanded. Over the years 1946-1950 there were many SCAPINs listing additions to or removals from the “Schedule of Restricted Concerns”.] (SCAPINS 1952, p. 37)

Nov 1, 1945: GHQ, SCAP, Economic and Scientific Section Memorandum for: The Imperial Japanese Government [Transmitted] through: Central Liaison Office Subject: Shipment of 150,000 sheets of silkworm eggs to Korea. [excerpt].

(1) It is directed that the necessary action be taken at once to effect the shipment to Korea of 150,000 sheets of silkworm eggs.

(2) The shipment will be consigned to the commanding General of US forces in Korea.

(3) The assembly, crating and shipping arrangements are to be completed at the port of shipment as soon as practicable. This Headquarters is to be advised when all arrangements have been completed. For the Supreme Commander, H.W. Allen, Colonel A.G.D. [Adjutant General Division] (Nippon Times (Directives) 1947, vol 1, section: Exportations)

[Why did we mention this directive? At first sight, it might appear of minor importance but precisely for this reason it raises two interesting questions. It is clear that at this time the Japanese government had more urgent tasks than to make arrangements for the exportation of silkworm eggs to Korea. Thus, the first question is whether or not the directive was executed. If it was, one must admit that the pressure GHQ was able to apply was fairly effective and one would like to understand why. In case it was not executed, one would wish to know what sanctions followed as a result. It is hard to imagine that there were none for that would have damaged GHQ’s authority.] (Nippon Times (Directives) 1947)

November 3, 1945: The following lines provide some excerpts of a directive issued by the Truman administration to General Douglas MacArthur; it is entitled “Basic initial post-surrender directive to the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers for the

occupation and control of Japan” (cited in Ando 1991, p. 136).

- *Nomination of the government* “You [i.e. the Supreme Commander] will assure that at all times the posts of Lord Privy Seal, Privy Council, Prime Minister and Cabinet members are held only by persons who may be relied upon to further the purpose of your mission.”
- *Control over Japanese courts* “Ordinary criminal and civil courts in Japan will be permitted to continue to function subject to such regulations, supervision and control as you may determine. As rapidly as possible judges who are unacceptable will be removed. Such officials will be replaced with acceptable and qualified successors. Full power of review will be retained by you over all courts which are allowed to function. You will veto all decisions which are inconsistent with the purpose of your mission.”
- *Standard of living of the Japanese people* “You will not assume any responsibility for the economic rehabilitation of Japan. You will make clear to the Japanese that you assume no obligation to maintain any particular standard of living in Japan and that the standard of living will depend upon the thoroughness with which Japan rids itself of all militaristic ambitions and cooperates with the occupying forces.”
- *Control of foreign trade* “The Japanese authorities are to enter into no economic agreement of any kind with foreign governments except after prior consultation with you and by your express approval.”
- *Payment of occupation expenses* “You will require the Japanese authorities to make available to you legal tender yen notes or yen credits free of cost and in amounts sufficient to meet all expenses of your forces including the cost of your military occupation.”
- *Seizure of Japanese assets* You will impound or block all gold, silver, platinum, currencies, securities, accounts in financial institutions within the categories listed below: property owned by national, prefectural and local governments, the Japanese Imperial Household and all organizations dissolved by you, all public and private assets located within or outside Japan, all works of art regardless of ownership.

[The previous instructions underwent a substantial revision on October 4, 1948 with the adoption by the US National Security Council of new directives to SCAP entitled “Recommendations with respect to United States policy toward Japan” (NSC 13/12). In its article no 8, this document recommends that although “SCAP should retain all its existing rights and powers, responsibility should be placed to a steadily increasing degree in the hands of the Japanese Government”.]

Nov 4, 1945: Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government. [excerpts]. The Imperial Japanese Government shall (a) Submit to this Headquarters within 10 days the name, rank, title and present location of the chief of the Kempei-Tai [Japanese military police] and his assistants including all headquarters officers. (b) Submit to this Headquarters by 30 November 1945 an comprehensive report in English describing the organization, structure, channels of command and methods of operations of the Kempei-Tai. This report shall include the list of all officers in each subdivision with indication of name, rank, and official position. Signed: H.W. Allen (Nippon Times, Directives 1947, vol 1, section: Exportations)

Nov 6, 1943: **SCAPIN 243** (LS) Subject: Apprehension of suspected war criminals [excerpt]. The following named Japanese are alleged to have committed atrocities and offenses against persons of United Nations while confined in prisons, war camps, internment camps or hospitals in Japan. These persons will be delivered to the Omori prison, Yokohama at the earliest practical date. [Appended to the text of the SCAPIN there is a list of about 400 names of military of all ranks (down to private) as well as civilians.]

Nov 10, 1945: A memorandum similar in form to the one cited above for Nov 1, requires 18,000 tons of coal to be delivered monthly to British troops at Kyushu ports. (Nippon Times, Directives 1947, vol 1, section: Exportations)

Nov 16, 1945 **SCAPIN 287** (CIE) Subject: Elimination of undemocratic motion pictures [excerpt]. The Japanese government is directed to take immediate action (i) To insure against the present and future exhibition or sale of any of the motion pictures on the attached inclosure. (ii) To secure from the owners of these pictures all prints, whether positive or negative, and store them in a safe place in Tokyo subject to the disposition of this Headquarters. [The inclosure contains a list of about 115 Japanese picture movies]. (SCAPIN 1-600)

Nov 24, 1945: Excerpts of **SCAPIN 338** The Imperial Japanese Government is directed to take the necessary steps as rapidly as possible and in no event later than 1 February 1946 to terminate all payments of any public or private pensions to any person: (a) By reason of military service, except compensation for physical disability limiting the recipients ability to work. (c) Who has been removed from any office or position as a result of any order of the Supreme Commander. [The consequence is that persons removed from their position for non-compliance with SCAP directives will get no compensation of any kind whatever their age; as dismissed civil servants most often could not apply to other public positions they experienced (as well as their families) great hardship.]

Dec 8, 1945: SCAPIN 403 Subject: Establishment of a Schedule of Restrictive Concerns [excerpt].

The action directed in SCAPIN 215 (31 Oct 1945) will be applied to a list of companies hereafter to be referred to as the “Schedule of Restricted Concerns”.

[The attached list comprises about 50 companies and it will be expanded in steps over the next two or three years to the extent of containing over one thousand companies and subsidiaries.] (Scapins 1952, p. 57)

Dec 9, 1945: SCAPIN 411 Subject: Rural land reform [excerpt].

In order to destroy the economic bondage which has enslaved the Japanese farmers for centuries of feudal oppression, the Japanese Imperial Government is directed to take measures to insure that those who till the soil of Japan shall have a more equal opportunity to enjoy the fruits of their labor. More than three fourth of the farmers are tenants paying rentals amounting to half or more of their annual crops. The Japanese Imperial Government is therefore ordered to submit to this Headquarters on or before 15 March 1946 a program of rural land reform. This program shall contain plans for transfer of land ownership from absentee land owners to land operators, and provisions for reasonable protection of former tenants against reversion to tenancy status. [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander, H.W. Allen, Colonel AGD (SCAPIN, 1-600)

Dec 11, 1945: SCAPIN 420 Subject: Utilization of the Central Aeronautical Research Institute. [excerpt].

The Central Aeronautical Research Institute is to be disbanded by 31 December 1945. The request to convert it to civilian use is not approved. [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander, H.W. Allen, Colonel A.G.D. (Scapins 1952, p. 65)

Dec 21, 1945: Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government. The Imperial Japanese Government will issue the necessary orders to suspend publication of the daily newspaper Ise Shimbun. This suspension is to be effective as of 1 hours, 27 Dec 1945 and ending 2400 hours, 28 Dec 1945 [a two-day suspension]. Signed: H.W. Allen. (Nippon Times (Directives), 1947)

1946

Jan 4, 1946: SCAPIN 550 Subject: Removal and exclusion of undesirable personnel from public office. [excerpts].

- The Imperial Japanese Government will instruct each of its Ministries to remove any persons known to have been within the categories listed in Appendix A (eg career

military and naval personnel, persons influential in the Political Association of Great Japan).

- The Imperial Japanese Government will make weekly reports showing the number as well as names of persons removed during the current week. These actions will be reviewed and possibly reversed by this Headquarters.
- All officials of the Imperial Japanese Government will be held personally responsible for compliance with this directive.
- Persons removed from public office will not be entitled to any public or private pensions without the consent of this Headquarters. An official removed under this procedure will be dismissed summarily [ie without hearing].
- [Below is one of the questions in the questionnaire to be filed in by all employees (section C)]. Has any member of your family held office or been influential in any of the organizations listed above? If so give his name, address, his relationship to you and a description of the position which he held. (Website of the National Diet Library, Tokyo)

Jan 28, 1946: SCAPIN 660 Subject: Violations of Scap Directive No 3. [excerpt]. Reference is made to SCAP Directive No 3 dated 22 Septembre 1945 which states: “No imports to or exports from Japan of any goods, wares, or merchandises will be permitted, except with the prior approval of this Headquarters.” It has come to the attention of this Headquarters that violations of this order have been and are being committed; they have constituted principally of illicit importing of rice from Korea into Japan. It is directed that the Imperial Japanese Government seize and hold all those smuggled goods. It is further directed that all instances of violations be reported to this Headquarters (including name of apprehended criminals and date of trials) [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander, H.W. Allen, Colonel AGD (Scapins 1952, p. 109)

Jan 29, 1946: SCAPIN 677 detached from Japan the Takeshima Islands located between the east coast of Korea and the west coast of Japan and also known as Tokdo (sometimes Dokdo) or Liancourt Rocks.
(<http://www.geocities.com/mlovmo/temp10.html>)

Feb 11, 1946: SCAPIN 585A (FD): It is directed that the Bank of Japan be prepared to exchange type B yen for old Bank of Japan notes for US Army disturbing officers. (Nippon Times 1947, Directives)

[The purpose of this directive is not completely clear; indeed the type B-yen which were printed in the United States were legal tender in Japan on the GHQ request. One possible reason may be that the value of B-yen had been substantially eroded while the value of “old Bank of Japan notes” had better resisted the overall inflation.]

Feb 14, 1946: SCAPIN 735 Subject: Publication of Reader's Digest in Japan [excerpt].

The Reader's Digest Association has been authorized by this Headquarters to publish a Japanese language edition in Japan, to employ Japanese technical personnel, to enter into contract with Japanese printing concerns and to borrow yen funds as required for purposes of this publication. [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander, H.W. Allen, for B.M. Fitch, Brig. Gen. AGD] (SCAPINS 1952, p. 126)

Feb 19, 1946: SCAPIN 756 Subject: Exercise of criminal jurisdiction [excerpt].

The commanding General of the Eighth army and the Commander of the Fifth Fleet have been directed to appoint military occupation courts including commissions and provost courts. Military commissions are authorized to impose sentences of death, imprisonment at hard labor, expulsion, confiscation and fine. Provost courts are authorized to impose sentences of imprisonment at hard labor not to exceed 5 years, expulsion, confiscation and fine. [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander, B.M. Fitch, Brigadier General, AGD (Nobleman 1950, p. 248)

Mar 18, 1946: SCAPIN 764A (ESS/FI) Subject: Payment of Japanese and foreign nationals employed by occupation forces [excerpt]. The Imperial Japanese Government will direct the Bank of Japan to make arrangements for payment of Japanese and foreign nationals employed by the occupation forces. The necessary yen currency will be furnished by the occupation forces. (Nippon Times 1947, Directives) [The SCAPIN does not say if the employees will be paid with B-yens or with "regular" yens. If the second alternative is correct this may be linked to the SCAPIN issued on 11 February 1946 through which SCAP demanded "regular" yens in exchange for B-yens.]

Apr 4, 1946: SCAPIN 857 Subject: Dismissal of Morishita Saiichi, Chief of the Education Section, Kochi prefecture

May 9, 1946: Draft directive of SCAP, GHQ to the Japanese government on land reform. It was not formally transmitted at this time (see below June 28, 1946. (Ward 1990, Annex II).

May 13, 1946: SCAPIN 947 (Civil Information and Education Section). [excerpt]. The inclusion of the following subjects in the design of Japanese postage stamps and currency is prohibited.

- (a) Portraits of military and ultranationalist leaders, past and present
- (b) Symbols of militarism and ultranationalism
- (c) Representation of Shinto shrines
- (d) Scenes from territories no longer under Japanese sovereignty
- (e) Any other subjects which are not in harmony with announced objectives of the

occupation.

Postage stamps issued since 15 December 1945 which include in their design Shinto shrines and other symbols of Shinto will be withdrawn from sale immediately and destroyed. The design of all future issues of postage stamps and currency will be submitted to this Headquarters for approval. (Woodard 1972, p. 299)

Jun 26, 1946: SCAPIN-1570-A, Subject: Request for compensation for money robbed by American soldiers.

Investigation reveals that 62,605 yen (about 4,000 dollars of 1946 that is 40,000 dollars of 2000) represents the entire amount of money recovered from perpetrators of the robbery. This amount was returned to the Nakamura Branch Office. The 201,183 yen claimed as the total loss sustained in the robbery was not verified by an official audit. [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander, R.Y. Hersey for John B. Couley, Colonel AGD (Nippon Times 1947 (Directives)).

Jun 28, 1946: The draft directive on land reform (see above May 9, 1946) is read in secret to the Japanese government but not formally transmitted. (Ward 1990, Annex V)

Aug 13, 1946: SCAPIN 1131 Subject: Reparation selections of steam-electric power generating plants. [excerpt].

The Imperial Japanese Government is notified that all steam electric generating plants designated in the attached list are hereby taken into custody and control of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers. This list designates plants subject to removal under the interim reparations program. There will be made available to the Commanding General, Eighth US Army all personnel, equipment and supplies deemed necessary by him for the establishment of proper custody control and proper maintenance. Within 60 days of the date of this memorandum each plant will be held ready for immediate shut-down. Provisions of this memorandum shall not be construed to preclude immediate shut down and removal of plants that may be designated by subsequent memoranda. [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander J.A. Rehe, for John B. Cooley, Colonel AGD (Nippon Times 1947 (Directives))

Sep 11, 1946: SCAPIN 1146 **Reparations**

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Imperial Japanese Government

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Removal of scientific laboratory equipment from present locations to storage.

Scientific laboratory-type equipment deemed suitable for [war] reparations will shortly be selected for movement by occupation forces from present locations to warehouses, there to await final disposition.

Equipment on current inventory lists but which will eventually be judged unsuitable for reparations purposes will be considered at a later date regarding its return to the Japanese Home Ministry.

signed] R.G. Hersey/ John B. Cooley, Colonel, AGD.

[A 7-page section follows, which lists all kinds of equipment which is concerned by this SCAPIN: radio, photography, electronics, mechanical, aircraft engines, physics measurement instruments, and so on.]

(Source: SCAPINS 1952, p. 264-265)

[The removal of this equipment was probably a major disruption for Japanese companies. Even those items which will eventually be returned to the Home Ministry will be unavailable for periods of time which are probably of the order of several months.]

Oct 17, 1946: SCAPIN 1278 (ESS/IN)

Subject: Violation of SCAP directive No 1 dated 2 September 1945.

This directive required the government to hold intact all factories that produced military items. The violation consisted in moving plant equipment to privately owned firms. The Japanese government is directed to investigate these transfers. (Nippon Times 1947, Directives)

1947

Jan 11, 1947: SCAPIN 2998-A Subject: Property located at 391 Kashiwagi-cho, 2 Chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo [excerpt].

The original buildings on subject property were destroyed during the war and several new buildings have been built which are now occupied by Japanese nationals. The Imperial Japanese Government is hereby notified that in the case of this property as well as as in all similar cases any individual inhabiting a building which he has erected without authority of SCAP on property owned as of 7 December 1941 by a United Nations national does not acquire any rights to such property and that upon restitution he will be required to vacate the premises promptly.

Jan 25, 1947: SCAPIN 1487 Subject: Rationing of petroleum products [excerpt]. It is apparent that provisions of SCAPIN 1443-A (10 June 1946) are not being adequately enforced. The Imperial Japanese Government will submit to SCAP for approval by 3 February 1947 a plan for rationing of petroleum products to individual consumers. The plan wil contain requirements to insure that consumption for non essential purposes (i.e. purposes which are not required in the production or transportation of necessary commodities) is eliminated. [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander, John B. Cooley , Colonel, Adjutant General Division. (Nippon Times

(Directives) 1947)

Feb 7, 1947: SCAPIN 1512 Subject: Cotton textile capacity [excerpt].

Approval is given for the rebuilding of cotton textile plant capacity to the level of 4 million spindles and for maximum operation of such machinery (Nippon Times (Directives) 1947)

Feb 11, 1947: SCAPIN 1518 Subject: Rationing of petroleum products [excerpt].

The plan [of the Japanese Government] for rationing of petroleum products [ordered by] SCAPIN 1487 dated 25 January 1947 [see above] is not acceptable for the following reason. No controls are provided to ensure that non-essential consumption is eliminated. For instance, no means of identification of authorized consumers is provided. The Imperial Japanese Government will submit to SCAP for approval by 15 February 1947 a plan for rationing petroleum products. [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander, R.G. Hersey for John B. Cooley, Colonel AGD.

Feb 20, 1947: SCAPIN 1535 Subject: Marking of export articles [excerpt].

The Imperial Japanese Government is hereby directed to take immediate steps to insure that every article prepared for export after 15 days of receipt of this directive will be marked, stamped, branded or labeled in legible English with the words "Made in occupied Japan". [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander, John B. Cooley, Colonel AGD. (Nippon Times (Directives) 1947).

Feb 27, 1947: SCAPIN 1548 Subject: Disposition of garbage and waste [excerpt].

Effective thirty days from the publication of this memorandum the Imperial Japanese Government shall be responsible for the collection and disposition of garbage and waste materials from occupation force installations and housing in Japan. This collection will not be considered a service to the Occupation Forces inasmuch as the garbage received by the Japanese Government is equal to or of more value than the cost of collection and disposition. Therefore, no procurement demands will be issued for this service. [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander, John B. Cooley, Colonel AGD.

Jun 3, 1947: SCAPIN 1715 Subject: Application of permission to manufacture passenger cars [excerpt].

Authorization is given to manufacture 300 small passenger vehicles annually of 1500 cc piston displacement or under. Except for the assembly of 50 large-sized passenger cars, the manufacture of passenger cars with piston displacement of greater than 1500 cc is denied [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander A.J. Rehe for R.M. Levy Colonel, AGD (Nippon Times 1947 (Directives))

Sep 16, 1947: SCAPIN 1776 Subject: Liancourt Rocks bombing range [excerpt].

The Islands of Liancourt Rocks (or Take Shima) located 37 degrees, 15 minutes north and 131 degrees, 50 minutes east are designated as a bombing range.

(<http://www.geocities.com/mlovmo/temp10.html>)

1948

Jan 30, 1948: **SCAPIN 1854** Subject: Distribution of American tobacco as incentive goods. [excerpt].

The Japanese Government is authorized (a) to distribute cigarettes from American tobacco products as incentive goods to encourage coal production and delivery of rice to the official collection system (b) to offer 250,000 packages [of a total weight of 14 metric tons] of pipe tobacco as incentive goods to coal miners. Detailed distribution plans and prices to be charged for these commodities will be submitted to GHQ for approval prior to actual distribution. [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander, R.M. Levy, Colonel AGD (SCAPINS 1952, p. 421)

May 14, 1948: **SCAPIN 1894** Subject: Responsibilities of the Japanese Government for the packaging, transfer, and delivery of equipment and records allocated to claimant nations under the reparations program. [excerpt].

The [Japanese] Special Procurement Board will be responsible for the contracting of services necessary to effect removals of reparations equipment and for the payment of all expenditures incurred in such removals. [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander, R.M. Levy, Colonel AGD [This SCAPIN shows that in mid-1948 the reparation program was still in operation.] (SCAPINS 1952, p. 427)

Aug 6, 1948: **Plundering of Japanese patents in scientific and technical fields.**
SCAPIN 1925

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Access to Japanese scientific and technical information in Japan.

(1) The Japanese Government is hereby directed to make available from the date of this memorandum through 31 March 1949 all scientific and technical processes having industrial value of Japanese origin and developed prior to 31 December 1945, to technical representatives of governments members of the Far Eastern Commission.

(2) Technical investigators shall upon their request be furnished with opportunity to make copies of drawings, blueprints, etc. They shall be allowed such time as they deem necessary to inspect shops, machinery, equipment, laboratories, pilot-plants, etc.

(3) For processes which are claimed not of Japanese origin, the proof will upon the Japanese side.

(4) The Japanese Government will give this directive the widest possible dissemination.

[signed] FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER R.M. Levy, Colonel, AGD
(Source: SCAPINS 1952, p. 437)

[In practical terms, this SCAPIN means that US companies (even those which were in competition with Japanese businesses) could send technical investigators to Japan for the purpose of learning all the advanced techniques developed in Japan.

Although the “Far Eastern Commission” comprised 13 nations, the US authorities were in a dominant position for they could refuse (or delay until after 31 March 1949) entrance into Japan to any investigators from countries which would be seen as major competitors by US companies.]

1949

Jan 6, 1949: SCAPIN 1956 Subject: Display of Japanese national flag. Summary: Authorizes the Japanese national flag to be displayed and used without restriction within the territorial limits of Japan. (SCAPINcat)

Jan 27, 1949: SCAPIN 1926/3 Subject: Procedures for handling private export contracts. [excerpt].

List of export commodities for which SCAP validation of the export license is required: non-ferrous metals, ships, rolling stock, machine tools, items requiring the use of precious metals, textiles. (SCAPINS 1952, p. 445) [This SCAPIN shows that exports for a number of important items were still subject to authorization by SCAP as late as 1949.]

Apr 23, 1949: SCAPIN 1997 Subject: Establishment of official exchange rate for Japanese yen. [excerpt].

The Japanese Government is directed to put into effect at 0001 hours [i.e. 1 am] 25 April 1949, an official foreign exchange rate of 360 Japanese yen to one US dollar. Rates for other currencies will be based on this rate translated into US dollar values. [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander, R.M. Levy, Colonel AGD [This SCAPIN shows that in 1949 such important decisions as fixing the exchange rate were still solely made by MacArthur’s Headquarters.] (SCAPINS 1952, p. 470)

May 11, 1949: SCAPIN 2004 Subject: Securities Exchanges [excerpt].

The request to open securities exchanges in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya is hereby approved and the opening date of those securities exchanges is specified as 14 May 1949. Transactions on all securities shall be subject to such controls as are deemed necessary by GHQ. [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander R.M. Levy, Colonel

AGD (SCAPINS 1952, p. 472)

May 27, 1949: SCAPIN 47/1 [excerpt].

You will direct all research laboratories, research institutions and similar scientific organizations to be open for inspection by duly authorized Allied representatives at all times. You will direct such organizations to render an annual report as of 1 April of each year to GHQ. It will adhere to the form and contend prescribed by the sample form inclosed. (SCAPIN 1-600)

Jul 27, 1949: SCAPIN 2033

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Cancellation of authorizations for construction of steel ships.

Authorization granted for construction of steel vessels is hereby cancelled. Construction work on subject vessels will not be started or resumed unless future authorization for such work is granted.

[An inclosure lists the names of the shipyards and of the ships. They were mostly fishing vessels.]

(Source: SCAPINS 1952)

[This SCAPIN shows that even as late as July 1949 the Japanese authorities had to ask permission for the construction of every single ship.]

Sep 9, 1949: SCAPIN 2043 Subject: Price and distribution control over potatoes, [excerpt].

The supply of grains in Japan is considered to be sufficiently adequate to make unnecessary the continuation of price and distribution controls over sweet and white potatoes in 1950. This action is not to be construed as lessening the need for controls over grains. [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander, R.M. Levy, Colonel AGD (SCAPINS 1952, p. 484)

Oct 25, 1949: SCAPIN 2053

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Application for permission to manufacture small-sized passenger cars.

The following is the automotive production program for fiscal year 1949.

[A 2-page section follows which lists in great detail all types of trucks and cars (diesel trucks, buses, trucks 1/4 ton, motorcycles, etc.) and the allowed numbers for each type. Authorized numbers are not only given at national level but also for each separate car maker.]

(Source: SCAPIN 1952, p. 487)

[The numbers given in this document are really small: for instance only 5,000 small passenger cars are authorized, 1,500 motorcycles, 4,800 motorscooters.]

1950

Jan 1, 1950: SCAPIN 2070 Subject: Foreign exchange and foreign trade control [excerpt].

The Japanese Government will obtain approval of GHQ for all changes in the basic rate of exchange as well as for the export or import of gold, silver and other precious metals. [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander, K.B. Bush, Brigadier General AGD (SCAPINS 1952, p. 496)

Jan 27, 1950: SCAPIN 2076 Subject: Provision of additional dependent housing for occupation forces. [excerpt].

The Japanese Government will take immediate steps to construct 2,000 houses for rental to occupation force personnel. The houses will be constructed at such places as may be instructed by GHQ, Far East Command. Rentals will be paid by occupants in such manner and amounts as may be determined by GHQ. Action to implement this directive is to be taken in accordance with the following schedule: beginning of construction 1 April 1950, completion of construction 1 August 1950. [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander, K.B. Bush, Brigadier General, USA. (SCAPINS 1952, p. 497)

1951

May 5, 1951: Annex to **SCAPIN 2151** Subject: Requisitioning of “Japanese Government Corporation for Housing Allied Personal” houses by procurement demand [excerpt].

Effective immediately all unoccupied “Japanese Government Corporation for Housing Allied Personal” houses will be requisitioned on procurement demand for use as billets for bachelor officers. No publicity will be given this change to the housing program. [Signed:] By command of Lieutenant General Ridgway, G.R. Connor Colonel AGC (SCAPINS 1952, p. 520)

Jun 21, 1951: SCAPIN 2159 Subject: Removal of certain companies from the Schedule of Restricted Concerns.

The following companies are hereby removed from the Schedule of Restricted Concerns [follows a list of about 65 companies] (SCAPINS 1952, p. 525)

Aug 30, 1951: SCAPIN 2166 Subject: Authority to negotiate and sign financial and trade agreements [excerpt].

The Japanese Government is hereby authorized to enter into negotiations, on its own behalf, with other countries with a view toward concluding financial and trade

agreements. [Signed:] For the Supreme Commander, C.C.B. Warden, Colonel AGD (SCAPINS 1952, p. 527)

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[This publication which gives the text of about 800 SCAPINs issued by one of the sections of SCAP is available in only a few European libraries. One of them is the documentation center of the International Labour Office in Geneva.

It should be noted that the Economic and Scientific Section was not in charge of agricultural problems; this is why the well-known directives about land reform (e.g. SCAPIN 411 of 9 December 1945) are not included in this volume. It is the Natural Resources Section which was in charge of agriculture.]

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