

**GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)**  
**Description of contents**



- (1) Box no. 2242  
(2) Folder title/number: (15)  
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(3) Date: Apr. 1949

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
340	c, e

(5) Item description and comment:  
Overseas Fund Banks

(6) Reproduction:  Yes  No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no.



Mr. Rizzo - (OVERSEAS FUNDS BANK)

Would you please give me a professional opinion on this when you have time?

J.P.N.

*1/11/44*  
I think Fin. Min. has made a convincing case. FR

*Gold*



26 April 1949

Mr. Uchiyama,

Major Napier would like a report from you as soon as possible on the people mentioned on attached Table No.2, as to why they are important enough people that special request is being made that they be unpurged -- WITHOUT contacting the Japanese Government.....

cs



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File  
/

RE: Removal of Overseas Funds Bank from the  
list of Purge Ordinance

The Overseas Funds Bank is now classified as "a financial institution that participated in the expansion of Japan", being defined as "a financial institution whose principal<sup>a</sup> object lies in the financing for colonization and development within the colonies and areas occupied by Japanese Army or financing for munition production through mobilization or control of the financial resources existing in the colonies or areas occupied by Japanese army."

Consequently, the former officers of the Bank have been designated as purgees (Paragraph E). We should like, however, to take the liberty of drawing your attention to the true facts of the Bank with the expectation that your reconsideration of the Bank's true nature will prove the incompatibility of the inclusion of the Bank in the list of Purge Ordinance and that the former officers of the Bank will be released of purge from the standpoint of not only justice but also equity.

The true nature of the Overseas Funds Bank can be characterized as follows:

- (1) The Bank was not a bank in the ordinary sense. It was only a part of the Japanese governmental mechanism of budgetary accounting, being actually a book of account entered in and kept by some officials of the Ministry of Finance.

In other words, it was a mere technical device used for a purely administrative purpose of eliminating the difficulties that would technically puzzle the compilation and



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execution of the government budget under such circumstances as to continue to peg the exchange rate at a certain fixed point in spite of the sharp rise of commodity prices in China and Southern Areas.

- ✓
- (2) As you can logically infer from the above the Bank did not have even a regular officer or employee of its own. As shown in the Annexed Tables Nos. 1 & 2, the book-keeping and some necessary affairs were assigned to a few government officials as a part of their work just because they happened to be in the section in charge of such affairs in the Ministry of Finance.

Thus, the office of the Bank was not actual but imaginary. In other words, the Ministry of Finance where the books of accounts were kept was the imaginary office of the Bank.

- X
- (3) The above means that the Overseas Funds Bank did not have any office building of its own. The imaginary office was situated in the Ministry of Finance, which was responsible for the compilation and execution of the government budget. It is needless to say that the expenses of the Bank were next to nothing.

- ✓
- (4) The fund of the Bank was invested solely by the Government, and the balance of the Bank's account belonged to the Government. In this respect, the nature of the Bank was of Governmental institutions.



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- (5) The management and operation of the Bank was, in fact, none other than an ordinary administrative operation of the government except that it was carried out in the name of the Overseas Funds Bank. The government officials who were, ex officio, in charge of the affairs of the Bank, were almost nominal in the sense that neither additional responsibility nor new work was, so to speak, placed upon them.
- (6) The officers of the Bank were also nominal existence. Non-governmental officers were only ornamental and they did not know the entries in the account books of the Bank. The service of the Government officials concerned of the Ministry of Finance were a part of the duties they had to perform ex officio. Naturally, there had never been held any meeting of the Bank's officers in connection with the management and operation of the Bank affairs, for there occurred no such necessity in view of the technical nature of the Bank, namely, the bookkeeping. It was also quite natural that no remuneration was paid to the officers of the Bank.

For your reference, we must make some comparison of the Overseas Funds Bank with the United Funds Bank, which was removed from the list of Purge Ordinance in February, 1943, and the Trade Corporation, which was not listed in the Purge Ordinance.

The United Funds Bank was identical with the Overseas Funds Bank in the fact that their existence was nominal and imaginary, for they were only a system of book-keeping. However, in this comparison special attention must be paid to the fact that the Overseas Funds Bank was much more mechanical and



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passive in its operation and it did not have any discretionary power (Annexed Table No. 1 and Annexed Paper No. 1).

The Trade Corporation was an actual middle man in the trade of commodities with China and Southern Areas, adjusting the unnatural economic phases caused by the pegging of the exchange rate at a certain point. On the contrary, the Overseas Funds Bank had nothing to do with trade of commodities with the occupied areas, being only an internal accounting system to adjust the budgetary transactions.

The above comparison can be sufficient to justify the submission of this petition for the removal of the Overseas Funds Bank from the list of Purge Ordinance, especially in the light of the principle of equity.

Speaking a little more in detail of the Overseas Funds Bank, we must, firstly, mention that the existence of this nominal Bank was for such short period that it was established in February, 1945, and closed in September of the same year. As it was the last stage of the Pacific war and the unfavourable outcome of the war was already apparent, the Bank had no opportunity to perform its function, nominal as it was.

Secondly, the Overseas Funds <sup>BANK</sup> Law upon which the Overseas Funds Bank was based was elaborate in appearance, but, in reality, it contained nothing substantial and autonomous, being extremely passive and nominal.



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Thirdly, the Law provides that the Bank was a special corporation under the name of the "Overseas Funds Bank", whose primary object was to raise and operate overseas funds, but, in reality, there was no occasion on which the Bank raised and operated any overseas funds. The Bank was, as stated before, not a financial organization in the proper sense.

Fourthly, the Bank was simply a technical system of accounting and book-keeping. In other words, it was a governmental special account designed to coordinate the discrepancies in budgeting and accounting, caused by such unnatural economic situation that, regardless of the aggravated inflation and steep rise of commodity prices - the sharp fall of money-value, the exchange rate was kept pegged at a fixed point without being revised properly from time to time because of political, diplomatic and military considerations. After all, the operation of this nominal Bank was a sort of usual governmental function, and the Bank is, correctly speaking, a variation of governmental processes.

(Note 1.) The exchange rate had to be kept pegged at a fixed point from such considerations as the political and military relations with the people in the occupied areas and others, because a sharp fall of exchange rate in China and Southern areas would indicate the aggravation of inflation and economic exhaustion in the occupied areas, disclosing the internal defects of those areas and the inefficiency of the occupation policy.



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(Note 2) The accounting technique of adjustment used by the Overseas Funds Bank may be summarized as follows:

Assume that the rise of commodity prices in China during the coming fiscal period, e.g., a quarter of a year, is expected to be about twenty times. Then, the government prearranges the so-called adjustment rate, namely, the ratio of adjustment fund to the amount appropriated in the government budget, for instance, at 19 to 1. The Overseas Funds Bank had no power to participate in the determination of the adjustment rate. Suppose the expenditures amounting to 2 billion yen were needed in China. Then, the accounting officer in the field receives 2 billion yen from the agent of the Bank of Japan in order to pay the expenses. This accounting officer knows only the fact that he received 2 billion yen from the Japanese financial institution in the field which is agent of the Bank of Japan, and that he disbursed the amount, keeping the entries in his book of accounts as such. So far as the financial mechanism in the field is concerned, the Overseas Funds Bank borrows 2 billion yen from the Japanese financial institutions in the field and delivers the amount to the agent of the Bank of Japan, from which the accounting officer in the field draws 2 billion yen according to the disbursement order dispatched by the government in Tokyo.

As a counterpart of the financial mechanism in the field, the following bookkeeping was effected in Tokyo. Firstly, the Overseas Funds Bank receives a deposit of 2 billion yen from the Japanese financial institutions in the field. Secondly, the



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Overseas Funds Bank delivers one hundred million yen to the Bank of Japan as a loan to the Government, which disburses the money as an amount appropriated in the budget. Thirdly, the Overseas Funds Bank transfers one billion nine hundred million yen to the account of the accounting officer in the field, who is listed in fictitious mechanism of accounting as a sub-agent of the Overseas Funds Bank in the field, (This fiction of being a sub-agent of the Overseas Funds Bank is not known to the accounting officer in the field by any means.) This money is disbursed as an adjustment fund, which is entered in the account book of the Overseas Funds Bank as an adjustment expenditure. This expenditure was eventually to be settled in a proper way by the Government. Fourthly, in this way the accounting officer in the field could use 2 billion yen in order to meet the rising commodity prices.

In spite of the complicated appearance of the above mechanism, the actual process was very simple, for the Japanese financial institution in the field was agent of both the Overseas Funds Bank and the Bank of Japan, and the necessary procedure was only the entries in the books of account.

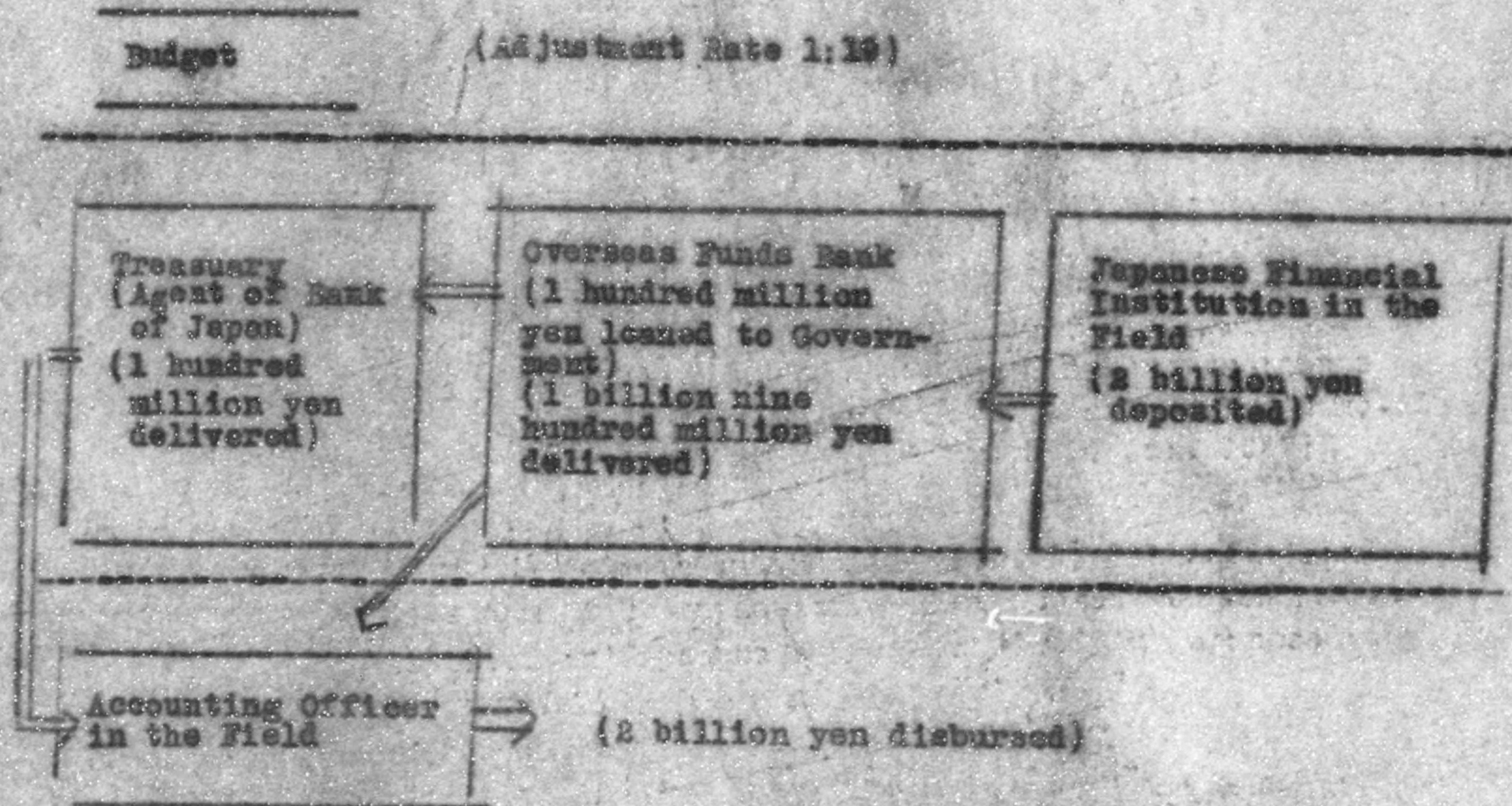
The following diagram illustrates the above mechanism.



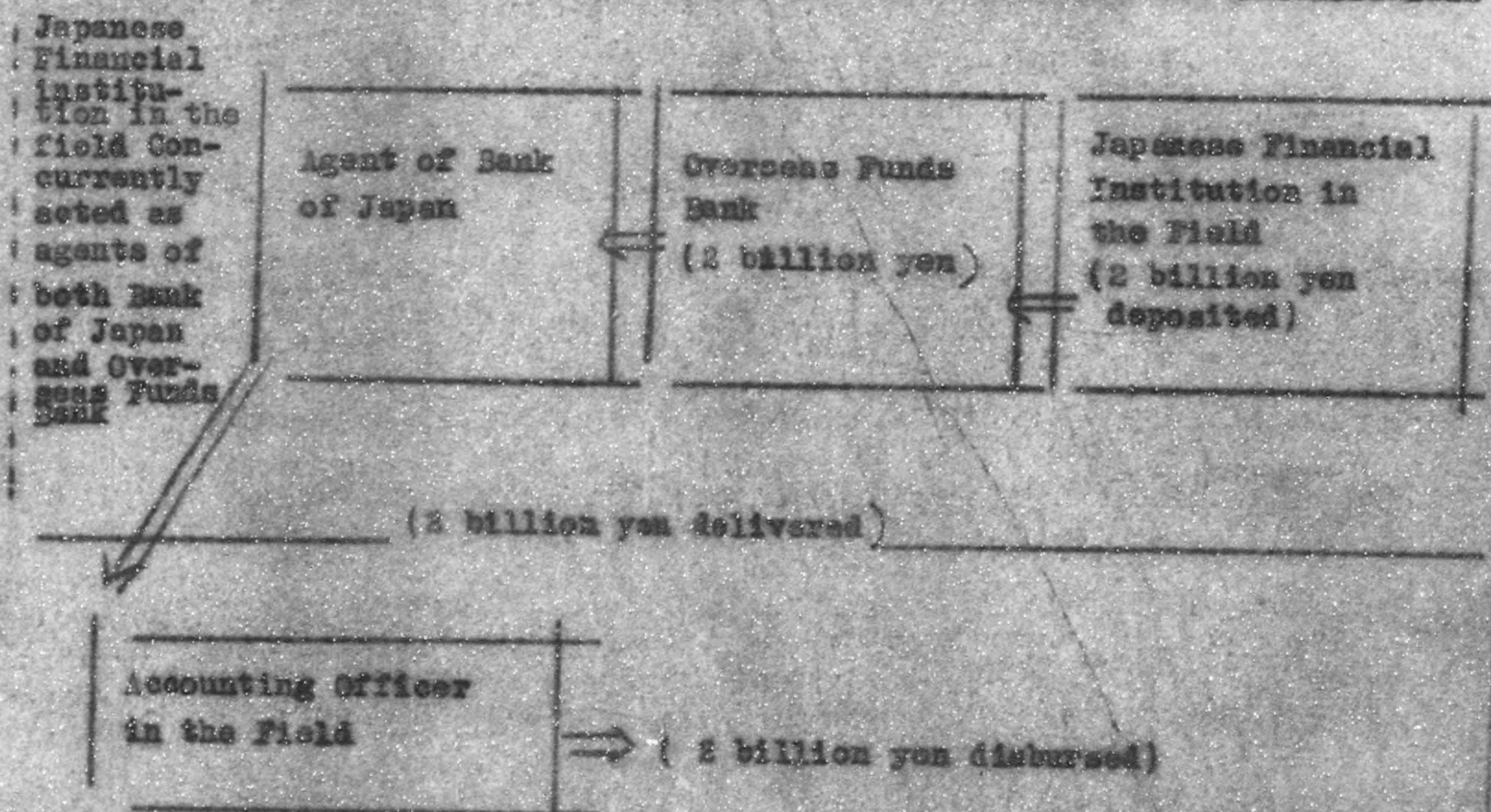
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Annexed Diagram

Mechanism  
in Tokyo



Mechanism  
in the  
field





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Annexed Paper No. 1

Comparison of the United Funds Bank  
with the Overseas Funds Bank

1. The extent of the United Funds Bank bears a remarkable resemblance to that of the Overseas Funds Bank.
  - (1) That it has no full-time officers or employees.
  - (2) That it has not independent business office.
  - (3) That it is only an existence on paper.
  
2. The two Banks existed for such extremely short periods as follows:
  - (1) United Funds Bank. From 12 May 1945 To 30 Sept. 1945.
  - (2) Overseas Funds Bank. From 13 Feb. 1945 To 30 Sept. 1945.
  
3. Regarding the purposes of their establishment:
  - (1) The United Funds Bank was established as a system to put into effect the monetary and financial policy of the Bank of Japan so that the inflationary trend could be checked by coordinating the financial demands of financial institutions and by controlling the increase of loans of the Bank of Japan. Thus, the United Funds Bank could be regarded as the variation of one of the functions of the Bank of Japan.
  - (2) Although it is provided in the law that the purpose of the Overseas Funds Bank was to raise and operate overseas funds, the Bank was actually the variation of one of the governmental functions to administer the budgetary accounting, intervening between the government and the financial institutions.
  
4. As the United Funds Bank was a domestic financial institution, so was the Overseas Funds Bank contrary to its name. The Overseas Funds Bank was never engaged in the "raising and employment" of "Overseas funds."



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It was, in reality, a technical system to take care of accounting and bookkeeping in the homeland.

5. The substantial differences in business of the two Banks were as follows:

(1) The United Funds Bank had a discretionary power to make loans to financial institutions acting independently and positively at its own judgement and performed its function of supplying funds to munition industries.

(2) On the contrary, the Overseas Funds Bank did not have any scope for discretion, for its deposits and loans were created and settled automatically according to the amount of expenditures in the field and the adjustment rate determined by the government, thus functioning as a mere accounting passage.

6. Attached is a comparison table of the United Funds Bank and the Overseas Funds Bank.



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Annexed Table No. 1

Comparison Table of United Funds Bank and  
Overseas Funds Bank

	United Funds Bank	Overseas Funds Bank
(1) Statutes on which the banks are based	Banking Law Ordinary bank (joint-stock company)	Overseas Funds Bank Law Special juridical person (in fact, it is not a financial institution)
(2) Established	12 May, 1945 (business opened on 15 May 1945)	13 Feb, 1945
Closed	30 Sept., 1945	30 Sept., 1945
(3) Purpose	Agent to practise the Bank of Japan's monetary and financial policy to adjust the financial demands among financial institutions with the object to control the Bank of Japan's loans in order to prevent inflation	Raising and employment of overseas funds (Art. 1 of the Law)  In fact, a variation of a governmental organ to act as a medium between financial institutions and the government to administer the budgetary accounting.
(4) Capital	50 million yen (100 yen per share, one half paid-up) Shareholders  Bank of Japan (30%) 21 leading Financial Institutions (20%)	50 million yen Entire amount invested by Govt.
(5) <sup>govt</sup> Set-up (a) Officers:	Chairman of the Board - Vice-Governor of Bank of Japan  Other officers:- officers and employees of Bank of Japan, National Financial Control Association, and other financial institutions	President - Vice-Minister of Finance - Directors - Chiefs of the Budget Bureau and Foreign and Overseas Funds Bureau, and 4 non-governmental persons. Auditors:- non-governmental persons
Employees:	Employees of the Bank of Japan (concurrently held)	Employees:- Employees of Ministry of Finance



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(all the above-indicated personnel receive no remuneration)

(all the above-indicated personnel receive no remuneration)

(b) Business office

Main office:-  
Located in main office of Bank of Japan

Main office:- Located in Ministry of Finance

Branch offices:-  
Located in branch offices of Bank of Japan (25 cities)

Agents:-  
Overseas exchange banks

(c) Business

(x) Absorption of money;  
Local banks, Central Co-operative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry, trust companies, life insurance companies, People's Bank, etc.

(x) Deposits;  
Exchange banks

(y) Employment of Funds;  
(a) Loans to financial institutions (funds for munition industries)

(y) Loans;  
Loans to government

(b) Other loans (to important enterprises of public nature)  
Central Food Corporation, Japan Fertilizer Co. Ltd., Iron and Steel Control Association, Industrial Equipment Corporation, Japan Securities Exchange, etc.

(c) Subscribing, underwriting and trading in corporate securities

(z) Acceptance of obligations (deposits of domestic business offices of overseas banks)



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(7) Accounting  
(Relation to the  
Treasury)

Object lies in the  
balance between income  
and outgo, and not in  
profit. No dividends  
paid to shareholders.

Surplus income paid to  
Treasury. Losses borne  
by Treasury.

(8) Relative to Directive  
on Purge from Public  
Service

Designation

Cabinet Ordinance,  
Home Ministry Ordinance  
No. 1, Annexed Table No.1  
Par. 5 (4 Jan. 1947)

Cabinet Ordinance,  
Home Ministry Ordinance  
No. 1, Annexed Table No. 1  
Par. 5 (4 Jan. 1947)

(Par. 3) "Financial and  
Development Organizations  
involved in Japanese  
Expansion"

(Par. 3) "Financial and  
Development Organizations  
involved in Japanese  
Expansion"

Release

Released by Cabinet  
Order No. 52, Prime  
Minister's Office  
Ordinance No. 11,  
(9 Feb. 1948)

Release desired



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Annexed Table No. 2.

President, Directors and Auditor of Overseas Funds Bank

President		Director		Director		Auditor	
Name	Term of Office in Bank	Name	Term of Office in Bank	Name	Term of Office in Bank	Name	Term of Office in Bank
Vice-minister MATSUKUMA Hideo	From 13 Feb. 1945 To 23 Feb. 1945	Director of Budget Bureau UKI Kashiro	From 13 Feb. 1945 To 15 Apr. 1945	Vice-President of Bank of Korea HOSHINO Kiyoji	From 13 Feb. 1945 To 30 Sept. 1945	Auditor of Bank of Japan TSUCHIYA Koji	From 13 Feb. 1945 To 30 Sept. 1945
- do - TANAKA Yutaka	From 23 Feb. 1945 To 13 Apr. 1945	- do - NAKAMURA Tateki	From 13 Apr. 1945 To 30 Sept. 1945	Vice-Governor of Southern Area Development Bank TAKI Hisaburo	From 13 Feb. 1945 To 30 Sept. 1945	Vice-President and Director of Bank of Taiwan MITSUHASHI Heitaro	From 13 Feb. 1945 To 30 Sept. 1945
- do - YAMAGIWA Masamichi	From 13 Apr. 1945 To 30 Sept. 1945	Director of Foreign and Overseas Funds Bureau KUBO Banzo	From 13 Feb. 1945 To 30 Sept. 1945				
		Vice-President of Yokohama Specie Bank ASARA Shinsaku	From 13 Feb. 1945 To 30 Sept. 1945				
		- do - YANAGIDA Seijiro	From 13 Feb. 1945 To 30 Sept. 1945				



28 April 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAJOR NAPIER

SUBJECT : Purgees Connected with Overseas Funds Bank (GAISHI GINKO)

1. Listed are names of purgees connected with Overseas Funds Bank with positions formerly held in said bank and other purgeable positions formerly held by these persons.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Overseas Funds Bank Position</u>	<u>Other Purgeable Positions</u>
MATSUKUMA, Hideo	President 13 Feb. - 23 Feb. 45	Oriental Development Company Vice-President, Mar 45 - Oct. 45
TANAKA, Yutaka	President 23 Feb. - 15 Apr. 45	None
YAMAGIWA, Masamichi	President 13 Apr. - 30 Sep. 45	None
UEKI, Koshiro	Director 13 Feb. - 13 Apr. 45	None
NAKAMURA, Tataki	Director 13 Apr. - 30 Sep. 45	None
KUBO, Bunzo	Director 13 Feb. - 30 Sep. 45	None
ASADA, Shinsaku	Director 13 Feb. - 30 Sep. 45	Yokohama Specie Bank - Director, 42 - 45. Vice-President, 45. Dairen Branch Manager, 36 - 38. Shanghai Branch Manager, 38 - 39.
YANAGIDA, Seijiro	Director 13 Feb. - 30 Sep. 45	Yokohama Specie Bank, June - Oct. 45.
HOSHINO, Kiyoji	Director 13 Feb. - 30 Sep. 45	Bank of Chosen - Director, 36 - 45
TAKEI, Risaburo	Director 13 Feb. - 30 Sep. 45	Southern Development Bank, Vice-President, 42 - 45
TSUCHIYA, Koji (deceased)	Auditor 13 Feb. - 30 Sep. 45	None
MOTOHASHI, Heitaro (Ryutaro)	Auditor 13 Feb. - 30 Sep. 45	Bank of Taiwan - Director, 39 - 44. Vice-President, 44 - 45.



2. Of these 12 individuals Prime Minister YOSHIDA recommended YANAGITA (YANAGIDA), Seijiro for finance portfolio. (Source: Jiji Press, dated 5 February 1949).

Although other purgees were recommended for above position, such recommendation by YOSHIDA did not include the names listed above.

M. UCHIYAMA



27 April 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAJOR NAPIER

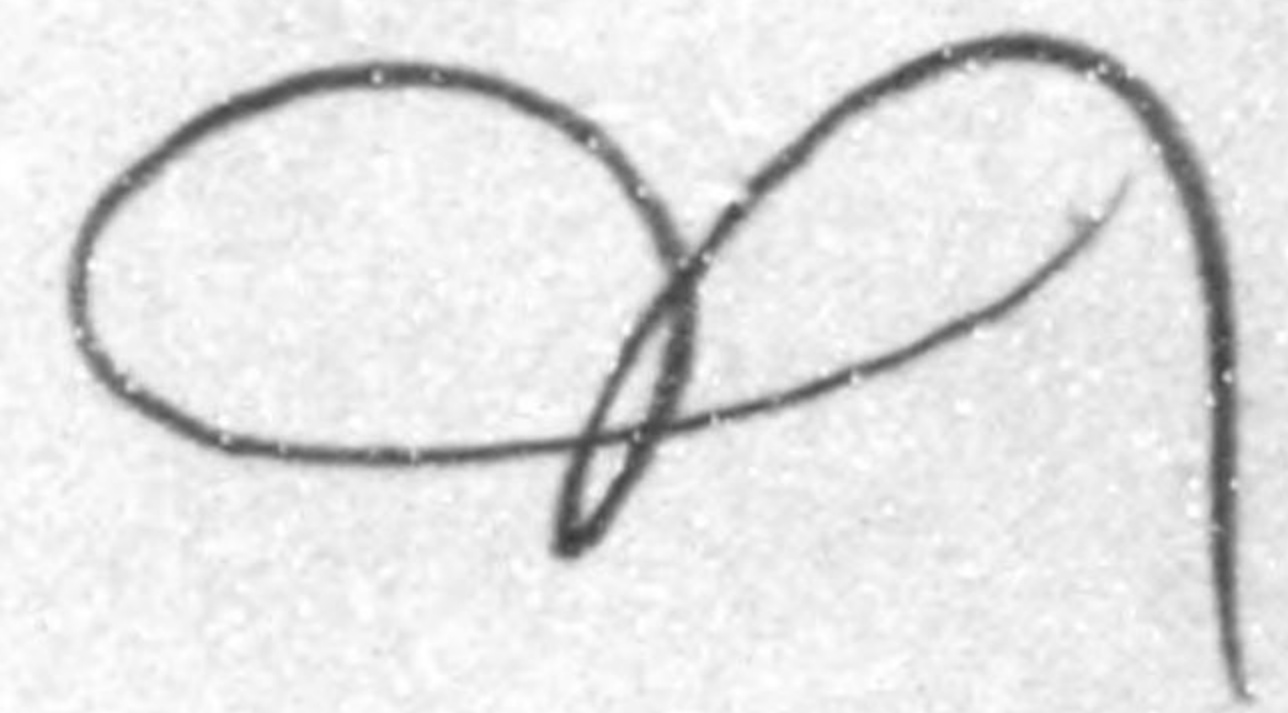
SUBJECT : Data on Purgees connected with the Overseas Funds Bank

Attached herewith are available information on file of individuals connected with the Overseas Funds Bank.

UCHIYAMA

Monkey -

1. How many have other reasons for purge +
2. which have been recently recommended for important projects by press  
① by Yoshida ② in press





Gaishi Kinko

(E13) (Overseas Funds Bank)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Tenure of Office</u>	<u>Date of Final Designation</u>
- MATSUKUMA, Hideo	Chairman	Feb. 45 - Feb. 45	Sept. 22, 47
TANAKA, Yutaka	Chairman	Feb. 45 - Apr. 45	Sept. 13, 46
- YAMAGIWA, Masamichi	Chairman	Apr. 45 - Sept. 45	Aug. 24, 46
- UEKI, Koshiro	Dir.	Feb. 45 - Apr. 45	Aug. 24, 46
- ASADA, Shinsaku	Dir.	Feb. 45 - Sept. 45	Sept. 6, 46
- KUBO, Bunzo	Dir.	Feb. 45 - Sept. 45	Aug. 24, 46
- NAKAMURA, Takeki	Dir.	Apr. 45 - Sept. 45	Aug. 24, 46
- YANAGIDA, Seijiro	Dir.	Feb. 45 - Sept. 45	Sept. 13, 46
- HOSHINO, Kiyoji	Dir.	Feb. 45 - Sept. 45	Sept. 23, 47
- TAKEI, Risaburo	Dir.	Feb. 45 - Sept. 45	Sept. 22, 47
- TSUCHIYA, Koji	Aud.	Feb. 45 - Sept. 45	Sept. 13, 46
- MOTOHASHI, Hyotaro	Aud.	Feb. 45 - Sept. 45	Sept. 22, 47



TANAKA, Yutaka

April 1923 - Appointed subordinate official of the Ministry of Finance (Assistance in business relating to supervision of banks)

December 1924 - Appointed Tax Surveyor (the 7th rank of "Kotokan", later promoted to the 4th rank of the same)

January 1932 - Appointed "Jimukan" of the Revenue Superintending Office (the 4th rank of "Kotokan") (held the post of Head of a revenue office and at the same handled business relating to the indirect tax in capacity as Manager of Indirect Tax Department)

December 1932 - Appointed Bank Inspector (the 4th rank of "Kotokan") (Business relating to bank inspection)

May 1933 - Appointed "Jimukan" of the Ministry of Finance (the 4th rank of "Kotokan", later promoted to the 3rd rank of the same) (Business relating to taxation)

April 1937 - Appointed official "Shokikan" of the Ministry of Finance (the 3rd rank of higher civil service) (Business relating to taxation)

January 1941 - Appointed Director of the Revenue Superintending Office) (the 2nd rank of higher civil service) (Supervision of business relating to taxation)

December 1941 - Appointed Manager of Company Department of the Ministry of Finance (the 2nd rank of higher civil service) (Business relating to industrial funds)

November 1942 - Appointed Director of Financial Board of the Ministry of Finance (the 2nd rank of higher civil service, later promoted to the 1st rank of the same)

March 1944 - Appointed Director of the Board of Revenue of the Ministry of Finance (the 1st rank of "Kotokan") (Business relating to home taxes, tariffs)

February 1945 - Appointed Vice-Minister of Finance (the 1st rank of "Kotokan") (Assistance to the Minister of Finance in his duties)

February 1945 - Chairman of Executive Committee of Overseas Bank

April 1945 - Resigned the above post

September 1945 - Appointed Vice-Governor of the Hypothec Bank of Japan (Assistance to the Governor of the same Bank and management of business)

March 1946 - Resigned the same post



27 April 1949

YAMAGIWA, Masamichi, formerly Director of Foreign Credit Bank, designated as purgee on 24 August 1946, former Finance Vice Minister.

TANAKA, Yutaka, formerly Director of the Foreign Credit Bank, designated as purgee on 13 September 1946.

Director OGURI, Ginzo of Investigations Department, Finance Ministry during August to October 1946 held meetings once weekly with the above individuals and others including SAKOMIZU, Hisatune (Ex Cabinet Chief Secretary), for the purpose of expressing views on the "formula of reconstruction of national economy of postwar Japan".

The above individuals also received Investigations Department's monthly research bulletins, monthly statistics of finance and economy, and special report on finance to be studied in connection with the weekly discussion meetings.

YAMAGIWA through OGURI joined the Political and Economic Research Society (SEIJI KEIZAI SHOSA KAI) sponsored by the Investigations Department.



26 April 1949

YANAGITA, Seijiro

Profession, Employment and Military Service:

Jan. 1, 1931 - "Chosayaku", Business Dept. of Bank of Japan.  
Nov. 15, 1933 - Manager, Kyoto Branch, Bank of Japan.  
Aug. 20, 1935 - Manager, Kobe Branch, Bank of Japan.  
July 6, 1936 - Representative, Bank of Japan in London.  
Dec. 16, 1939 - Chief, Foreign Dept. of Bank of Japan.  
Mar. 8, 1940 - Concurrently, Secretary, Foreign exchange Control Committee.  
Oct. 28, 1940 - Concurrently Member Committee of Planning Board.  
Feb. 21, 1942 - Concurrently Secretary, Investigation Committee for Construction of Greater East Asia.  
May 1, 1942 - Director, Bank of Japan, Chief, Foreign Dept (Commissioned)  
Jun. 24, 1942 - Concurrently, Member, Central Commission on Fixing Prices.  
Oct. 19, 1942 - Concurrently, Member, Investigation Committee of National Financial Control Association.  
Apr. 21, 1943 - Concurrently, Secretary, Committee on Disposal of Foreign Bonds.  
May 12, 1943 - Concurrently, Advisor, Foreign Funds Bureau, Ministry of Finance.  
Oct. 29, 1943, - Concurrently, Advisor, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.  
Apr. 12, 1944 - Concurrently, Director, Provincial Banks Control Association.  
Apr. 14, 1944 - Concurrently, Director, Savings Banks Control Association.  
Apr. 14, 1944 - Concurrently, Extraordinary Membr, Central Commission on Fixing Prices.  
Aug. 17, 1944 - Concurrently, Member, First Committee, Researches Mobilization Hdqts.  
Dec. 14, 1944 - Concurrently, Advisor, General Planning Bureau.  
Feb. 13, 1945, Concurrently, Director, Overseas Funds Bank.  
Apr. 27, 1945 - Concurrently, Member, Investigation Committee on Wartime Control Legislation.  
May 23, 1945 - Concurrently, Director, National Financial Control Association.  
Jun. 11, 1945 - Concurrently, Vice-president, Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd.  
Jun. 23, 1945 - Chief Economic Research Dept., Bank of Japan.  
Oct. 13, 1945, - Vice-Governor, Bank of Japan.  
Oct. 13, 1945 - Concurrently, Vice-chairman, Committee of Postwar Currency Policies.  
Oct. 20, 1945 - Concurrently, Member, Committee for Enterprise Adjustment Funds.  
Dec. 1, 1945 - Concurrently, Member, Financial System Investigation Commission.  
Dec. 13, 1945 - Concurrently, Member, Commission for Currency Manufacture.

Clubs and Societies:

Member of: Hodogaya Golf Club - 1925  
Kyoto Rotary Club - Nov. 1933 to Aug. 1935  
Kyoto Bankers Club - " " " "  
Kobe Rotary Club - Aug. 1935 to Jul. 1936  
Kobe Bankers Club - " " " "  
Tokyo Bankers Club - 1939  
Financial Investigation Society - 1943  
(Kinyu Gakkai)  
Standing-Director: Financial Investigation Society - 1943 to 1946  
(Kinyu Gakkai)



27 April 1949

YANAGIDA, Seijiro, former President of Bank of Japan

Source: (Who's Who)

1. Born in 1893 in Tochigi Prefecture.
2. Graduated from the Economic Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1917, after which he joined the Bank of Japan and served as President of the Kyoto and Kobe Branch of the bank.
3. Other offices: Supervisor, London Branch, Head of Foreign Postal Money Orders Bureau of the main office, Director of Foreign Affairs Bureau, Bank of Japan (May 1942).



26 April 1949

TSUCHIYA, Koji

- Jan. 1931 - Secretary (Shokikan), Government Printing Bureau (Chief, General Affairs Section - Higher Official (Kotokan) 3rd grad).  
Concurrently judge, court of Administrative Litigation (Higher official 3rd grad).
- 21 Dec. 1931 - Councillor, Bureau of Legislation (Higher official 2nd grade).
- 24 Apr. 1936 - Chief, Government Printing Bureau (Higher official 2nd grade).
- 1 Nov. 1943 - Relieved of Chief of Government Printing Bureau (Higher official 1st grade)
- 4 Jul. 1944 - Appointed Auditor, Bank of Japan.
- 13 Feb. 1945 - Auditor, Overseas Funds Bank.
- Government Posts held prior to January 1, 1931:
- 9 Jun. 1916 - Clerk, Colonization Division, Hokkaido Prefectural Office (Hokkaidocho).
- 7 Oct. 1918 - Secretary, Hokkaidocho (Higher Official 7th grade).  
Chief, Civil Engineering Section.  
Chief, Road Section, Civil Engineering Division.
- 5 May 1922 - Secretary, Hiroshima Prefecture (Higher Official 6th grade).  
Chief, Agricultural Section, Interior Affairs Division.  
Chief, Local Affairs Section.
- 5 May 1926 - Secretary (Shokikan), Hiroshima Prefecture (Higher Official 4th grade, School Inspector, Chief, School Affairs Division).
- 5 Aug. 1927 - Shokikan, Ishikawa Prefecture (Higher Official 4th grade).  
Chief, Police Affairs Division.
- 17 May 1927 - Shokikan, Nagano Prefecture (Higher Official 4th grade).  
Chief, Police Affairs Division.
- 30 May 1928 - Shokikan, Government Printing Bureau (Higher Official 3rd grade).  
Chief, General Affairs Division.
- 17 Sept 1928 - Concurrently Shokikan, Home Ministry (Attached to Police Bureau)
- 10 May 1930 - Relieved of Shokikan, Home Ministry.
- 9 May 1930 - Concurrently Judge, Court of Administrative Litigation.



ASADA Shinsaku

Assistant Manager of the Kobe Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank  
Manager of the Sydney Branch of the same bank  
Manager of the Dairen Branch of the same bank  
Manager of the Shanghai Branch of the same bank  
Acting Manager of the Hangkow Branch of the same bank  
Manager of the Osaka Branch of the same bank  
Director of the same bank  
Vice President of the same bank  
Trustee of the World Economic Research Society  
Director (Non commission) of the Franco-Japanese Bank  
Councillor of the Foreign Fund Bureau of the Ministry of Finance  
Member of the Committee of the Foreign Bond Affairs  
Director (Non commission) of the Bank of the Foreign Fund  
Member of the Committee of the Payment Abroad  
Director (Non commission) of the Japan Raw Silk Control Co. Ltd.  
Director of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Sydney  
President of the Japanese Association in Sydney  
Director of the Dairen Chamber of Commerce and Industry  
Director of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and Industry

MR. NORIYASU ASADA (Father's) Positions Held:

Lord-In-Waiting in the Hall of the Golden Pheasant  
Member of the House of Peers  
Director of the Japan Red Cross Society  
Member of the Saiwai Club (Social Club)  
Member of the Nippon Club (Social Club)  
Member of the Kojunsha Club (Social Club)  
Member of the Latin American Society  
Member of the Japan-American Society



27 April 1949

UEKI, Koshiro (Kojiro), Director of Budget Bureau, designated as purgee on 24 August 1946, former Chief of Monopolization Board.

NAKAMURA, Tateki, Vice Governor of Southern Areas Development Bank, designated as purgee on 24 August 1946, former Director of the Bureau of Calculation, Ministry of Finance.

KUBO, Bunzo, Director of Foreign and Overseas Funds Bureau, designated as purgee on 24 August 1946, former Chief of Bank Board of Finance Ministry.



MATSUKUWA, Hideo

1. Chairman of Overseas Funds Bank.
2. Vice President of Oreiental Development Co.

HOSHINO, Kiyoji

1. Director of Overseas Funds Bank.
2. Director, Vice-President, Bank of Chosen.

TAKEI, Risaburo

1. Director of Overseas Funds Bank.
2. Vice-President of Southern Development Bank.

MOTOHASHI, Heitaro (Hyotaro)

1. Auditor, Overseas Fund Bank
2. Director and Vice-President of Bank of Taiwan