Report of the Public Office
Appeal Board.

6 May 1947

1. May 6, 10.00 — 15.00

2. Attendances: Chairman SAWADA, Members MANO, SHIMA, MOROI, TOMITASU and HASEGAWA.

3. Proceedings: a. Discussed case of WATANABE, Toshio and decided to make inquiry with the Cabinet Secretariat.

b. Discussed case of KOSAKA, Kaichiro and decided to make inquiry with Shizuoka Pref. inquiring concerning facts upon which his designation was made;

c. Decided that (original designation) of HASEGAWA, Tadanari be sustained and that application

(この用紙は、聯合軍總司令部宛公用起案用に作つたものであつて他の用途に用ひてはならない。)

of TAKEUCHI, Kisafuro be rejected.
Findings of both cases prepared
and signed by all members.
d. Discussed the case of HENMI,
Masaichi and decided to make
further investigation as he was
accountant surgeon attached to
a Gendarmerie.
e. Decided to request presentation
of evidences from SATO, Masato.
f. Discussed case of NAKAJAHI
Eiichi and made inquiry with
Cabinet Secretariat and Headman
of Ryugasaki Machi, Ibaragi Pref.
g. Decided next session to be
held on May 7, 10.00.

（この用紙は聯合軍総司令部宛公信起案用に特に作つたものであつて他の用途に用ひてはならない。）

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

Report of Meeting

THE APPEAL BOARD

May 2nd, 1947.

Date May 2, from 3.30 P.M. to 6.00

Commissioners present

SAWADA, MANO, SHIMA, MOROI, TOMIYASU, HASEGAWA

Proceedings

Inquired in testimony ISHII, Chuhei, ex-president of Peking Grand Hotel as a witness of NARAHASHI, Wataru case.

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

Reports on result of examination

of the Appeal Board.

2 May 1947.

OGATA, Haruo R	appeal rejected.
KUBO, Magoichi R	original decision sustained.
FUKAYA, Seiichi R	ditto
AKIBA, Noboru R	appeal rejected.
NAKAYAMA, Moriji R	ditto.
MIYAMOTO, Minezo R	original decision sustained.
INOUE, Nobukio R	ditto.

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

Report of Examination

THE APPEAL BOARD

May 1st, 1947.

A WATSUJI, Haruki

Decision — The appeal should be rejected.

Reason — The appellant is not yet purged, being retired before the exforcement of the parge Ordinance from Mayorship of yoto City or account of the fact that he had been a standing director of OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

A MATSUMOTO, Tomeo

Decision — The appeal should be rejected.

Reason — The appellant is not yet purged, being removed on Jan. 1946 on account of the fact that he had been a "TOKUKKO" policeman.

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

Daily report of the Public
Office Appeal Board.
30 April

1. April 30. 15.00 ~ 19.00
2. Attendance: Chairman SAWADA, Members MANO, ~~Sai~~ SHIMA, MOROI, TOMIYASU and HASEGAWA

3. Proceedings:

a. Official verdicts were prepared and duly signed by the Chairman and attending members regarding cases of AKINIWA, Noboru, NAKAYAMA, Moriji, FUKAYA, Seiichi, INOUE, Shikio, KUBO, Magoichi and MIYAMOTO, Minezo.

b. Discussed cases of SAWAMI, Masaichi, OIKAWA, Meisen and NARAHASHI, Wataru.

(この用紙は聯合軍總司令部秘公信超案用に特に作つたものであつて他の用途に用ひてはならない。)

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

Case of SAWAMI was decided.
Regarding case of NARAHASHI, it
was decided that ISHII, Chahei, the
former President of the Peking Grand Hotel
would be inquired as witness on
May 2.

c. Next session was ~~dec~~ agreed
to be held on May 2, ~~15.00~~
(at 15,00

(この用紙は聯合軍總司令部宛公信起案用に特に作つたものであつて他の用途に用ひてはならない。)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NND # 770 072

REPORT OF EXAMINATION

THE APPEAL BOARD

Apr. 30, 1947.

R AKIBA, Noburu

Decision. The appeal should be rejected.

Reason. The appellant is not yet purged.

R NAKAYAMA, Moriji

Decision. The appeal should be rejected.

Reason. The appellant is not yet purged.

A FUKAYA, Seiichi

Decision. Designation as a purgee should not be relased.

Reason. Though the appellant writes that he did not support IRAA and gave up to run in the election of members of viliage assembly by pressure of the authorities it is clear that he had been chief of MONOBE branch of IRAA for more than four years and can't find proper reasons to release.

A KUBO, Magoichi

Decision. Designation as a purgee should not be released.

Reasonl Though the appelland writes that in UGAWA Town there was no branch of DAI NIPPON SEKISEI KAI and naturally he did not hold the post of cief of the branch, it is clear in written explanation of the governor of ISHIKAWA prefecture that a branch of DAI NIPPON SEKISEI KAI was established and the appellant took post of the chief.

MIYAMOTO, Minezo

Decision. A Designation as a purgee should not be released.

Reason. Though the appellant writes that the character of JINMU KAI, OSAKA branch is of much different from militalistic TOKYO Headquarters and the appellant with other leftists contributed chiefly to labour movement, it is clear that JINMU KAI headed by OKAWA, Syumei is apparantly nationalistic and, on the other hand, can't discriminate OSAKA branch from Tokyo Headquarters from the testimomy of the appellant.

appeal file

copy

30 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: President of the Central Liaison Office

SUBJECT : Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board

1. The Supreme Commander has consistently recognized the propriety of appellate machinery within the Japanese Government to investigate and bring to light any injustice in the application of the Memorandum for the Japanese Government dated 4 January 1946 (SCAPIN 550). Accordingly, there is no fundamental objection to the continued existence of the Appeal Board in a purely advisory capacity.

2. It is desired, however, that no person who has been designated as falling under the Memorandum and thereby removed or barred from the public service be reinstated until his case, with a report of the appellate proceedings, has been submitted to this Headquarters for review and prior approval.

COURTNEY WHITNEY
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Chief, Government Section

26-A

REPORT OF EXAMINATION

THE APPEAL BOARD

Apr. 30, 1947.

AKIBA, Noburu

Decision. The appeal should be rejected.

Reason. The appellant is not yet purged.

NAKAYAMA, Moriji

Decision. The appeal should be rejected.

Reason. The appellant is not yet purged.

FUKAYA, Seiichi

Decision. Designation as a purgee should not be relased.

Reason. Though the appellant writes that he did not support IRAA and gave up to run in the election of members of viliage assembly by pressure of the authorities it is clear that he had been chief of MONOBE branch of IRAA for more than four years and can't find proper reasons to release.

KUBO, Magoichi

Decision. Designation as a purgee should not be released.

Reasonl Though the appelland writes that in UGAWA Toun there was no branch of DAI NIPPON SEKISEI KAI and naturally he did not hold the post of cief of the branch, it is clear in written explanation of the governor of ISHIKAWA prefecture that a branch of DAI NIPPON SEKISEI KAI was established and the appellant took post of the chief.

Rec: 0430/28 April 47

Report of Public Office Qualifications

Appeal Board (April 26, 1947)

The Board proceeded as follows:

1. Date and Time: April 26 1500 - 1915 hr.

2. Committee-Member present: Sawada (Chairman)
Mano (Committee-Member)
Shima (")
Moroi (")
Tomiyasu (")
Hasegawa (")

3. a. Taro Hasegawa, appointed as Committee-Member under the date of 26 April, was introduced to other members and the Board entered into proceeding.

b. Decision was made on Moriji Nakayama, Noboru Akiba, Haruo Ogata, Seiichi Fukaya, Yohachi Goto, Nobukio Inouye and Minezo Miyamoto.

The case of Shigeru Hoshina is being examined.

c. Examiners in charge of new cases have been determined as follows:

Name of examiner in Charge	Name of appellant
Moroi (Committee-Member)	Kisaburo Takeuchi
Tomiyasu (")	Meisen Oikawa
Chairman	Kaichiro Kasaka
Mano (Committee-Member)	Takashi Sawamura
Shima (")	Masaichi Sawami
Moroi (")	Shoji Mori
Tomiyasu (")	Takeo Kida
Chairman	Takaichi Nakamura
Mano (Committee-Member)	Magoichi Kubo
Shima (")	Yasunori Kigoshi

24

Moroi	(Committee-Member)	Sokichi Sawai
Hasegawa	(")	Eiichi Isomura
Chairman		Toshio Watanabe

REPORT OF MEETING

The Appeal Board

April 28, 1947.

1. Date April 28, from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.
2. Commissioners present.

SAWADA, MANO, SHIMA, MOROI, TOMIYASU, HASEGAWA

3. Proceedings.

(1) Discussed on the cases of FURUZAWA, Taiichi, KUBO, Magoichi, OMINE, Kura and decided to ask the principal and the Cabinet materials about OMINE's case.

(2) Completed OGATA, Haruo and GOTO,Yohachi cases with every commissioner's sign.

(3) Various discussions about laws and ordinances.

(4) Decided to hold next meeting at 2:30 p.m. April 30.

The Appeal Board
April 28, 1947.

EXAMINATION on GOTO, Yohachi

Decision The designation of GOTO, Yohachi as falling under the Memorandum should not be released.

Reason Though the appellant claims what he knew nothing about the character of SEKI SEI KAI and had nothing to do therewith, it is true that he was Chief of ATAMI town branch of SEKI SEI KAI and there is no reason to release.

The Appeal Board
April 28, 1947

EXAMINATION on OGATA, Haruo

Decision The appeal should be rejected.

Reason The appellant is not yet designated as a purgee.

Report on activities of

the Appeal Board.

26 April 1947.

23 April No session, because the Chairman and Mr. Mano had to attend at the Advisory Committee for Recommending Chairman and Judges of the Supreme Court.

24 April No session by the same reason.

25 April 14.30 - 1900. Attendance - all members.

1. Discussed the case of Yamahawa, Hatao and the Board reached its conclusion.

2. Discussed the case of Hori, Shigeru. Discussion was not cocluded, and was postponed for further discussion till next session.

3. Next session was decided to be held at 14.00 on 26 April (Saturday).

24 April 1947

Major J.P. Napier
Government Section
GHQ

My dear Major Napier,

I am enclosing the English translation of my APPEAL FOR RE-EXAMINATION AND RECOVERY OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICES the Japanese copy of which was duly filed with the Japanese Government.

Your kind consideration of the matter will be greatly appreciated.

Very sincerely and respectfully,

K. Kobayashi

Kanae Kobayashi

TRANSLATION

14 April 1947

TO: PRIME MINISTER SHIGERU YOSHIDA

FROM: KANAE KOBAYASHI

SUBJECT: APPEAL FOR RE-EXAMINATION AND RECOVERY OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICES

The appellant has filed the following appeal for the re-examination and recovery of his qualifications for holding public offices, stating the object and reasons therefore together with evidences to prove his contentions, for your early examination.

OBJECT OF THE APPEAL

The appellant had filed his application for the examination of his qualifications for holding public offices in order to run for the House of Representatives in the elections which is to be held on the 25th of this month. However, he was disqualified by the Central Screening Commission on the ground that he had been a director (riji) of the Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei. Such an unreasonable decision is the result of hasty and incomplete examination of the real facts of the case. Therefore, the appellant has filed the present appeal presenting the facts in question, thereby reversing the previous decision and recovering his qualifications for holding public offices.

REASONS FOR APPEAL

1. It is admitted that the name of the appellant had been used as director (riji) of the Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei. However, as the appellant had noted this fact in his application for screening, his name was utilized by Mr. Kisaburo Uriu (appellant's classmate in the Normal School with whom he had maintained hardly any contact; moreover, Uriu had not come to visit the appellant at his home for over 10 years) who was Managing Director (rijicho) of the Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei. The appellant's name was noted as "Kanae Kobayashi, Director, a University Professor". The appellant's connection with the above-mentioned organization was only in name; he had never been connected with the organization in any practical way. The appellant had made no speeches, nor written any articles in connection with the organization. He had not taken any other leading role with it. He had paid no fees, nor had he received any monetary rewards. Therefore, the appellant contends that he had not held the position of director in fact. The appellant believes that it was unjust for the Central Screening Commission to have disqualified him too hastily without first examining into the facts of the case.

Nominally, the Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei had as its officers the following:

President (1); Advisors (20-30); Councillors (1); Standing Committee (20-30); hyogiin (20-30); Managing Director (1); Standing Directors (4 or 5) and Directors (over 10).

However, in actual fact, the Managing Director, having used his private residence as its office, had exercised dictatorial powers and had dealt with all problems as a private management. And it seems that even the standing directors did not participate in the actual working of the organization. All the Standing Directors were allowed to do, it would seem, was to assist the Managing Director with routine matters such as could be handled by an office boy. Moreover, it appears that there were 2 or 3 other directors, whose names were used in the same way as the appellant's was without their previous knowledge.

2. The Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei had not engaged in any political activity; it was not a political party; nor was it a leftist body or a secret organization. The extent of its activities were to hold social meetings --- though very rarely --- such as celebrations, farewells and get-togethers. It was not one which should be classified under a nationalistic organization until 1940 or 1941 when several tens of organizations were amalgamated into the Dai Nippon Koa Domei (a body related to the Taisei Yokusan Kai). At that time, the Managing Director Uriu had joined the newly formed organization at his own discretion and without consulting the other officers and became a paid officer of the said Dai Nippon Koa Domei. This action on the part of Mr. Uriu, it is assumed, had led to misunderstanding as to its intrinsic character and ~~and~~ actual behavior. The Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei gave a long list of so-called noted men as its officers and the Managing Director had tried to give impression as if it were a large organization from managerial considerations. Nevertheless, it had hardly any members at large; and thus, in the absence of proper organization, it could be said to be only a social club. It could be said that the Jogi-in and Hyogi-in were equivalent to ordinary members, and Sosai, Sangi and Komon having been in a position of leadership.

The organizations designated as undesirable in Article 3, Appendix A of the Joint Ordinance of Cabinet and Dept. of Interior No. 1 of 1946 and 1947 leaves much to be desired, since there are great differences in both character and degree of undesirability of each organization therein mentioned. The Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei certainly should not have been included in the list by its own merit. Moreover, among the organizations which had not been included

in the list just mentioned might be found those which are more undesirable than the Keikoku Renmei. At any rate, the appellant believes that the decision as to one's qualifications should be decided not by technical grounds but more by intrinsic nature of the question. The Central Screening Committee, in its hurried examination, could not have helped but being perfunctory in its decisions. The appellant believes, however, that by remedying such defects the Appeal Commission has the duty to rectify errors of judgment on the part of the Central Screening Commission by a thorough examination into the facts and substance of the case.

3. In Article 3, Appendix A of the Joint Cabinet and Dept. of Interior Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 one can find the following notation:

a) Founder, officers or directors (riji)
b) Persons who had occupied important positions

The identical wording is used in the Joint Cabinet and Dept. of Interior Ordinance No. 1 of 1946. The above wording gives one an impression that all directors (riji) would fall under the category of undesirable persons. Nevertheless, when one examines the matter more carefully, it becomes at once clear that such is not the case. It is said that the organizations which were designated as undesirable numbered over 120 bodies. All these organizations differ in their color, some are strong and others are weak. They differ from each other greatly in their nature and activities. Again, titles for offices differ from each other. Therefore, it was almost impossible to draw a clear line simply and clearly as in the case of Taisei Yokusan Kai and related organizations. Such being the case, when the 1946 Ordinance was put into effect, it was inclusively and vaguely regulated so as to include all official posts of various organizations as set forth in Article 3 of Appendix A of the said Ordinance as follows:

a) Founders, officers or directors (riji)
b) Persons who had occupied important positions

However, it was thought to be too inclusive. And if all directors (riji) were designated to be purged, it would lose the balance with such organizations, for instance, as the Dai Nippon Sangyo Hokoku Kai and other similar bodies, which were related to the Taisei Yokusan Kai, where it was limited to only those"directors (riji) who had engaged in important activities". Such considerations had prompted the Japanese Government to decide as to the definite scope of the purge with the understanding of the SCAP after having made up the list of names and positions which were to be purged with each organization. Thus, it was made clear that even among the directors (riji), there were those who were and were not to be purged. When a non-designated person was to be designated because of the existence of the facts for so doing, he was to be taken care of under the

clause G and not under clause C. The scope of the purge is clearly set forth in the small pamphlet called the "Showa 21 Nen Kakurei Naimushorei Dai Ichi-go Beppyo ni Kansuru Shosai na Kijun". Thus, in the section dealing with the Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei it says as follows:

Purged: Sosai (president); rijicho (Managing director)
Sosai, Sanetaka Ichijo
Rijicho, Kisaburo Uriu

Not purged; Honbu (head office); Riji (director)

Having recognized the fact that the Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei had been virtually a private management of the Managing Director and thus it was decided to purge only its President and the Managing Director. Not only directors at large but also Standing Directors even were ruled as not being subject to the purge. It was by this reason that the appellant had passed the examination for his qualifications when he had ran for the House of Representatives and prior to his assuming the position as Parliamentary Vice-Minister for the Dept. of Commerce and Industry. In Article 3 of Appendix A of the Joint Cabinet and Dept. of Interior Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, the officers for local village, town, municipal and prefectural branches were added to the list but it had no effect whatever on the officers at the head office. However, the same Ordinance is being interpreted widely and the scope enlarged. Taking away the framework for official posts falling under Clause C, which had been sanctioned by SCAP last year, is unreasonable and in fact cruel. It is plain that an equilibrium will be lost if the above-mentioned proportion is to be applied unless the limitation of purge is radically enlarged from the Taisei Yokusan Kai and related bodies down to other bodies and business firms. With reference to the Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei, even if it were necessary to enlarge the scope of purge to include Standing Directors who number 4 or 5 persons, it is a sheer cruelty to include so far as ten odd directors and even those who were directors in name alone. Moreover, it is unfair to place the Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei, which is hardly recognized by the people, on the same plane as such obviously strong and influential bodies as the Toa Renmei, Toho Kai, Dai Nippon Sekisei Kai, Dai Nippon Seisan To, Dai Nippon Isshin Kai and Dantai Yogo Rengo Kai. And it is clear that such an attempt as to purge the entire directors regardless of the merit of each case is a violation of the spirit of the purge itself. Such an unreasonable purge is counter to the very principles of truth and justice and as such the appellant can not accept it from the point of view of individual liberty.

The appellant wishes to call your attention to the fact that the "Showa 21 Nen Kakurei Naimu-sho Rei Dai Ichi-go Beppyo ni Kansuru Shosai na Kijun" had been distributed to all Government offices throughout the country. In case

it is not available, the appellant is glad to furnish you a copy of the document in question. Special attention is called to Section 1 and 2 of Clause C of Appendix A.

4. The appellant has long adhered strictly to democratic thought and, as a lawyer, had naturally acted under the conception of freedom and equality. He had always thought that the development of a nation had depended upon the full and complete individual; and had held that to expect the development of a nation through belittling an individual is not unlike that of looking for fish in the forest. With this point of view the appellant had always warned against extreme totalitarianism. He has run for the House of Representatives seven times since 1928. He had been elected for 4 times. At the time when he had made up his mind to make the construction of democratic cultural nation as his life work, he had been suddenly purged through a sheer misunderstanding, for which he regrets very deeply. The appellant wishes to submit the following facts for your consideration:

1. In the General Elections for the House of Representatives in 1937 under the Government of General Hayashi, the appellant had run on the tichet opposing the militaristic Government but was eliminated through undue interference and suppression, although he had won 18,000 votes in spite of it.

2. In the General Elections for the House of Representatives in 1942 under the Tojo Government, the appellant had opposed the war Government. There were 4 candidates running for 3 seats in the House of Representatives. The Tojo War Government had used the entire police power in the said district to suppress the appellant alone because he had run on the non-recommended ticket. The Government had detailed a policeman to each supporter of the appellant. It had mobilized such powerful organizations as the Taisei Yokusan Kai, Yokuso Sonendan, Dai Nippon Sangyo Hokoku Kai, Dai Nippon Romu Hokoku Kai and others and had done everything they could to prevent him from being returned to the Diet. In spite of such interference, the appellant had succeeded to get 20,000 votes and was eliminated by a very small margin.

3. As a professor at the Nippon University, and even during the war, the appellant had pointed out the shortcomings of Totalitarianism. He had been made the subject of discussion and criticism when he had criticised the Tojo Dictatorship by pointing out the mistake of imitating Hitler. Moreover, the appellant had been deprived of Headship of the Law Department for his opposition against the unreasonably opportunistic educational policy of President Yamaoka. He had not participated even for once for special activities which were put on as a part of military training.

4. The appellant had opposed strongly against the "System of precautionary detention" and had done his best to prevent the use of such a system through the Diet. (See the minutes of Committee Meetings in the House of Representatives, 193#)

5. The appellant had endeavored to establish the system of protection of persons discharged from prison. Thus, the appellant had presented at each session of the Diet the draft law for the relief of ex-convicts ever since 1931. This draft law had passed the House of Representatives at each session but had not been sanctioned by the House of Lords. Finally, it appeared that the law would pass the upper House. The Government, therefore, had to propose such legislation by its own initiative. Thus, the foundation for the present-day relief work for ex-convicts was laid. (See the Minutes of the Sessions of the House of Representatives.)

6. During the war, the appellant had been approached time and again to become one of the important officers of the Taisei Yokusan Kai. He did not comply with the repeated request for the presentation of his curriculum vitae and thus maintained his opposition against the Taisei Yokusan Kai.

To prove the foregoing facts, the appellant submits the testimonials of the following persons:

Kisaburo Uriu
Shigeharu Saito
Ryuzo Ohira
Hiroshi Kashimura
Yoshiharu Kaburagi
Sanetaka Ichijo

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Kanae Kobayashi

SUBJECT: THE REAL SUBSTANCE OF THE DAI NIPPON KEIKOKU RENMEI AND MY CONNECTION WITH IT

According to my investigation, the real substance of the Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei was always a sort of private management on the part of Kisaburo Uriu, its managing director. No matter what the principles and ideals which were given as a matter of formality, in actual fact, it had merely held meetings of social nature several times a year or had held lecture meetings. It did not participate in any political activities nor was it a political organization. It was not even a leftist body.

The above-mentioned organization had the following nominal officers:

Sosai (president); komon (advisor); sangi (councillor); rijicho (managing director); jonin riji (standing director); riji (director); jogiin; hyogiin and sanjoin.

However, in actual fact, the Managing director having placed its office in his private home, had exercised dictatorial powers over all matters of the organization. Even standing directors, it would seem, did not participate in its activities as a whole. My name was utilized by Mr. Kisaburo Uriu (my classmate in the Normal School with whom I had maintained hardly any contact); moreover, Uriu had not come to my home for over ten years. I had made no speeches, nor written any articles in connection with the organization. I had not taken any other leading role with it; I had paid no fees, nor received any monetary rewards.

Although the above-mentioned organization had listed many so-called distinguished men among its officers and thus attempted to make a show of power, there were almost no members at large. It was a sort of a social club having held no subordinate machinery. In this sense, the komon and hyogiin could be considered as the real center of the organization and that the riji should be considered as being in the lowest category.

However, in May 1941, when the Dai Nippon Koa Domei had amalgamated various bodies, the Managing Director had joined the new body upon his own responsibility (some has said that the Managing Director had received money for so doing) and had become the paid officer of the new body. It is presumed that by this fact the real nature of the Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei had come to be misunderstood. Since then, I had absolutely refused that my name should

be utilized.

The person like the President of the organization, Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, had strongly opposed against the Sino-Japanese war as well as the Pacific War. He had stressed the fact that Japan should withdraw her military forces from China as soon as possible. He had also stressed the importance of profound self-criticism, raising personality and to become a nation which can well be recognized by other nations. Furthermore, he had opposed the entertaining of territorial ambitions. Wherefore, Prince Ichijo had been held as non persona grata by General Tojo, which fact is well-known.

The organization in question at the time when my name was utilized was as it has just been described. Moreover, my name was used only as a matter of formality. I had never taken any act of leadership. Therefore, it could be said that I did not hold the office of director in actual fact.

These facts will become clear in detail should you take the trouble to investigate.

Although it is rather difficult to locate former members of the organization including the managing director, due to the dislocation resulting from the air-raid and subsequent fires.

I swear that the foregoing is true in every respect.

Kanae Kobayashi

TESTIMONIALS

I testify that the foregoing statement is true in every respect.

18 March 1947

Hiroshi Kashimura, Formerly Director, Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei; lawyer

459 Shinmeicho, Komagome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo

19 March 1947

Tatsuzo Ohira, Formerly Jogi-in, Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei; Business Executive

2295 Honta Urawa, Saitama Prefecture

19 March 1947

Shigeru Saito, Formerly Director, Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei; Lawyer

3, Surugadai 2-chome, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

19 March 1947

Yoshiharu Kaburagi, Formerly Jogi-in, Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei; Business Executive

1192 Yoyogi-Uyehara Machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

Certificate 21 March 1947

5021 Oi-Shusseki-cho, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo
Kanae Kobayashi, Professor, Nippon University

I certify that the above-mentioned person was a Director for the Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei in name only and that he had participated in no work of the organization.

Kisaburo Uriu, Formerly, Managing Director
Mimiya-mura, Ama-gun, Fukushima Pref.

I certify that the foregoing documents are copies of the original.

Kanae
ANNE KOBAYASHI

SUPPLEMENTARY EVIDENCE

That the appellant had always tried his best to oppose both extremes, the right and the left, having emphasized particularly the necessity of taking effective measures against the ultra-nationalistic rightists; and that he had warned against narrow-minded patriotism, which was based on a mistaken view of the outside world --- all this can be gathered from his interpellations in the House of Representatives at the 65th Session of the Diet.

(See particularly the minutes of the 12th and 14th session of the Committee for the Revision of the Law for the Maintenance of Order)

Kanae Kobayashi

MEMORUNDUM
(Referring to Mr. Suzuki, the President of the TOKAI BANK)

I wish to make a following statement that on March 1,1938 Mr. Suzuki was sent to Shanghai, by the Bank of Japan as a capacity of "SANJI" or councillor, and his duty was to set up a new office with one clerk to study the economic conditions there. At that time, however, already there was Mr. Sekijiro Naruse, the inspector of the Bank of Japan stationed there with his several employees. Mr. Naruse was already suceeded in making a contact with leaders in financial field and carrying the task which Mr. Suzuki was just intending to do. Regretfully, Mr. Naruse who lacked the spirit of cooperation and fairness, did not please Mr. Suzuki's new duty. Instead of cooperating with him he rather made it difficult for Mr. Suzuki to exercise his ability. This hadicapped great deal Mr. Suzuki's work. For instance Mr. Suzuki was not able to cooperate with Mr. Naruse's members, who were previously dispatched there and familialized the affairs in Shanghai. So their assistance and cooperations were urgently needed for Mr. Suzuki. But frankly to say Mr. Naruse was rather reluctant even his members to assist Mr. Suzuki's investigation.

Under such circumstances, his appointment in Shanghai was meaningless, because he did not wish to interfere with their work and complicate the matter by aggravating the situation.

Thus owing to the lack of understanding and cooperation of other members, he had no opportunity to carry on his task satisfactorily, and passed three monthes in idleness without having a chance to sign a single document while he was on duty. Meanwhile, he was attacked by a local epidemic and returned to Japan with disappointment.

Upon returning to Japan, he reported the facts he experienced in Shanghai to the executive officers of the Bank of Japan, and instead of returning to his post in Shanghai, he remained in Tokyo and was relieved of his post in Oct. 1938. Since then until he was appointed manager of the Fukushima Branch of the Bank in April of the following year, he did not engage in any active work.

Yoshinori Kaneko

YOSHINORI KANEKO

VICE PRESIDENT OF
THE TOKAI BANK

April 23, 1947

19
38

Action taken by the Appeal Board
regarding appeal cases.

23, April

KAWASAKI, Katsuta

11/4 Discussed concerning character of the Parliamentary Affairs Officer (Seimu Kan).

12/4 Continued discussion of the same subject as yesterday.
Requested the subject person to submit evidences.

ISHIGURO, Takeshige

16/4 Examined his position and activities as the director of the Agricultural Patoriotic Association.

20/4 Discussed his case, but not completed.

OHNISHI, Ryozo

12/4 Discussed evidences submitted by the subject person.

SUGITA, Ichiro

14/4 Discussed if the appellant was a civilian employee of the Army (Gunzoku) and decided to ask for further evidences.

SHIGEMASA, Seishi

16/4 Decided to investigate his position and activity as a director of the Agricultural Patoriotic Association.

20/4 Discussed his case, but not completed.

SATO, Morio

16/4 Mecessary to investigate concerning principal posts and actual services.
Got answer from the cabinet regarding officer of Shinto Kai.
Discussed about a certificate as evidence validity.

P SASAMOTO, Kazuo

16/4 1. Investigated his activity as a director of Commercial Patriotic Association.
2. Inquired to the cabinet.
3. Telephone to be answered by documents.

17/4 Inquired to G.H.Q. about interpretation of commercial Patriotic Association

18/4 Discussed but not completed

P HIRAOKA, Ryozo

14/4 Investigated with testimo about the facts that he had been compulsorily assigned to the headman of IENO, Machi and negative to the task concerning IRAA and never attented any meeting.

16/4 Discussedd and decided to release.

17/4 Made examination document.

P MIYAMOTO, Minezo

18/4 Reserve as falling to Appendix I, VII, 3

TAMARIJIMA, Takeo

Decided to investigate about the position and activity of vice-chief of section in the Industrial Patoriotic Association.

P CHIZAKI, Usaburo

16/4 1. Investigate his activity as a director of Great Japan Laborer's Patoriotic Association.
Examine certificate of NISHIMA, Seiya.
2. Inquire the cabinet about the meaning of an influential director.
3. Telephon to the effect that it will be answered by documents.

17/4 1. The cabinet answered by telephone but no document.

18/4 1. Discuss about Prefectural Vice President.
2. Made clear that materials concerning the Association is possessed by UETSUKA, Tsukasa

19/4 1. Discuss by materials.

R MITSUBAYASHI, Kozo

14/4 1. Discuss.
2. Examine but ~~out~~ not complete.

R ARABUNE, Seijuro

14/4 1. Discuss.
19/4 1. Examine but ~~out~~ not complete.

YAMAKAWA, Tadao

11/4 1. Decided to investigate about the contents of his lecture and books.
2. Discuss the position of a professor of the Navy College in the Navy Department.

P HORI, Shigeru

19/4 1. Discuss about a reconmend~~ed~~/candidate but not complete.

P TANAKA, Isaji

18/4 Took up this matter and discussed, but owing to the difficulties which require further investigation, was postoponed.

P KOYAMA, Kuranosuke

18/4 Investigated the matter of the candicacy recommended by the IRAA. No evidence was presented.

P YUKI, Takeo

20/4 Discussed this matter, but not yet finished.

TESHIROGI, Ryukichi

R 12/4 The result of discussion of the evidences was reported

P OMINE, Kura

14/4 Decided to ask the presentation of the evidences about the following two points.

1) The petitioner resigned from the post of President of DAINIPPON YOKUSAN SONENDAN of the TAIRA city

2) The petitioner was regarded as Pro-American.

P MAKINO, Ryozo

16/4 Came to the conclution that his speeches in the Diet and daily behavior except the Candicacy recommended by the IRAA, must be investigated further.

P EGAWA, Tamenobu

18/4 Decided to ask the Cabinet of the problem whether the Deputy Chief of the TOA RENMEI (East Asia League) is regarded as the official post or not.

P OGAWA, Ippei

18/4 Decided to investigate the ~~quality~~ character of the parties to which he belonged.

P NAGAYASU, Ryotaro

18/4 Discussed the SEINENTAI of the OKAYAMA Prefecture of thr TOHO KAI (Eastern Society) to which he belonged

P MATSUOKA, Matsuhei

14/4 Took up this matter and discussed.

15/4 Investigated

17/4 Called him in testimony.

18/4 Discussed the result what he was called in testimony.

19/4 Discussed the report investigated by the Japan Industrial Bank, but due to the complexty of the contents, left this matter to the later discussion.

P NARAHASHI, Wataru

16/4 Chairman of the committee made the full explanation, and decided to collect the materials from the Cabinet.

19/4 Decided to call two persons (ARISUE, Seijo, NAKANO, Masanaga) in testimony as the witness.

20/4 1) Called the above-mentioned persons as the witness.

2) Owing to the necessity of further investigation of the important materials, conclusion was not yet got.

NO 2

RESCREENING TO HOLD UP
PARTICIPATION IN ELECTION

KYODO

TOKYO, April 23.---About 40 purgees who applied for re-examination of their qualifications will lose opportunity of running in the coming general election even if they are cleared of their charges, as the Appeals Committee for re-screening will not be able to complete rescreening by April 24, the closing day for reporting candidates.

In a series of conferences held yesterday and today, the re-screening committee adopted a policy of exercizing utmost carefulness and precaution in the task of re-examination and reached the decision that the task would not be completed by tomorrow.

- more -

RESCREENING TO HOLD UP
PARTICIPATION IN ELECTION

among the 40 purgees is former State Minister Wataru Narahashi.

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wt/kk

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION BY THE APPEAL BOARD

(As of April 22, 1947)

Petitioner's Name	Receiving date (of petition)	Beginning date of examination	Chief Examiner	Date when reported to the appeal aboard	Treatment
KŌNO, Ichiro	Mar. 31	Apr. 1	MANO	Apr. 11	Examining
YAMAKAWA, Tadao	"	"	SHIMA	"	"
YUKI, Zuiko	"	"	MOROI	"	"
TAGUCHI, Sukeichi	"	"	TOMIYASU	"	"
WATSUJI, Haruki	"	"	SAWADA	"	"
YOSHIDA, Meikan	"	"	MANO	"	"
KAWASAKI, Katsu	Apr. 2	Apr. 4	SHIMA	Apr. 14	"
ŌMINE, Kura	"	"	MOROI	Apr. 11	"
HIRAOKA, Ryozo	"	"	TOMIYASU	"	Decided to release
FURUZAWA, Taiichi	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	SAWADA	"	Examining
ŌNISHI, Ryozo	"	"	MANO	"	"
SUGITA, Ichiro	"	//	SHIMA	Apr. 14	"
MASUMITSU, Shigeo	"	"	MOROI	"	"
MAKINO, Ryozo	Apr. 7	Apr. 8	TOMIYASU	Apr. 11	"
TANABE, Tadao	"	"	SAWADA	"	"
NARAHASHI, Wataru	"	"	"		Apr. 20 call Mr. ARISUE and Mr. NAKANO in testimony

MITSUBAYASHI, Kozo	Apr. 7	Apr. 8	MANO	Apr. 11	Examining
SHIMURA, Ken	"	"	"	"	"
NAKAMURA, Chogoro	"	"	MOROI	"	"
HORI, Shinichi	Apr. 8	Apr. 9	"	"	"
KOYAMA, Kango	"	"	MANO	"	"
NAGAYASU, Ryotaro	"	"	"	"	on Apr. 21 Call the principal in testimony
TSUGITA, Daisaburo	"	"	MOROI	"	Examining
HONDA, Yuzuru	"	"	TOMIYASU	"	"
KAWABATA, Tahei	"	"	SAWADA	"	"
TANAKA, Isaji	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	MANO	Apr. 12	"
IRIE, Kanichi	"	"	SHIMA	"	"
ARABUNE, Seijuro	"	"	MOROI	"	"
NAKA, Sukematsu	"	"	TOMIYASU	"	"
ANDO, Masazumi	"	"	SAWADA	"	"
KAWAGUCHI, Tadaatsu	"	"	MANO	"	"
SHIMADA, Tamejiro	"	"	SHIMA	"	"
TESHIROGI, Ryukichi	"	"	MOROI	"	"
SHIBAYASU, Shinkuro	"	"	TOMIYASU	"	"
MATSUOKA, Matsuhei	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	MANO	Apr. 14	On Apr. 15 and 16 call the principal in testimony
SHINOHARA, Rikuro	"	"	SHIMA	"	Examining

EMOTO, Shigeo	"	"	MOROI	"	"
INUKAI, Ken	"	"	MANO	"	"
AKIBA, Noboru	"	"	TOMIYASU	"	"
NAKAYAMA, Moriji	Apr. 12	Apr. 14	SAWADA	Apr. 15	"
IKEDA, Yorinobu	"	"	MANO	"	"
FUKAYA, Seiichi	"	"	SHIMA	"	"
OGATA, Haruo	"	"	MOROI	"	"
KUBOTA, Michio	"	"	TOMIYASU	"	"
MATSUMOTO, Tomeo	"	"	SAWADA	"	"
KATSUKI, Tamotsu	"	"	MANO	"	"
MIYAGAWA, Munenori	"	"	SHIMA	"	"
YAMADA, Mamoru	"	"	MOROI	"	"
YUKI, Takeo	"	"	TOMIYASU	"	"
NEMOTO, Kyuya	"	"	SAWADA	Apr. 14	"
SHIGEMASA, Seishi	"	"	MANO	Apr. 15	"
YAEGASHI, Unkichi	"	"	SHIMA	"	"
YAMAMOTO, Katsuichi	"	"	MOROI	"	"
SASAMOTO, Kazuo	"	"	TOMIYASU	"	"
MIYAMOTO, Minezo	"	"	SAWADA	Apr. 16	"
TAMARIJIMA, Takeo	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	MANO	Apr. 17	"
SATO, Morio	"	"	SHIMA	"	"
INOUE, Shikio	"	"	MOROI	" 16	"

SATO, Masato	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	TOMIYASU	Apr. 17	Examining
ISHIGURO, Takeshige	"	"	SAWADA	"	"
KOYAMA, Kuranosuke	""	"	MANO	"	"
CHIZAKI, Usaburo	"	"	SHIMA	"	"
EGAWA, Tamenobu	"	"	MOROI	"	"
HORI, Shigeru	"	"	TOMIYASU	"	"
OGAWA, Ippei	"	"	SAWADA	Apr. 16	"
KANAYA, Toshio	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	MANO	Apr. 19	"
KOBAYASHI, Kanae	"	"	SHIMA	" 20	"
OKUBO, Denzo	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	MOROI	"	"
GOTO, Yohachi	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	TOMIYASU	not yet	"
FURUYA, Tadanari	"	"	SAWADA	"	"
MITSUHASHI, Kikuo	"	"	MANO	"	"
NAKAYAMA, Eiichi	"	"	SHIMA	"	"

Remarks:

1. Each Chief examiner investigates his assigned case and explains the summary thereof to the Appeal Board as materials for examination.

2. The Appeal Board decides the order of examination in accordance with the difficulties of cases and kind of election for which the appellant runs.

DECLASSIFIED AUTH DIR PUBLIC SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDC # 775-012

FROM YAMADA - MUROHASHI - SONOBE
1030/23 April 47

List of Members of the Public

Office Appeal Board.

	Name	Position	Date of Appointment
Chairman	SAWADA, Takejiro	President of the Administrative Court	12/3
Member	MANO, Tsuyoshi	President of the Second Lawyers' Association	"
"	SHIMA, Tamotsu	Judge of the Supreme Court	"
"	MOROI, Kan-ichi	President of Chichibu Cement Co.	"
"	TOMIYASU, Kenji	Former Vice-Minister of the Communication	12/3
"	KOJIMA, Kazuo	None	11/4

Tendered resignation 18/4

16
12/

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 795 072

Government Section

Governmental News Items

20 April 1947

FILING DEADLINE FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES EXTENDED TO 24 APRIL

JIJI PRESS reports that the cabinet has extended the deadline for registering as candidates for the House of Representatives until 24 April, the day preceding the election. This extension is intended to afford opportunity for filing by persons who may not have been cleared by screening authorities prior to the 18 April deadline, it is stated.

It is also reported that the Central Screening Committee yesterday directed the purge of Koji Tometa, councillor of the War Damage Rehabilitation Board, a candidate for the House of Representatives from Ishikawa prefecture on the Liberal ticket, and Tetsutaro Ito, independent candidate for the lower house from Yamagata prefecture.

CONSERVATIVES EXPECTED TO DOMINATE HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

KYODO predicts that conservatives will win 171 of the 250 House of Councillor seats.

The following tabulation represents the KYODO prediction concerning the political affiliations of successful upper house candidates:

	National District	Prefectural Districts	Total
Liberals	10	33	43
Democrats	11	24	35
People's Cooperatives	4	5	9
Social Democrats	21	31	52
Communists	6	3	9
Conservative Minor party representatives	1	3	4
Progressive Minor party representatives	1	1	2
Conservative Independents	33	47	80
Progressive Independents	13	3	16
Total	100	150	250

1,606 FILE AS CANDIDATES FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ASAHI reports that 1,606 candidates, 77 of them women, have

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

filed for the House of Representatives.

Of the total 349 candidates are Democrats, 328 are Liberals, 289 Social Democrats, 112 People's Cooperatives, 121 Communists, 151 representatives of minor parties, and 265 Independents.

The great majority of the candidates, 1,253, have never before been members of the House of Representatives.

The newspaper also reports that the number of minor party and independent candidates is smaller this year than in previous years. In April 1946 minor and independent candidates represented 48.4 per cent of the total as compared with 25.6 per cent this year.

According to the journal, the fact that a much larger percentage of candidates are running this year as party representatives indicates the voters' preference for supporting parties rather than individual candidates.

HOKKAIDO GOVERNOR SAID ELECTED BY LABOR UNION INFLUENCE

MAINICHI declares that the election of Social Democrat Toshibumi Tanaka as governor of Hokkaido reveals something of the influence of labor unions in Hokkaido.

It is noted, moreover, that despite apparent victory of conservatives in local and prefectural elections Social Democrats succeeded in winning one governorship in each of the four main islands comprising Japan. Especially in the islands of Kyushu and Hokkaido Social Democrats have succeeded in establishing strong bridgeheads for their drives against conservative forces, it is stated.

APPEALS BOARD DIRECTS RE-SCREENING OF HIRAOKA

Ryozo Hiraoka, a House of Representatives candidate from Saitama prefecture, was the first person to be designated by the Appeals Board for re-screening, reports KYODO. The Appeals Board decision was announced on 18 April.

On the same day State Minister Tokujiro Kanamori told a press conference that actions of the Central Screening Committee are not politically motivated. He specifically denied rumors that decisions of the committee purging influential leaders of the Democratic party were the result of a "political scheme."

HOME MINISTER CENSURED BY NAGANO DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL

The Nagano Prefecture Council of Democratic Organizations has issued a statement on 18 April censuring Home Minister Etsujiro Uehara for his recent comment to the press declaring that "the progressive tendency shown in this prefecture (Nagano)

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

represented the character of the Nagano people, who are frivolous and crave for something new," according to KYODO.

The Council issued a statement on 18 April condemning "such abusive language by the Home Minister as obstructing democratic elections" and charging that Uehara had insulted the people of the prefecture.

A Social Democrat, Torao Hayashi, was elected governor of Nagano prefecture on 5 April. It is reported also that "a considerable number of votes" were cast for "leftist candidates" in the election of mayors and headmen.

Uehara is running for the House of Representatives from Nagano prefecture.

HOME MINISTRY OFFICIALS ESTIMATE VOTES REQUIRED FOR ELECTION TO UPPER HOUSE

Home Ministry officials have announced that successful candidates for the National district of the House of Councillors will have to win 120,000 to 130,000 votes in order to insure election and prefectural candidates will have to win from 70,000 to 80,000 votes, according to KYODO.

IMPERIAL FAMILY WILL NOT VOTE FOR DIET MEMBERS

All members of the Imperial Family will refrain from going to the polls today or on 25 April, according to JIJI PRESS. This decision concerning voting policy was agreed upon yesterday by the Home and Imperial Household Ministries and by the Cabinet Bureau of Legislation.

This ruling is based on the theory that Imperial family members are required to be "politically neutral" by the Imperial House law which remains in force until the new constitution becomes effective on 3 May.

After 3 May all Imperial Family members except the Emperor will be entitled to vote, it is stated.

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

Appeals file
/ stamp cleared
JPM

LIBERAL HIRAOKA TO
RUN IN ELECTION

TOKYO PRESS

TOKYO, April 20. - Liberal Ryozo Hiraoka, ...-year-old ex-Diet member from Saitama Prefecture, formally decided to run for a seat in the House Representatives from Saitama Prefecture.

Hiraoka was purged for awhile but later ...ssed as qualified for official posts after ...nvestigations conducted by the screening committee. The Liberal Party has now a total of 2[illegible] officially nominated candidates for the current general elections for the Lower House.

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7-e

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 795 012

Hara
17 April

REASONS FOR REVERSING DECISION UPON MR. RYOZO HIRAOKA

April 18, 1947.

Mr. Hiraoka was purged for the reason that he was the Branch Chief of the IRAA for the Town of Hanno Saitama Prefecture.

Reasons.

1. Testimony of Mr. N. Kurozawa, former Policeman of senior class. "Mr. Hiraoka was not recommended at the 1942 election. Therefore he met oppression in many respects and failed in the election. Eversince his anti-IRAA and anti-militalist activities became conspicuous and finally listed in the black list of the Police".

2. Testimony by T. Hiraoka, Chief of General Affairs. Hirasen Race Plant.

"Mr. Hiraoka was running a textile factory. During the war, he was asked by authorities concerned to deliver the factory to a war industry plant. But, since he did not make satisfactory collaboration he was summoned to the Ministry of War Supplies and was severely criticized.

Mr. Hiraoka, furthermore, always criticizing the despotic actions of IRAA which under the cloak of Constitutional Government put the country into a war without asking the public opinion".

7-D

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NND # 795 072

3. Testimony of Mr. N. Nakajima, former prefectural assembly man.

"For the 1942 election, prefectural branch of IRAA was established in every districts. Its Saitama Branch was composed of 20 members. I was one of its members. Before the election of 1942 took place, I was called to the Saitama Hall and attended the meeting for three days and recommended 40 members. But Mr. Hiraoka was unanimously rejected from recommendation for the reason that he a man of Europeanism and did not collaborate with the war".

4. Testimony of Mr. R. Yamada Iruma-gun, Chief of the I.R.A.Y.A.

"Mr. Hiraoka was not recommended at the 1942 election because of his usual anti-IRAA activities, and liberalism. Moreover, IRAA sent orders to make him fail at the election. This is a well-known fact among the IRAA members".

5. Testimony of Mr. M. Okano, Irumagun Chief of the IRAA.

"Although Mr. Hiraoka was automatically nominated as Town Chief of the IRAA because he was the headman of the Hanno Town, he did not collaborate with it and therefore did not attend the meetings".

6. Testimony of Mr. U. Futagi, Honorary deputy-headman of Hanno Town.

"When the New Hanno Town was born out of 4 small towns, the Town Assemblymen decided that there is no proper candidate for headman of the town except Mr. Hiraoka, who has an excellent personal character. Although Mr. Hiraoka declined the proposal, he was at last persuaded to accept the position on the foilowing conditions.

a. He will accept the position only in name.

b. Deputy-headman will actually see the town administration.

c. Ancther deputy-headman will be selected by Mr. Hiraoka himself.

For these reasons the town administration was looked after by me, as honorary deputy headman, and Mr. T. Uchida, former deputy headman of Urawa City. Thus Mr. Hiraoka was almost absent from the town office. When he attended the office, it was his habitual custom to leave the office within 30 minuits".

7. Testimony by T. Uchida, exdeputy-headman of Hanno Town, Mr. G. Yokota, town assemblyman, and other 26 members.

"Mr. Hiraoka's case is a typical example of honorary headman. He can not be deemed to have had the full control over the entire field of town administration. The administration was fully looked after by Mr. Uchida. Needless to say, Mr. Hiraoka had no time to see the business of IRAA.

As may be inferred from the above testimonies he was chiefly engaged in his old textile industry business. Although he was persuaded to take the post of headman of Hanno Town, it was only in name and the Actual administration was conducted by deputy-headman. Moreover, although he automatically held the position of Town Chief of the IRAA because he was town headman, he did not discharge the duties as branch chief of the IRAA. Furthermore, he is a man of European culture and before and during the was he opposed militalism and bure-aucracy. His activities are contradicts to the nature of his post as branch chief of the IRAA. Therefore, the designation is deemed impertinent.

Hara

From Semble 15/5/48 apr/47

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

16 April 1947 Col Hayes

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

Note: Career bulletin will ~~not~~ be published ~~owing to technical impossibility~~. IF NOT FULL POSSIBLE.

7-C

From: Yamada, Sneed + Murakami
1030/22 April 47

Members of the Secretariat of
the Appeal Board

I	MOROHASHI, Yuzuru	Chief Secretary of the Privy Council.
I	ARIMATSU, Noboru	Member of the Administrative Court.
I	MURATA, Yachiho	Secretary of the Decoration Board.
	SUZUKI, Tomoo	Secretary of the Privy Council.
	IRIE, Hirofusa	Non-official secretary of the Cabinet.

Note: Morohashi has the duty as the Chief of the Secretariat of the Board. All persons mentioned above other than IRIE hold the position of the secretary of the Board concurrently with their respective regular duties. Three employees of the Secretariat of the Privy Council are serving with the Board. All of secretaries are called "Shuji" of the Board.

From: Yamada, Sonobe + Murohashi
1050/22 April 47

List of Members of the Public

Office Appeal Board.

	Name	Position	Date of Appointment
Chairman	SAWADA, Takejiro	President of the Administrative Court	12/3
Member	MANO, Tsuyoshi	President of the Second Lawyers' Association	"
"	SHIMA, Tamotsu	Judge of the Supreme Court	"
"	MOROI, Kan-ichi	President of Chichibu Cement Co.	"
"	TOMIYASU, Kenji	Former Vice-Minister of the Communication	12/3
"	KOJIMA, Kazuo	None	11/4

Tendered resignation 18/4

11

FROM YAMADA - MUROHASHI - JON 0138

1030/22 April/47

Activities of the Public Office

Appeal Board.

Whereas a quorum of fine persons is required for holding the meeting, Mr. Shima being a member of the Higher Civil Service Examination Committee, he several times was unable to attend at the meeting.

1) 17 March. attendance - Sawada, Mano, Shima, Moroi and Tomiyasu.

13,00 at the Premier's Official Residence.

The Chief Secretary delivered an address earnestly desiring the fairness of the Board.

14,00 at Secretariat of the Privy Council.

Cooptation of the chairman, consultation regarding investigation procedure, introduction of Secretary, determination of the conference day. (at 13,50, Wednesday of every week.)

No petition filed.

2) 4 April. attendance - Sawada, Tomiyasu.

No official documents forwarded from the Cabinet office and, moreover, being short of the quorum, no discussion exchanged.

3) 11 April. attendance - Sawada, Tomiyasu, Mano, Moroi and Kojima.

A conversation between the chairman and Mr. Marcum was reported to the meeting and the chairman expressed his opinion to hasten the investigation by the Board.

Member Mano expressed his opinion that investigation must be based upon evidences.

Case of Yamakawa, Tadao was discussed.

Case

4)

13

4) 12 April. attendance - all members.

Member Kojima, as he participated the conference for the first time, was informed of the previous discussions of the Board.

Cases of [3]Murayasu, Shinkuro;[3] Teshirogi, Ryukichi;[1] Yamakawa, Tadao;[4] Kawasaka, Katsu and[5] Ohnishi, Ryozo were discussed.

5) 14 April. attendance - Sawada, Kojima, Moroi and Shima. (short of the quorum).

Cases of [6]Sugita, Ichiro;[7] Nagayasu, Ryotaro;[8] Mitsubayashi, Kozo;[9] Arafune, Seijuro;[11] Matsuoka, Matsuhei;[11] Ohmine,[12] Kura; Tamaru-shima, Takeo and[13] Hiraoka, Ryozo were discussed.

6) 16 April. attendance - All members except Shima.

Cases of [14]Makino, Ryozo;[15] Narahashi, Wataru;[16] Inukai, Takeshi;[17] Sasamoto, Kazuo;[18] Ishiguro, Takeshige;[19] Shigemasa, Masayuki and[20] Sato, Morio were discussed.

7) 17 April. attendance - all members.

Cases of [21]Chizaki, Usaburo;[22] Sasamoto, Kazuo;[23] Sato, Morio;[24] Shigemasa, Masayuki and[25] Ishiguro, Takeshige were discussed.

Inquired[10] Matsuoka, Matsuhei himself.

8) 18 April. attendance - all members. (Mr. Kojima Tendered his resignation.)

Cases of [17]Sasamoto, Kazuo;[21] Chizaki, Usaburo;[24] Miyamoto, Minezo;[27] Katsuki, Tamotsu;[26] Ogawa, Ippei and[29] Koyama, Kuranosuke were discussed.

9) 19 April. attendance - all members except Kojima.

Cases of [21]Chizaki, Usaburo; [3]Hori, Shigeru; [6]Matsuoka, Matsuhei; [11]Mitsubayashi, Kozo; [12]Arafune, Seijuro; [15]Narahashi, Wataru and [16]Inukai, Takeshi were discussed.

Regarding the case of Narahashi, it was decided that witness will be summoned to the Board.

10) 20 April. attendance - all members except Kojima.

Cases of [33]Yamamoto, Katsuichi; [32]Arafune, Seijuro; [11]Mitsubayashi, Kozo; [26]Nemoto, Hisaya; [36]Shigemasa, Masayuki and Ishiguro, Takeshige were discussed.

Two witnesses regarding the case of Narahashi were summoned to the Board.

The examination by the Board, so far, has been conducted upon the principle of evidence and principle of hasty decision. Cases filed with the Board, having been screened by the Central Screening Committee will be dealt with in accordance with the above two principles as agreed upon by all members of the Board.

10 30 - 11 ~~6~~ 6 April 47

1. Kades — ~~O.K.~~ O.K. { ING can clear ~~then accord~~ and just as effectively Block the candidate

2. Rizzo — NO

3. SWOPE — O.K. { gives the candidate some small chance - the govt. can clear him before election anyway. and point to our rejection of this.

4. P.K.R. — O.K.

5. C.P.M. - O.K.

6. SCOTT - O.K.

7. TILTON - O.K. as lesser of two evils

70

From Brooke 1730/15 April 47

~~Imperial Ordinance~~ No. of 1947

(Draft)

HOME MINISTRY ORD #25

~~15 April 1947~~
16 APRIL 47

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

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

Supplementary Rule

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

7-A

APPEAL FOR RE-SCREENING AGAINST
DISQUALIFICATION FROM PUBLIC OFFICES

April 14, 1947

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida
Prime Minister.

Your Excellency,

I venture to submit this appeal for your kind consideration in view of my firm conviction that I do not, in no way, come within the purview of Article 4 of the memorandum based on the 1947 Imperial Ordinance No. 1, as was found on April 8, when I was designated as such in Your Excellency's name. I present the following reasons for my conviction and append the testimonies of those who are most directly concerned and should therefore be in the best position to know the circumstances.

The grounds on which I was disqualified from public offices was that I fall under the category listed in Article 4 of the 1947 Imperial Ordinance No. 1; under 8 of (2) of 4, in Table I of Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1, 1947; namely, that I was a member of the board of directors of the Great Japan Association for Service to the Nation through Industry (Dai Nippon Sangyo Hokoku Kai). The clause in question says: "The president, vice-president, chairman or vice-chairman of the board of directors, chairman or vice-chairman of the board of trustees, a trustee or director or adviser who has been influentially active in the central headquarters of any organization of the following description...", but actually, I never was any of these specified officers in any organization.

It happened that, as of April 21, 1945, I was requested to take the post of a director of the Association just for form's sake. This was not in order to fulfil the mission of its central headquarters but to enable me all the better to carry on the work of physical training for the health and welfare of industrial workers for which I had been engaged in the first place. Physical training for the health and welfare of all the people had been my life work and for this reason my primary post in the organization was an unofficial member of the staff of the Welfare Bureau. In becoming a nominal director of the Association, I was to remain on the same staff and to receive no director's pay. Consequently, my duties as a director had nothing whatsoever to do with the essential activities of the organization. Nor had I ever participated in any important deliberation of the board. In fact, between the time that I received the request to take the post on April 21, and the body was dissolved, I was a director only in name, much less was I active in any influential capacity. I am positively certain, therefore, that the disqualification stipulation does not in the least apply to me.

For more than 30 years I have been studying the all-important question of health and hygiene of the people and because I resisted the bureaucratic and academic clique controlling the Education Ministry, I was frequently persecuted by them. Especially during wartime, the Education Ministry imposed an ultramilitaristic physical training syllabus on the various schools and universities, which I consistently opposed from my standpoint of pure physical culture for health. My position in the field of physical education is generally recognized as that of a liberal and untrammeled research worker.

I submit for your reference the testimonies of the chairman of the board of directors and two executive directors of the Association to the effect that I held no active position in the organization, nor worked in any important capacity to further its aims.

I would deeply appreciate Your Excellency reviewing the matter in the light of the facts submitted and seeing your way to rescinding the designation which I must regard as utterly contrary to my character or the nature of the activity I was engaged in.

Hoping Your Excellency will give the matter your gracious attention at your earliest convenience, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

Kikuo Mitsuhashi

No. 1,235, Soshigaya,
Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

TESTIMONY- 1

April 14,1947

Mr.Shigeru Yoshida
Prime Minister

Your Excellency,

So far as I can judge, Mr.Kikuo Mitsuhashi,disqualified from public offices by the Prime Minister on April 8,1947 under (2)-c,4,Table I of Home Ministry Ordinance No.1,1947, does not deserve the designation in the least and I hereby testify to the following facts:

The central headquarters of the Great Japan Association for Service to the Nation through Industry requested Mr.Mitsuhashi to take the post of a director,not in order to have him participate in the important decisions of the board but to accord him a nominal position more in keeping with his social standing. As a measure to protect and build up the health of industrialists,a number of experts in physical training were put on the staff of the Welfare Bureau of the Association as ~~xx~~ unofficial members. An authority on physical culture, Mr.Mitsuhashi was professor at the Waseda University and director of his own Institute of Physical Culture, so that the ~~positions~~ Association believed it more appropriate to give him a nominal position of a director with his status in the Welfare Bureau unchanged and without giving him a director's salary. Consequently, Mr.Mitsuhashi at no time had ever been engaged in any work of the Association in any influential s capacity.

Having been directly concerned as chairman of the board of directors of the body in the matter of requesting Mr.Mitsuhashi to take the nominal post, I,the undersigned,feel it incumbent on me to testify to the circumstances so as to prevent any misunderstanding.

Respectfully yours,

Heitaro Kashiwara BARA

Formerly Chairman of the Board
of Directors,
Defunct Great Japan Association
for Service to the Nation
through Industry

TESTIMONY - 2

April 14,1947

Mr.Shigeru Yoshida
Prime Minister

Your Excellency,

Having been an executive director of the Dai Nippon Sangyo Hokoku Kai (Great Japan Association for Service to the Nation through Industry) and director of the Welfare Bureau of the same, I,the undersigned,wish to testify that Mr.Kikuo Mistuhashi in no way participated in any influential capacity in the work of the Association as such and therefore does not fall under (2)-c,4,Table I of 1947 Home Ministry Ordinance No.1.

Mr.Mitsuhashi himself had been director of the Institute of Physical Culture and a professor at the Waseda University (which post he still holds), when the central headquarters of the Association adopted a project to give relief to the victims of tuberculosis, a disease most prevalent among the people. In order to practise the calisthenics evolved by Mr.Mitsuhashi for patients recuperating from tuberculosis,the organization asked him to join the staff of the Welfare Bureau in an unofficial capacity. As of April 21,1945,in recognition of his antecedents and character,the board of directors elected him as a nominal director without pay. This means that he was not a director active in the cause of the Association as such but merely one in name devoted solely to the physical culture of men engaged in industry. Even the calisthenics for which he was engaged could not actually be practised because of the intensified air raids. So far from participating in any important decision of the organization,he never attended any session of the board of directors. In May of the same year his Institute and his home were destroyed by fire. The war ended before he could take any definite part in the activities of the Association,which was soon dissolved.

Such being the actual position and activity of Mr.Mitsuhashi as a director of the Association, I am confident that he is not amenable to (2)-c,4,Table I of 1947 Home Ministry Ordinance No.1 as charged.

Respectfully yours,

Iwao Miwa

~~Toshitake Miwa~~

Formerly Executive Director,
Director of Welfare Bureau,
Defunct Association for
Service to the Nation through
Industry.

TESTIMONY - 3

April 14,1947

Mr.Shigeru Yoshida
Prime Minister

Your Excellency,

In regard to the disqualification from public offices of Mr.Kikuo Mitsuhashi,who has been designated as falling under (2)-c,4,Table I of 1947 Home Ministry Ordinance No.1,as an executive director of the Dai Nippon Association for Service to the Nation through Industry at the time,wish to testify as follows by way of proving that he is not amenable to the designation.

Mr.Mitsuhashi was himself director of Kan Institute of Physical Culture and a professor at the Waseda University (which post he still holds). In view of the prevalence of tuberculosis among industrial workers,the central headquarters of the Association undertook to give relief and to maintain the health of workers by adopting Mr.Mitsuhashi s system of calisthenics and physical training rationally based on the coefficients of energy metabolism. Consequently He was thus made a member of the staff of the Welfare Bureau of the Association. On April 8,1945,in recognition of his antecedents and character,he was elected to the board of directors without pay. Consequently,neither his work nor his character could be directly associated with the essential aims of the organization. Not only was he merely a nominal director but he took no part in the deliberations of the board. In addition,at the time he became a director,the air raids had grown extremely intense and the Association was dissolved before he could put into practice the health-building system he had evolved.

Since Mr.Mitsuhashi s position in the now defunct Association was of this nature, I am certain that he does not belong to the category listed under (2)-c,4,of 1947 Home Ministry Ordinance No.1.

Respectfully yours,

IWAGAMI FUMIO

Head, Department
Formerly an Executive Director,
Dai Nippon Association
for Service to the Nation
through Industry.

Appeal Com file

EVENING

89 PURGEES AWAIT REVIEW
BY APPEALS COMMITTEE

JIJI PRESS

TOKYO, April 11 - The Purge Appeals Committee received as of April 10 a total of 89 applications for review of purge rulings by the Central Screening Commission, according to an announcement published by the committee's secretariat this afternoon.

The total represented review applications filed by purgees between March 29 and April 10, it was added.

The applicants for the committee's review included 17 candidates for the House of Representatives, three for the House of Councillors and two for prefectural governorship.

Among the purged Lower House candidates who filed appeals with the committee are Ken Inukai, Wataru Narahashi, Takeshige Ishiguro - all Democratic leaders - Matsuhei Matsuoka, Liberal, and Isaji Tanaka, Democrat.

y/n

3

MIMPO ADVOCATES PURGE
BY VOTERS THEMSELVES

JIJI PRESS

TOKYO, April 10.--The only effective method of purging undesirable persons so as to promote the cause of democratization of this country is one directly undertaken by the voters themselves, the Mimpo declared in an editorial today.

The paper asserted that the Government was not being fully trusted by the people in its administration of purge.

"It is a national disgrace that two years after the end of the war there are stil persons to be purged within the Government as well as among candidates for the Diet," the editorial declared.

Under these circumstances, it said, nothing can be expected to be achieved in promoting the course of democratization of this country.

(more)

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Morning

Aside from those "perfunctory" purgees, a delay in eliminating "substantial" purgees would retard the progress of Japan's democratization, the daily warned.

While it appears that there still are many among candidates who are liable to be purged on the same criteria applied to those already disqualified for public office, the journal further commented, there are some among the announced purgees who deserve a little sympathy as they have come under the category of "undesirable" persons solely because of their "mechanical appointment" to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and other wartime organizations due to their position held in line of official duty.

On the other hand, it added, there seem to be no small number of persons of questionable character in respect to purge liability who have

(more)

escaped purging only because they were "mechanically" placed outside of the scope of the purge decree.

The editorial, emphasizing the important mission imposed on the Purge Appeals Committee, declared that it should act from a "high over-all standpoint" in reviewing the purge decisions by the Central Screening Commission upon receipt of appeals from the purgees.

It urged that the Appeals Committee take due cognizance of those cases in which the purgees had been obliged, regardless of their own will, to assume some wartime public posts, which were now decreed to come under the purge scope or cases in which the purgees, though they had held office now liable to purge, did so only for a brief period and are persons of known liberal leanings.

(more)

Morning

In acting on such cases the appeals committee should refrain from perfunctory application of the purge criteria, the paper stressed.

"For this reason we consider that the appeals committee should act from an extremely political standpoint. Only in this way will it be possible for the committee to handle cases for review in a fair and non-perfunctory way in the true sense of the words," the Mimpo further declared.

It noted, however, that it would be an extremely difficult job for the committee to act in such a way as even the slightest mistake committed in acting in this way would involve the danger of manipulating the machinery for wrongful purposes.

In other words, it continued, the committee would be able to perform its mission only when it was made up of persons of "genuinely democratic leanings."

Pointing out that even Cabinet Ministers were found liable to purge, the editorial declared, much could not be expected of the Central Screening Commission as well as the Purge Appeals Committee which were appointed by "such a undemocratic Government" as contains purgeable persons among its members.

"Is it conceivable that the Screening Commission and the Appeals Committee, which have been appointed by a Government having among its Ministers three or four persons liable to purge, could be made up of entirely democratic persons and could carry out a genuinely effective purge?" the paper querried.

In order to be thorough-going in screening people in the light of the purge decree there is no other course than for the voters themselves to undertake the job, the paper declared.

(more)

In conclusion the Mimpo urged the voters to spare no efforts in closely examining papers submitted by candidates to the screening authorities as these papers are open to public inspection by any citizen.

END MORNING EDITION

Friday, April 11, 1947

y/h

LIST OF APPELLANTS TO THE APPEAL BOARD
as of 9 April 1947

Date of Filing	Screening Committee	Position for which Screened	Reason of Designation	Name
31 March 1947	Central	House of Representatives	G	KONO Ichiro
"	"	House of Councillors	B	YAMAKAWA Hatao
"	Shizuoka	Mayor	B	YUKI Zuiko
"	Central	- - - -	G	TAGUCHI Hitsuichi
"	Kyoto	- - - -	G	WATSUGI Haruki
"	Tottori	- - - -	G	YOSHIDA Meibaku
2 April 1947	Central	House of Representatives	B	KAWASAKI Katsu
"	"	"	D	OMINE Kura
"	"	"	D	HIRAOKA Ryozo — Passed
"	"	"	D	FURUSAWA Taichi
4 April 1947	"	"	D	OINISHI Ryozo
"	"	"	D	SUGITA Ichiro
"	"	"	B	MASUMITSU Shigeo
"	"	"	G	MAKINO Ryozo
7 April 1947	"	"	G	TANABE Tadao
"	"	"	G	NARAHASHI Wataru
"	"	"	D	MITSUHASHI Kozo
"	Shizuoka	- - - -	G	SHIMURO Ken
"	"	Town Headman	D	NAKAMURA Chogoro

Disqualified by Ordinance

List of Appellants to the Appeal Board as of 9 April 1947

Date of Filing	Screening Committee	Position for which Screened	Reason of Designation	Name
8 April 1947	Central	- - - -	B	HORI Shinichi
"	- - -	- - - -	- -	KOYAMA Kango
"	Central	House of Representatives	C	NAGAYASU Ryotaro
"	"	- - - -	D	TSUGITA Daisaburo
"	Ishikawa	- - - -	B	HONDA Yuzuru
"	Fukui	- - - -	G	KAWAHATA Tahei

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CLASSIFICATION OF APPEAL CASES

By Filing Date

31 March	- 6
2 April	- 3
4 April	- 4
7 April	- 6
8 April	- 6
Total	- 25

By Screening Committee

Central	- 17
Local	6
Not mentioned	- 2
Total	- 25

By Position

House of Representatives	- 13
" " Councillors	1
Mayors	1
Headman	1
Not mentioned	9
Total	- 25

By Reason of Designation

B	- 6
C	- 1
D	- 8
G	- 9 (G-6 - 1)
Uncertain	1
Total	- 25