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

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

(1) Box no. 2058

(2) Folder title/number: (15)
Appeals Board Book III 600.2

(3) Date: Mar. 1948 - May 1948

(4) Subject:

| Classification | Type of record |
|---|---|
| 340 | C |

(5) Item description and comment:

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

# I N D E X


50. Report on Examination of Appeal - YAGI, Kokichi . . . .19 May '48
51. Report on Examination of Appeal - KINOSHITA, Tojiro . . . . . 19 May '48
52. Report on Examination of Appeal - SUGISHIMA, Teijiro . . . . . .19 May '48
53. Report on Examination of Appeal - AKAO, Yoshio . . . 19 May '48
54. Report on Examination of Appeal - TAKASHIMA, Masae . . . . . 19 May '48
55. Report on Examination of Appeal - MEGURO, Shiro . . . .19 May '48
56. Report on Examination of Appeal - SUGIHARA, Arata . . 19 May '48
57. Report on Examination of Appeal - OGURI, Ko . . . . . 19 May '48
58. Report on Examination of Appeal - SASAKI, Mosaku . . . .19 May '48
59. Report on Examination of Appeal - NORIGAMI, Kiichiro . . . . . .19 May '48
59a Result of examination of Appeal Board . . . . . 20 May '48

60. Report on Examination of Appeal - NARAHASHI, Wataru / . . . . . 21 May '48
61. Report on Examination of Appeal - OOIWA, Makoto . . . . . 21 May '48
62. Report on Examination of Appeal - KIKYO, Riichi . . . . . 21 May '48
63. Report on Examination of Appeal - KANAZASHI, Eiichi . . . . . 21 May '48
64. Report on Examination of Appeal - JOMORI, Shozo . . . . . 21 May '48
65. Report on Examination of Appeal - HOKOYO, Terashi . . . . . 26 May '48

66. Report on Examination of Appeal - TOKUNE, Yoshio . . . . . 27 May '48
67. Report on Examination of Appeal - KOBAYASHI, Tokuichi . . . . 27 May '48
68. Report on Examination of Appeal - IGARASHI, Takeo . . . . . .27 May '48
69. Report on Examination of Appeal - MATSUNO, Seiko . . . . . 27 May '48

69a List of non-rescission cases / . . . . . 28 May '48
70. Report on Examination of Appeal - KITAMURA, Kojiro . . . . . .28 May '48
71. Report on Examination of Appeal - ONO, Nagao . . . . . .28 May '48
72. Report on Examination of Appeal - INOUE, Kichijiro . . . . . .28 May '48
73. Report on Examination of Appeal - SUZUKI, Mampei . . . . . .28 May '48
74. Report on Examination Of Appeal - SANO, Zensaku . . . . . 28 May '48
75. Report on Examination of Appeal - NOZAKI, Ryushichi . . . . . 28 May '48
76. Report on Examination of Appeal - ISHIYAMA, Kenkichi . . . . . .28 May '48
77. Report on Examination of Appeal - NIWA, Yasujiro . . . . . .28 May '48
78. Report on Examination of Appeal - FUJIOKA, Junkichi . . . . . 28 May '48
79. **28 May 1948 Govt. News - Number 35 . . . . . 28 May '48**
80. **Report on Examination of Appeal - SHISHIDO, Takeo . . . . . 31 May '48**
81. **Report on Examination of Appeal - HARADA, Katsumi . . . . . 1 June '48**
82. **Report on Examination of Appeal - FUWA, Suketoshi . . . . . 31 May '48**
83. **List of Appellants Classified in Category (To Major Napier, GS, GHQ, from K. Yoshida, Chief Secy of Appeal Board- Classified alphabetically in each category . . . . . 31 May '48)Submitted**
84. Report on Examination of Appeal - TASHIRO, Shigeki . . . . . 19 May '48)Late for
85. Report on Examination of Appeal - ISHIDA, Tsuyoshi . . . . . 19 May '48)Filing-
86. Report on Examination of Appeal - SHIGEMASA, Seichi . . . . 19 May '48)
87. Report on Examination of Appeal - SHIMUZU, Yoshichiro . . . 19 May '48) (Kris)
88. Report on Examination of Appeal - HARA, Motosuke . . . . . 19 May '48)
89. Report on Examination of Appeal - MIYASAWA, Taneo . . . . . 19 May '48)

# I N D E X


36. Report on Examination of Appeal - ABURANO,Choichi . . . 7 May 1948
37. Report on Examination of Appeal - AOYAMA,Toshichi . . . 7 May 1948
38. Report on Examination of Appeal - FUKUDA,Tadanous . . . 7 May 1948
39. Report on Examination of Appeal - KOMINE,Ryuta . . . . .7 May 1948

40. Report on Examination of Appeal - TAKIGUCHI,Takeo . . . 8 May 1948
41. Report on Examination of Appeal - SATO,Takeshi . . . . .8 May 1948
42. Report on Examination of Appeal - MORITANI,Yoshiki . . .8 May 1948
43. Report on Examination of Appeal - MAKINO,Kamejiro . . . 8 May 1948
43A. Report on Examination of Appeal - AKAO, Yoshio . . . . . 9 May 1948

44. Correction of the previous repents . . . . . 10 May 1948
44a. Report on Examination of Appeal - MIYAZAKI,Shokichi . . .10 May 1948

45. Report on Examination of Appeal - NAKAMURA, Masao . . . .11 May 1948
46. Report on Examination of Appeal - FUJIKAWA, Toru . . . . 11 May 1948

47. Report on Examination of Appeal - IWAI, Gen . . . . . .13 May 1948
48. Report on Examination of Appeal - IWAKAWA, Toru . . . . .13 May 1948

49. Report on Examination of Appeal - KUZUHARA, Hideichi . .14 May 1948

X - removed from folder.
New Appeal file

# I N D E X


23aa. List of non-recission cases - 108th Meeting . . . .22 April 1948
23. 107th Meeting of Appeal Board . . . . . 22 April 1948
24. 108th Meeting of Appeal Board . . . . . .22 A pril 1948

24a. List of reports . . . . . .23 April 1948
24b. Memo for the Record - Conference re Appeal Board with Mr.Yoshida . . . . . .23 April 1948

25. Memo for the Chief,GS - Procedure for Appeal from the Purge . . . . . 24 April 1948

26. Report on examination of Appeal - ICHIKAWA,Fusae . . . . . .2 6 April 1948
27. Report on examination of Appeal - NAGATA,Masaichi . . . . . 26 April 1948

28. Correction of the previous repents . . . . . 28 April 1948
29. Appeal case of Mr. YAMAMOTO . . . . . .28 April 1948

30. Memo for the Record - Conference Regarding Appeals Board . . . . . 28 April 1948
31. Memo for Chief,S.P.D. - Telephone conversation with Mr.Ota . . . . . 28 April 1948
31a. Memo for Chief,SPD - Telephone conversation with Mr. Miyagi, Chairman, Appeals board . . . . . .30 April 1948

32. List of Appellants (Temporary) . . . . . .1 May 1948

32a. Report on Examination of Appeal - KUROIWA,Keijiro...5 May 1948
33. Report on Examination of Appeal- KOBAYASHI,Kanae . . . . . .5 May 1948

34. 109th Meeting of Appeal Board . . . . . 6 May 1948
35. List of non-recission cases - 109th Meeting . . . .6 May 1948
35a Release cases classified by categories . . . . . .6 May 1948

# I N D E X


1. Time of Dissolution of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association . . .1 Apr. '48
2. 99th Meeting of Appeal Board . . . . . 1 Apr. '48
3. Report on Examination of Appeal - WASO, Fukuyoshi . . . . . .1 Apr. '48
4. Report on Examination of Appeal - ONO, Masaichi . . . . . .1 Apr. '48
5. List of Appeal Cases Disapproved at 99th Meeting . . . . . .5Apr. '48
6. 100th Meeting of Appeal Board . . . . . .5 Apr. '48
7. List of Appeal Cases Disapproved at 98th Meeting . . . . . .7 Apr. '48
8. Correction to previous notes . . . . . .8 Apr. '48
9. 101 Meeting of Appeal Board . . . . . 8 Apr. '48
10. 102 Meeting of Appeal Board . . . . . 8 Apr. '48
11. 103 Meeting of Appeal Board . . . . . 9 Apr. '48

12. List of non-recission cases - 100th Meeting. . . . . .12 Apr. '48

13. List of non-recission cases - 101 Meeting . . . . . .13 Apr. '48
14. Status of Appeal Board . . . . . 13 Apr. '48

15. List of Appeal cases Disapproved at 102nd Meeting. . . . . .14 Apr. '48

16. Report on Examination of Appeal - OSAWA, Yoshio . . . . . .15 Apr. '48

17. Report on Examination of Appeal - SHIOJI, Masaki . . . . . 16 Apr. '48

18. 104 Meeting of Appeal Board . . . . . 17 Apr. '48
19. 105 Meeting of Appeal Board . . . . . 17 Apr. '48
20. 106 Meeting of Appeal Board . . . . . 17 Apr. '48
21. List of non-rescission cases - 103 Meeting . . . . . 17 Apr. '48
22. Report on Examination of Appeal - INUKAI, Ken . . . . . 17 Apr. '48

22a. List of non*recission cases - 104th Meeting . . . . .20 Apr. '48
22b. List of non-recission cases - 105th Meeting . . . . .20 Apr. '48
22c. List of non-recission cases - 106th Meeting . . . . .20 Apr. '48
22d. List of non-recission cases - 107 th Meeting . . . .20 Apr. '48

File No. Appeal 64

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAY. 19.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

# REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

TO Public Service Qualifications Div. G. S., G. H. Q.

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: MIYASAWA, Taneo

2. Present Position: None
   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister
   March 31, 1947

4. Matters applicable: Parliamentary Vice-Minister of War
   Provisions applicable: 7 of 2 of List No. 1

5. Date of Appeal filed: June 15, 1947

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: March 26, 1948

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 119th Meeting
   Miyagi and 6 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: May 7, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc.: Witnesses None
   Testimonies 7
   Petitions None

DECLASSIFIED AUTHORITY NND 963052 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDS # 79-072

Reasons for decision in favor of the appellant, Taneo Miyasawa:

The Committee conducted throughgoing investigations into the facts and circumstances relating to the appellant and arrived at the conclusion that the designation by the Prime Minister of Miyasawa as purges on account of the Position (Parliamentary Vice Minister of War) he held is unjust and that, therefore, he should be declared qualified for Public offices. The reasons are as follows:

1) The facts contained in his petition (Vide the petition attached hereto)
2) The Committee is fully and firmly convinced that the appellant is a staunch liberal confirmed in his democratic conviction to which he remained true throughout his life with inflexible determination. Because

a) In November 1941, barely three weeks before the outbreak of the War, he addressed the plenary session of the House of Representatives which was debating the military appropriations and vigorously opposed the policy of agression in what became famous as his "anti-war" speech. This speech in which he warned the nation of the danger of expansionist policy and advocated a peaceful course for the country created a great sensation in and out of the Diet. The temper of the times having been such, he was severely criticized as a traitor to the cause of the fatherland. His chastisement was demanded by the House and he was forced to relinquish his seat which he had kept since 1930 without intermission.

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



This incident alone is sufficient, in the opinion of the Committee, to prove the integrity of his character if we remember the fact that few, if any, had the courage to oppose the powerful military.
Indeed, it was considered most dangerous and unwise - the height of folly - to criticize the fighting services.

b) Moreover, in the so-called Tojo election of 1942, the appellant stood for re-election without recommendation and lost it, due to an unprecedented oppression by the Tojo Government. He was also put in prison on a fabricated charge of violating the election law. (The charge was later cleared) Since then he has been chased into political wilderness.
It seems only too fair to rectify the wrongs he suffered and to compensate for the injustice so cruelly inflicted upon him. The Committee believes that an early redress of such injustice by the militarist will go a long way in inculcating the spirit of democracy on the nation at large who no doubt will welcome Miyasawa's return to public life.

c) The speech in question is by no means the solitary instance of his outspoken criticism of the adventurous policy. Since his return from a journey in 1938 to Europe and America he made a number of lectures deprecating the totalitarian system in opposition to a hasty commitment with the Axis Powers which he distrusted.

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



He always advocated friendship with the United States and Great Britain.

3) As for the position of Parliamentary Vice Minister which he held for a very brief period in 1939, the Committee regards it as insufficient to disqualify him for public offices. Because

a) He held that position only for four months.

b) The position was devoid of any real significance being merely an ornamental one. He was never allowed to participate in department deliberations, nor did he have any access to official papers. He remained a complete stranger in the War Ministry where his presence was tolerated at the most as a nuisance.

c) While his duties as parliamentary vice-minister were to serve as a liaison between the Diet and the War Ministry, the Diet was out of session during the four months' tenure of his office. Consequently, he did absolutely nothing as Parliamentary Vice Minister.

d) In view of the above, the Committee believes that he should not be purged by holding a sinecure office and that only for four short months.

P.S. The fact that he became later an ordinary member of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association does not, in the Opinion of the Committee, prejudice the appellant's good standing. War had already begun and the appellant's personal safety had to be considered, therefore, some of his friends forced membership in I.R.R.P.A. upon him as a measure of protection (though how

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NND # 775 012



far effective was another question) without obtaining his concent. In fact, he hardly knew of it and, of course, did not take any part in the activities of the Association to which he was a complete outsider.

K. Yoshida

Mr. Kenkichi Yoshida
Chief Secretary of the puplicoffice
Qualifi cations Appeal Board

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 795072

File N6. Appeal 63

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAY. 19.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

## REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

TO Public Service Qualifications Div. G. S., G. H. Q.

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: HARA, Motosuke

2. Present Position: None

Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister
March 31, 1948

4. Matters applicable: Government officials

Provisions applicable: 1 of 5 of 7 in List No. 1

5. Date of Appeal filed: March 31, 1948

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: April 1, 1948

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 119th Meeting
Miyagi and 6 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: May 7, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc.: Witnesses
Testimonies 6
Petitions

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

Reasons

The Prime Minister designated HARA Motosuke as coming under the purview of 5-1, 7 of Appendix I of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No.1, 1947, on the ground that he assumed the posts of the Chief of Thoughts Affairs Section, Planning Section, Education Section as well as Cultural Affairs Section of the Education Bureau of the Ministry of Education. But being dissatisfied with the designation, he has presented the present Appeal.

(1) The substance of the assertion of the appellant

The assertions of the appellant will be condensed into the following two points.

(a) The Education Bureau was not a government office that was in charge of controlling the thoughts, speech and public information.

(b) The appellant devoted himself to the cultural or social educational affairs which were apt to be neglected in war times during his term of office at the educational Bureau.

(2) The reasons on which the Appeal Board decided the release of the appellant.

The Appeal Board, on minutely considering the Appeal, testimonies, functional regulations of the Education Bureau, and other references, has concluded that the posts of section chiefs in the Education Bureau of the Ministry of

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

Education, in which the appellant has been in service, had almost nothing to do with the control and censorship on thoughts, speech, and public information. Besides, it has been recognized that the appellant is the owner of a liberalistic, moderate and impartial thoughts. The reasons of this recognition are as follows:

(a) The nature of the Education Bureau

In July 1937, the Thoughts Affairs Bureau was abolished, and the Education Bureau was newly established as the outer office of the Ministry of Education. In those days, the Ministries of Justice as well as Home Affairs respectively had already a complete organizations for thought control. Therefore, the Ministry of Education had neither authority nor necessity of controlling thoughts affairs. Rather, the principal object of the Education Bureau was to keep off the extremely right or left thoughts, and to develop the studies and cultures based on the impartial way of thinking. However, the Bureau was, in effect, powerless, as it had no authority to supervise schools directly nor had any organization to carry out its policy in the provinces.

(b) The days when the appellant was the Chief of Thoughts Affairs Section.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) MNDC # 710 072

The appellant was appointed the Chief of Thoughts Affairs Section in February 1940, but the Section had only twelve clerks and was not almost active. Besides, there was no grave thoughts problems during this term. Only the military authorities and extreme ultra-nationalists were demanding that the liberalistic professors of the universities be expelled, yet the appellant would not obey, struggling bravely against them. The appellant, being unable to bear this post of the Chief of the Thoughts Affairs Section for its being disagreeable to his idea and character, resigned from the post after only two months' term of office.

(c) The days when the appellant was the Chief of Planning Section.

The Planning Section had only seventeen clerks. It was a small section, having general affairs concerning the estimates, personnel affairs, liaison with Diet, etc. as its main business.

(d) The days when the appellant was the Chief of the Education Section.

By the reorganization in November 1943, the Planning Section was renamed as the Education Section and came to handle the business relating to social educational affairs. The business of the Section was affairs concerning adult education, mothers' class, laborer education,

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

and the corporations related to social education.

(e) The days when the appellant was the Chief of the Cultural Affairs Section.

The appellant was assigned as the Chief of Cultural Affairs Section after one year's service in the Education-Section. This was due to the fact that culture administration was particularly oppressed by the military authorities and the Board of Information (Joho Kyoku), and high officials of the Ministry of Education thought that none but the appellant would be able to stand against them. Here, the most important problem which waited his attention was the question concerning the opening of the Art Exhibition of the Ministry of Education. The Appellant was quite eager to open the Art Exhibition and fought with every difficulty coming from all quarters. The military authorities often forced to construct underground factories of war industries, which had been to be removed owing to the war-time decentralization program, even ignoring those places of notes and historical interests, and natural monuments. The appellant, accompanied by the Director of the Bureau called upon the President of the Board of Aeronautical Munitions and made a strong protest. The military authorities, in consequence, agreed that they would keep off the places of notes and historical interests, or natural monuments

in constructing the war industrial factories. The appellant further proposed that the military authorities would see to that this policy be permeated to the local authorities.

(3) The Career and disposition of the appellant

(a) The appellant was born in the native place of Sontoku Ninomiya, agricultural saint, where the thought of virtue-respect, i.e. the thought that respects the moderate way, was prevalent, and the liberalistic idea was deeply engraved in his mind from his younger days.

In his school days, he mastered the sportsmanship as a champion of hurdle race. His elder sister is a pious christian and her husband is now in pastorate in Tokyo. The appellant is also a devout christian, so is his eldest daughter.

The graduation thesis of the appellant dealt mainly with the introduction of the settlement movement in western countries. When he wrote this thesis, he received the instruction of Mr. KAWAI, Eijiro, professor of the Tokyo Imperial University and famous liberalist.

(b) It was in the year of 1929, when the Social Education Bureau was newly established in the Ministry of Education, that he entered the said Ministry. But his character was more suitable for an educator than for a government official, and he had an extreme dislike to men of

the so-called bureaucratic style and he was always cautious lest he should be one of them. The first business he was entrusted with in the Ministry of Education was concerning the Part Time School or the Vocational Guidance. He was deeply interested in the vocational guidance of the unfortunate boys and girls.

The way of discharging his duty when he was in the post of the Section Chiefs of the Education Bureau will be well expressed by a few words : moderate and impartial. However, it is clear in the various testimonies attached to the Appeal that, if there was something contrary to his liberalistic and impartial idea, he opposed most bravely to it, no matter whether his opponent was his superior or militaryman.

Considering synthetically all the above-mentioned facts, we know that, in the days when the appellant assumed office, the Education Bureau itself was a powerless existence, and, on the other hand, he himself could not be so active owing to the liberalistic trend of his thoughts.

He changed several times the position of the Section Chiefs, and yet he had to stay within the Education Bureau, which was due to the fact that, though usual government officials were generally bachelors of Laws, he was a bachelor of literature, being the graduate of the Department of Pedagogy in the Faculty of Literature.

All of his colleagues in the Education Bureau, who had similar career as the appellant, made protest against the provisional designation and have all been released. The appellant could not make protest during the protestation period by family circumstances, and has presented the present Appeal. Accordingly, it is deemed proper to release him even in the light of the precedents of his colleagues.

By the reasons mentioned above, this Board recognizes that it is not proper that the Prime Minister should have designated the appellant as a person coming under the Memorandum, and therefore the decision as stated above is given.

K. Yoshida

Mr. Kenkichi Yoshida
Chief Secretary of the public office
Qualifi cations Appeal Board

File No. Appeal 62

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAY. 19.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

# REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

TO Public Service Qualifications Div. G. S., G. H. Q.

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: SHIMUZU, Yoshichiro

2. Present Position: None

   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister
   September 23, 1947

4. Matters applicable: Vice-president of Tokyo SHIBAURA electric Co. LTD.

   Provisions applicable: 6 of 7 of List No. 1

5. Date of Appeal filed: December 16, 1948

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: March 23, 1948

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners:: 108th Meeting
   Miyagi and 6 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: April 19, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witnesses None
   Testimonies 17
   Petitions None

Reasons

1. The substance of the assertion of the Appellant

As stated in the copy of the Additional Statement of Reasons for Appeal attached to the last of this Decision.

2. The substance of the explanation of the Prime Minister

The appellant was in the position of Vice-President and Director of the Tokyo Shibaura Denki Kabushiki Kaisha (Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. Ltd.). This coming under the purview of VII 6 (Category "G") of Appendix 1 of the Cabinet and Ministry of Home Affairs Ordinance No.1 of 1947, the appellant has been designated as the person falling under the Memorandum.

3. The examination and decision of this Board

Upon carefully examined the Appeal of the appellant, the Additional Statement of Reasons for Appeal, and the Explanation of the Prime Minister, and upon studying the records and various documents, this Board has decided the following facts.

(1) The appellant was not the Vice-President of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company in substanctial sense. There is no doubt that the appellant was appointed the Director of the Company at the General Meeting of Shareholders held on 23 June 1943. He was given the lowest seat among the Vice-Presidents by the decision of the Meeting of Directors on the same day. He remained in the position up to 27 November 1945. But so far as the appellant was concerned, the post of the Vice-President was nothing but nominal,

without being accompanied by any substantial meaning. This is fully proved by the fact that when he accepted the post of Vice-President, the appellant stated that he would not be able to participate in the administration of the Company and asked the approval of other Directors; the fact that in the Company, under the Chairman, Mr. Yamaguchi, there were Vice-Presidents Mr. Kaneko and Mr. Kubo, all the problems regarding the operation of the Company being dealt with by these officers; the fact that the appellant, not attending the main office, went to the Kawasaki Factory everyday and devoted himself to the manufacturing of electric bulbs, electric meters, vacuum tubes, etc; the fact that circulars concerning the important administrative matters of the Company were sent and approved among the Directors upper than Mr. Kubo and the appellant never participated in them.

(2) The appellant was nominated for the staff member of the Kanagawa Brunch of the Yokusan Seiji Taisei Kakuritsu Kyogikai (the Council for Establishing the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure), but he rejected to participate in the business of the Council.

In March 1942, the appellant was nominated for the staff member of the Kanagawa Branch of the Council, which The reason of his nomination was due to the fact that he was the Superintendent of Kawasaki Factory of the Tokyo

Shibaura Electric Co. But as soon as he heard of the nomination, he proposed to Mr. HIRANUMA Ryozo and other powerful leaders of the Branch, his desire to decline the nomination, because he was a mere technician and did not wish to be mixed up with politics. Mr. Hiranuma and other members of the Branch and the friends of the appellant were informed of the fact that the appellant was watched by the army and other authorities as a pro-American, and were afraid that, if he made a written expression of his desire to reject the nomination, he would be persecuted by the army and other authorities as the possessor of anti-militalistic ideas. Therefore, they dissuaded him from refusing the nomination in written forms, accepting at the same time his proposal that he would not be concerned with the business of the Branch of the Association.

Thus, though the appellant was nominated for the staff member, he voluntarily refused to participate in the activity of the Branch. Therefore, it is not proper to regard the appellant to be the same as others who participated in the business of the Association. However, it is needless to comment further on this point, as it is also excluded in the designation of the Prime Minister.

(3) In the next place, the personal character, conduct and career of the appellant are as follows:

(a) He is a pure technician who, since his graduation

from the Electric Engineering Faculty of the Tokyo Engineering University, has devoted himself to the manufacture and improvement of the electric meters and other electric apparatus for forty years. He was simultaneously the professor of the Waseda University and he published the result of his study in two volumes of more than one thousand pages.

(b) Since he entered the Company, he went to the United States of America ~~f~~ three times and cultivated his technical knowledge in the factory or laboratory of the General Electric Company. Being pro-American, he has rendered a great service in bringing about the technical cooperation between the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company and the General Moters Company. So, it is needless to say that the appellant is one of the indispensable persons in these days when the American assistance and the cooperation with American industry are necessary for the economic reconstruction of Japan.

(c) As was stated above, the appellant, not only did not cooperate with the activity of the Kanagawa Branch of the Council for Establishing the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure, but also had no relation what-soever with other nationalistic associations. Moreover, the Kawasaki Factory under his supervision became the object of special surveillance of the authorities on the plea of insufficiency cooperation with the army during the war, and he was on the verge

authorities on the plea of insufficient cooperation with army in the war-time, and he was on the verge of being deprived of his position.

(d) In short, the appellant was against the militalism or the narrow-minded nationalism and especially he consistently accused the recklessness of the aggressive War. This is evident in the testimonies of Mr. YAMAMOTO Tadaoki, Doctor of Engineering and the President of the Japanese Young Men's Christian Association; Mrs. UEMURA Tamaki, the President of Japanese Young Women's Christian Association; Mr. BABA Tsunego, the President of the Yomiuri Shimbun Sha, etc.

When we consider the propriety of this case in the light of the aforesaid facts, we must conclude that the designation of the Prime Minister is improper. It is wedded too much to the mere tytle of the Vice-President of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company, and ignores the substantial authority which the appellant was really allowed to enjoy, or the character and conduct of the appellant.

Accordingly, the Board recognized that the present appeal of the appellant is reasonable and, therefore, the decision as stated above is given.

K. Yoshida

Mr. Kenkichi Yoshida
Chief Secretary of the public offi
Qualifi cations Appeal Board

File No. Appeal 61

Copy

## REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

TO Public Service Qualifications Div. G. S., G. H. Q.

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: SHIGEMASA, Seichi

2. Present Position: Chairman of the executive committee of Japan Fertilizer Co. Ltd.
Position under Consideration: Member of the House of Representatives

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister April 8, 1947

4. Matters applicable:
Provisions applicable: Director of the NOGYO HOKOKUKAI, etc.
4 of 7 of List No. 1

5. Date of Appeal filed: April 12, 1947

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: April 12, 1947

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 115th Meeting Miyagi and 6 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: May 1, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc.: Witnesses 3
Testimonies 36
Petitions None

4. Reasons.

The Prime Minister designated Mr. SHIGEMASA Masayuki as a person falling under the purview of Category "G" of the Memorandum on the ground that he took part in the framing of various highest policies in the war-time as Vice-minister of Agriculture and Commerce and that he was in the position of the Director of the Agricultural Service Federation (Nogyo Hokoku Renmei). The appellant, being dissatisfied with this designation, has submitted the present Appeal.

(1) The substance of the assertion of the appellant

The summary of the statement of the appellant is as follows:

(a) The agricultural administration deals with the matters concerning the welfare of the people, with the food administration as its centre, and there should be no change in the fundamental principles no matter whether it is war-time or peace-time. Therefore, he fought with the military authorities for the protection of the hard stressed national life during the war as the Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce as well as Vice-minister of the same office.

(b) The initiative of the framing of important policies and their execution during the war was in the hands

of the Planning Board (Kikakuin), which was same instrument of the military authorities, and later of the Mobilization Bureau of the Ministry of War Industries (Gunju Sho).

(c) The position of the Director of the Agricultural Service Federation was a nominal post automatically incidental to the position of Vice-minister or Bureau Director. He never assisted any meeting of the Federation. It is completely different from the circumstance in which the Ministry of Home Affairs, regardless the objection of the Government and the people, appointed the Prefectural Governors as the Chief of Prefectural Branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association with a view to controlling the activity of the Association from its start.

(2) Reasons of Decision.

The Board of Appeal has examined minutely the present Appeal, testimonies, functional regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, functional regulations of the Ministry of War Industries, National Mobilization Law and ordinances relating thereto, and made direct inquiries to the appellant. In consequence, it is made clear that, unlike the Planning Board and the Ministry of War Industries, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce endeavored in

the capacity of virtual "Ministry of Welfare" for bringing about the stabilization of national life through the production and distribution of the necessaries of life and especially through the agricultural administration; that his feature of virtual "Ministry of Welfare" was more conspicuous since 1943 when the Ministry of Agriculture was reorganized into the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce; that it was after this reorganization that the appellant was in the position of Bureau Director or Vice-minister. And this Board has reached the conclusion that the appellant was a peaceful-minded, democratic liberalist who fought for stabilizing the hard stressed life of people with the powerful weapon of his dauntless character that did not shrink before the force of the military authorities.

The reasons of this decision are as follows:

I. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, in which the appellant had the posts of Director and Vice-minister, had no direct relation with the war. It should rather have been called "Ministry of Welfare."

(a) On 2 November 1943, the Ministry of War Industry which had jurisdiction over the war industries was established and the Ministry of Agriculture was reorganized into the Ministry of Agriculture and

Commerce which was to exercise jurisdiction over textile products and other necessaries of life, that had hitherto been under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce. This reorganization was carried out mainly by the following reasons:

A. The direction and control of the war industries connected directly with the war wasttobe placed under the jurisdiction of the newly established Ministry of War Industries.

B. For the purpose of alleviating in the possible degree the burden and sacrifice of the national life incidental to the priority policy of war industries, and to secure the living right of the people, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce will be established which was to have competency over all the materials necessary for the daily life of the people. This is clear in the functional regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and those of the Ministry of War Industries, dated respectively 1 November 1943. The Ministry of Agriculture had hitherto been especially in charge of the fostering of such primitive industry as agriculture, cattle-breeding or aquatic industry, the direction of farmers and fishermen, and the distribution of staple food, while the new Ministry

of Agriculture and Commerce had as its main purpose the securing of all the necessary materials for daily life of the people and the direction of the production of these materials. Therefore, in view of its functions as virtual "Ministry of Welfare", the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, for instance, had to fight to the atmost with the military authorities, the Ministry of War Industries and the Planning Board for securing necessary quantity of fertilizers required for the production of foodstuffs or always contended with the military authorities for securing sufficient members, in respect to the mobilization of the army, for the production of necessaries of daily life of the people.

Thus, the object of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce was in the establishment of welfare of the people, and the Vice-minister and other Directors resisted and disputed with the army authorities in order to attain this object by alleviating the burden and sacrifice of the national life. against the war priority policy. On the other hand, for the attainment of this mission, they had to take up automatically other offices such as members of various committees. So, it is quite clear that the character

of Vice-minister and other Bureau Directors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce was quite different from that of other Ministries, and it is a great misunderstanding to class them with other equivalent officials of other Ministries. The appellant, Mr. SHIGEMASA Masayuki, was the first Director of the General Affairs Bureau and the Vice-minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. It is evident in numerous testimonies attached to the present Appeal how the appellant devoted himself to the securing of essential materials for the welfare of the people in defiance of the pressure of the military and other authorities during the war. Some instances are given in the following paragraphs.

(b) The only important bill presented by the appellant during his tenure of office was the Vice-minister or Director of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce was the "Bill of Imperial Ordinance concerning the Cutting Down of Standing Trees", the contents of which will not be given here as they are minutely mentioned in the Appeal. If we scrutinize this Bill, we can find out how scrupulous an attention was given by the appellant in his attempt to prevent the reckless

disafforestation policy of the Military authorities, for the welfare of the people from the hydraulic point of view.

(c) When the Imperial Rule Assistance Association tried to participate in foodstuffs administration, the appellant, in strong opposition to this policy, established the Foodstuffs Increasing Headquarters in the Ministry of Agriculture with the Minister of Agriculture as its President, and the appellant himself as the Director General of that institution, and endeavored to promote the administration regarding the increased production of foodstuffs for the welfare of the people under the independent viewpoint of the Ministry of Agriculture. Moreover, when the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, in tuning themselves with the opinion of the Military authorities, tried to confer the authority of distributing foodstuffs to the Town Unit (Chokai) or the Village Unit (Choson Buraku Kai) as their lowest community, the appellant opposed to that policy most strongly and maintained the principle to let the competent dealers handle the distribution of the foodstuffs in a democratic way or to make the organizations under direct supervelliance of the Ministry of Agriculture handle it.

The appellant was also opposed to the compulsory mobilization of young people of farm-villages // for industry laborers planned by certain government officials in collusion with the military authorities and tried hard to maintain enough labor in the farmland and to secure sufficient supply of food for the people.

These facts are evident in the testimonies of Mr. NAGASAKI Eizo and four others under date of 30 December 1947; of Mr. KUSUMI Yoshio, Member of the House of Councillors of 8 December 1947; of Mr. SHUTO Hideo, Member of House of Representatives of 22 December 1947; of Mr. UCHIDA Shinya, former Minister of Agriculture, etc.

The appellant, in his position of Vice-minister or Bureau Director of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce , was concurrently appointed as the member of the Mobilization Investigation Commission (Sodoin Shingi Kai) and other various commissions, but these positions were incidental to the position of Vice-minister or Bureau Directors; the greater part of them were nominal and honorary, accruing no salaries or allowances. It is clear in various testimonies that, even if the appellant made some utterances in these Commissions, they were spoken only from the

standpoint of national welfare.

II. According to his report, the appellant was in the position of the Director of the Agricultural Service Federation for the period of one year and three months, namely, from November 1942 to February 1944. This being incidental to his position as the Bureau Director of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, had nothing to do with his own will. He did not even once attend the meeting of the Federation. The federation was under the autocracy of its President, Mr. ISHIGURO Tadaatsu, former Minister of Agriculture who was called the potentate of agricultural administration, and Mr. TANAKA Nagashige, Director General of the Federation. The appellant was listed as one of the Directors of the Federation, but it was nothing but nominal and he did not participate in the least with its business, Accordingly, we cannot say that he was a powerful member of the Federation.

This fact is evident in the following statements:

a. Various documents submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture as attached to the Appeal.

b. Testimonies of Mr. HIRAKAWA Mori, Director of the General Affairs Bureau, the Ministry of Agriculture, dated 9 April 1947 and 30 June 1947.

c. Testimony of Mr. TANAKA Nagashige, former Director

General of the Agricultural Service Federation.

d. Testimony of Mr. ISHIGURO Tadaatsu, former President of the said Federation, dated 27 August 1947.

e. Testimony of Mr. KUSUMI Yoshio, Member of the house of Councillors, dated 8 December 1947.

With a view to inquiring the true state of affairs, this Board not only made direct inquiries of the appellant, but also heard the detailed explanations directly from Mr. ISHIGURO Tadaatsu, former President of the Agricultural Service Federation on 24 October 1947; and also made a minute study of data submitted upon our request by the Ministry of Agriculture. In consequence, this Board has recognized that all these facts are true and correct.

III. Upon examination of the past career and activities of the appellant, this Board has acknowledged the following facts.

The appellant is an expert in the agricultural administration and foodstuffs administration, who rendered his service for more than twenty years in the Ministry of Agriculture as well as the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. Nothing is found in his deeds and acts in the war-time which show that he had militaristic or ultra-nationalistic trend, and moreover, he stood against the military authorities in his endeavor to

secure food for the people and stabilize the national life, and many a time he was accused by them as an "obstacle" in the way of carrying out the war. But he was a so-called man of incorruptible mind who, in defiance of these oppression, made every effort for the attainment of his objective, carried out his duty with his dauntless character. This is well-known fact among certain people, and it is all the more clear in the testimony of Mr. NISHIMOTO Toshimori, Vice-director of the Political Division of the Mainichi Shinbun Sha, and twelve others dated 24 February 1948, the petition of Mr. ABE Naomasa and twenty three others of 13 February 1948, as well as by the follwoing description in the petition signed by Mr. MURAYAMA Kozo, Managing Director and Editbrial Commissioner of the Toyo Keizai Shimpo Sha, and three others of 1 March 1948 : "Mr. SHIGEMASA Masayuki (the appellant) always used to say 'what is military authority? We are entrusted with the kitchen of 70,000,000 people, are we not?"

Considering syntheitcally what has been stated above, such posts occupied by the appellant in the war-time as Bureau Director and Vice-minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Member of various Commissions as well as Director of the Agricultural Service Federation will, by a conventional observation, appear to be the

positions in which one has co-operated in the execution of war. But if we study substantially, we must conclude that, in spite of these positions, it was a mistake to have excluded the appellant from official positions, in view of the above-mentioned character of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, of the peaceful, liberalistic and democratic disposition of the appellant shown in his struggle with the army authorities for the welfare of the people and in the fact that he was called the "obstacle of war", as well as in the light of his expert knowledge of the agricultural administration.

Judging from the above-mentioned facts, the designation by the Prime Minister of the appellant as a person coming under the purview of the Memorandum is obviously improper. Therefore, this Board has decided that the designation should be cancelled.

K. Yoshida

Mr. Kenkichi Yoshida
Chief Secretary of the public office
Qualifi cations Appeal Board

File No. Appeal 60

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAY. 18.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

# REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

TO Public Service Qualifications Div. G. S., G. H. Q.

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: ISHIDA, Tsuyoshi

2. Present Position: Inspector (Rank of "Sanji") of the NIPPON GINKO
Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister
September 19, 1947

4. Matters applicable: Director of Mengchiang Bank
Provisions applicable: 4 of List No. 1

5. Date of Appeal filed: October 31, 1947

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: December 11, 1947

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 101th Meeting
Miyagi and 6 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: April 2, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witnesses None
Testimonies 2
Petitions None

3. Reasons.

Whereas the Prime Minister had designated ISHIDA, Tsuyoshi, as coming under 1, paragraph 5 of Annex 1 to Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, on the ground that the said Ishida was in the post of a director of the Mengching Bank, the appellant, dissatisfied with the designation, submitted the present appeal.

1) Substance of the Appellant's Arguments.

The arguments advanced by the appellant may be summarized into the undermentioned three points:

(1) The appellant assumed the post of a director of the Mengching Bank at the request of the appellant's superior, having agreed to the request only on the condition that the post was of a temporary nature.

(2) The appellant held the post in question only about a month. During that time the appellant's activities did not go any further than making inaugural calls to various quarters, and had nothing to do with the banking business.

(3) The appellant's intercourse with foreigners awakened in him the thought for world peace, which led to his firm conviction in the pacifism.

2) Reasons for the Decision.

The Appeals Board, after careful examination of the appeals, testimonies, and other related documents, arrived at the recognition that, although the said Ishida was actually in the post of a director of the Mengching Bank, his position

was a nominal one, and not only he did not take any part in the business of the Bank itself, but his term of office was of a very short duration, and that personally he was a peace-loving person.

The reason for this recognition are as shown below.

(1) Examining the circumstances at the time the appellant was appointed a director of the Mengching Bank, the appellant's argument that he persistently declined the offer on the ground of risks involved in the passage to the place of appointment and the illness of his wife, and that he reluctantly accepted the offer at the request of the Bank of Japan headquarters only on the condition of temporary appointment, may be considered as reasonable in the light of the general situation of war at that time, turning unfavorable to Japan.

(2) According to the statement of reasons for designation made by the Prime Minister, the period for which the appellant held the post coming under the SCAP Memorandum is stated to have lasted for slightly less than four months i.e. from May 9 to September 2, 1945, but this statement is based on the formal appointrent of directors of the Mengching Bank. Actually the dislocation of transportation toward the end of the war delayed the arrival of the appellant at the head office of the Mengching Bank until July 15, 1945, and on August 20 of the same year he already evacuated from Kalgan.

Therefore

Therefore, the period in question was not longer than about a month. This fact is adquately demonstrated by the testimony of SUZUKI, Yusuke, the former president of the Mengching Bank, dated October 31, 1947.

In these circumstances, it is recognized that the appellant did not take any part in the banking business itself, but spent the period of his stay in paying visits of courtesy to various local organizations and other similar activities.

(3) According to the questionnaire submitted by the appellant, he was the chief of the Rangoon Branch of the Southern Development Bank from March, 1943, to October, 1944. However, not only the Rangoon Branch of the Bank does not formally come under the SCAP Memorandum, but the inquiry made by this Board has disclosed that the Branch was substantially a mere fiedl agency of the Malaya Branch of the Bank (Singapore), charged with routine business to supply the Army and Navy with funds for military operation, in accordance with instructions received from Singapore, so that it is recognized that the Rangoon Branch had not any share in the authority to determine the policies.

(4) Besides, it is concluded from the examination of the personal history of the appellant as described in his questionnaire, that he was out-and-out a bank employ, and had not the slightest relations with the rightist organizations or any other groups coming under the SCAP Memorandum, on the contrary,

While the appellant served in the United States, he had personal contacts with pro-Japanese elements there and was seasoned with the thought for world peace and himself a believer in the international friendship.

For reasons stated above, it was decided as mentioned before, as the designation made by the Prime Minister cannot properly be upheld.

K. Yoshida

Mr. Kenkichi Yoshida
Chief Secretary of the Public Office
Qualifications Appeal Board

File No. Appeal 45

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD
1948 MAY. 19.

## REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

TO Public Service Qualifications Div. G. S., G. H. Q.

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: TASHIRO, Shigeki

2. Present Position: President of Toyo Rayon Co. Ltd.
   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister
   May 20, 1947

4. Matters applicable: Standing Director of Toyo Rayon Co. Ltd.
   Provisions applicable: 3 of 7 in List No.I

5. Date of Appeal filed: June 26, 1947

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: Feb. 12, 1948

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 109 Meeting
   Miyagi and 6 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: April 21, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc.: Witness none
   Testimonies 7
   Petition none

III. Reason

1. The gist of the appellant's contention is as set forth in his appeal.

2. Gist of the Prime Minister's explanation.

The appellant held the position of Managing Director of TOYO RAYON K.K. from January 1942 to November 1945. That fact brings him within the scope of the Cabinet Ordinance and the Ordinance of the Ministry of Home Affairs of 1947, Attached Table No. I - 7 - 3.

3. This Board's decision based on its examination of the case.

The Board, after hearing the appellant contentions and the Prime Minister's explanation and carefully examining the investigation report on the appellant and all other relevant documents, has established the following facts:

(1) That the appellant had the status or position of Managing Director of TOYO RAYON K.K. from January 1942 to November 1945, there is no doubt. It has been proven, however, that from the time of his assumption of that position to 11 September 1945 he was occupied exclusively with his duties as Head of the Shiga plant of the company, and had no part in the general management of the company which is the normal function of a Managing Director . In other words, the appellant was Managing Director in name only and did not actually exercise the authority of that position.

The appellant, immediately upon graduation from the Mechanical Engineering Department of the Meiji Technical Institute, entered MITSUI BUSSAN K.K. That his scholastic qualifications did not measure up to those of graduates of the University of Commerce

(Hitotsubashi)

(Hitotsubashi) or the Economics Department of Keio University of the time goes without saying. It is to be noted, moreover, that MITSUI BUSSAN was not a company which sold goods of its own manufacture; rather it was purely a trading company which was engaged exclusively in the purchase and sale of goods manufactured by other firms. The appellant was therefore unable to realize his ambition as an employee of MITSUI BUSSAN, with a feeling of complete frustration left it late in 1936 with the idea of building his career in some new field. Shortly thereafter he came to the attention of Asahiko Karashima, Director of MITSUI BUSSAN and concurrently Chairman of the Board of TOYO RAYON K.K., who sympathized with his lot and placed him in the TOYO RAYON K.K. in the capacity of plant manager. Deeply inspired by this fortunate turn of affairs, he threw himself body and soul into rayon and staple fibre industry and worked hard to effect improvements in plant management and production technique. And as his untiring efforts and ability were soon recognized, he was in time promoted from Manager of the Seta plant to Manager of the Shiga plant. Under the system then obtaining in the TOYO RAYON K.K., however, 300 yen was the maximum monthly salary that the company could pay him so long as he remained an ordinary Director; and the only way in which the company could reward him for his hard work and notable attainments increasing his pay was to give him the status or designation of Managing Director (salary of Managing Director being 450 yen). Thus it was that the appellant was given the honorary designation of Managing Director, and the higher salary that went with it, in January 1942, or six years after he entered the company.

But

But since the only reason for the promotion was to pay him the higher salary which the company felt he merited, the promotion resulted in no change in his activities or functions; in substance he was still nothing more than Manager of the Shiga plant, - with the company's overall management and policy still being exclusively in the hands of the Board Chairman Yosaburo Ito and Managing Directors Takeshi Ozawa, Haruichi Inoyye and Masaji Yamada.

(2) TOYO RAYON K.K. was a direct subsidiary of MITSUI BUSSAN with authorized capital of 35,000,000 yen, and its business was constantly controlled by MITSUI BUSSAN right down to the end of the war, with power of management completely in the hands of Asahiko Karashima, Yosaburo Ito, Masaji Yamada, Yonehira Nakamura and Etsuro Inouye, - all of them Directors representing the MITSUI ZAIBATSU interests. Since the appellant had entered the company under the circumstances explained in the preceding paragraph, his position was quite different from those of the Directors of the MITSUI group. Having no zaibatsu-like position aside from his connection with the TOYO RAYON. After the termination of hostilities, the steadily mounting criticism of and hostility towards the zaibatsu forced the retirement en masse of the directors who had been placed in the company by the MITSUI interests; and as a result the appellant, strongly supported by all the employees, was named President. Thus for the first time TOYO RAYON K.K. broke away from the control of MITSUI ZAIBATSU and began operation under its own independent policy.

(3) The principal business of TOYO RAYON K.K. being the manufacture and sale of rayon thread and staple fibre, the company had

no connection whatever with the munitions industry. Consequently the economic control that was put into effect beginning in 1938 was a most severe blow to the company, subjecting it to throttling restrictions in the acquisition of raw materials and recruiting of plant operatives. As a result monthly production dropped from 3,260,000 lbs. in 1937 (?) to 430,000 lbs. in 1944. Moreover, as the need of expanding munitions industry steadily increased, the military increased pressure against TOYO RAYON to turn its plants and equipment over to the munitions industry also. The result was that the company was forced to convert about 10% of its equipment to that purpose. It is admitted by all, however, that even under such adverse conditions the officers of the company devtoed their collective efforts to protect and preserve the equipment of their peaceful industry against the onslaught from the munitions industry, in order to save the company's original enterprise from complete destruction. It may thus be said, in short, that the TOYO RAYON K.K., far from having enriched itself illegitimately through cooperating in or taking advantage of the war of aggression, was itself a victim which only barely managed to preserve its life from the destructive blow dealt it by the war.

(4) As for the more personal features of the appellant's activities, it has been proven that although he was named a member of the Shiga Prefectural Branch of YOKUSAN-TAISEI-KAKURITSU-KYOGIKAI, he refused to attend its meetings or to participate in its undertakings on the ground that he was only a technician with no interest in politics, and to the end took no part in the activities of the Shiga

Prefectural

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



Prefectural Branch of YOKUSAN-TAISEI-KAKURITSU-KYOGIKAI, he refused to attend its meetings or to participate in its undertakings on the ground that he was only a technician with no interest in politics, and to the end took no part in the activities of the Shiga Prefectural Branch.

(5) On the other hand, since he was an officer of the Shiga Prefectural Branch of the TAISEI-YOKUSANKAI and of the SHIGA PREFECTURE SANGYO HOKOKUKAI, as the investigation report shows, he might be suspected of having contributed to such movements. Upon minute examination of the facts, however, it is found that it was only because his plant was located in the city of Otsu, the capitol of Shiga Prefecture, and its business was of a peaceful nature from which the war exacted heavy sacrifices, that he was named an officer to represent similar interests in that area. It can be recognized that he had no enthusiasm for the movements represented by the organizations abovementioned, and that even on the rare occasions when he attended their meetings his efforts were confined to defending the position of peaceful industry against the pressure from munitions industry.

(6) Examination of the appellant's personality, conduct and past career shows that he never served with the army or navy nor had any connection with nationalistic organizations (of Category C). Having spent many years in England and America, he had a broad understanding of foreign affairs, And it is noteworthy that he received a commendation from the Chief of Public Health and Sanitation Division of GHQ, SCAP, for his contribution to the mass production

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



of penicilin. That he is a man much needed for the economic rehabilitation of Japan there can be no doubt.

In the light of what has been set forth in the above paragraph, it would be quite unjust to look upon him as a belligerent nationalist or as an active advocate of aggression. Nor is it possible to think of him as one having close connections with the MITSUI ZAIBATSU. Considering, moreover, that the TOYO RAYON K.K. in which he worked was itself a victim of the war of aggression, rather than a collaborator or beneficiary, it would hardly be logical to stamp that company as one engaged in a nationalistic or aggressive enterprise merely on the ground of its connection with the MITSUI ZAIBATSU. If, in other words, the appellant is to be criticized for his connection with zaibatsu, the criticism should be based on the various directives pertaining to liquidation of zaibatsu. To treat him instead, as a militaristic nationalist and thus to purge him from public offices would not be consonant with the essential purport of the Potsdam Declaration and GHQ's Memorandum of 4 January 1946. In conclusion, therefore, it must be said that the Prime Minister's designation of the appellant as a purgee is unjust.

Wherefore, this Board considers the appeal well-founded and has arrived at the conclusion set forth in the opening paragraph.

Public Office Qualification
Appeal Board

Chairman - Minoru Miyagi

Members - Kenji Tomiyasu

Shunkichi Hanida

Katsuo

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



Katsuo Ebashi

Uzuo Kobayashi

Shinjiro Kitasawa

Tadao Watanabe

2 April 1948.

K. Yoshida

Mr. Kenkichi Yoshida
Chief Secretary of the public office
Qualifi cations Appeal Board

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 795072

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAY. 31.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

File No. Appeal 91

May 29, 1948

TO: Maj. Napier, G.S., G.H.Q.

FROM: K, Yoshida, Chief Secretary of the Appeal Board.

SUBECT: List of appellants classified in Category.

I wish to forward you herewith three copies of "List of Appellants Classified in Category" for your information.

K. Yoshida

Mr. Kenkichi Yoshida
Chief Secretary of the puplic office
Qualifi cations Appeal Board

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

Number of Appellants in each category

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B | | 108 |
| C | | 136 |
| D | | 275 |
| E | | 19 |
| G | G1 | 24 |
| | G2 | 27 |
| | G3 | 121 |
| | G4 | 108 |
| | G5 | 31 |
| | G6 | 131 |
| | G7 | 63 |
| | G8 | 21 |
| O | | 6 |
| Grand Total | | 1070 |

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

List of Appellants Classfied in Category

May 24, 1948

B.

AKIOKA, Takejiro

AKITA, Hasamitsu

ANDO, Sadao

AOKI, Kosaburo

EMOTO, Shigeo

ENOMOTO, Shigeharu

FUJIWARA, Sakuhei

FUKUDA, Katsuji

FUKUDA, Teisaburo

FURUTA, Yoshikazu

HAMADA, Shoji

HAMAJI, Tatsusuke

HANAMURA, Osamu

HARADA, Katsumi

HARAGUCHI, Hatsutaro

HATANAKA, Kikuji

HENMI, Masaichi

HIGUCHI, Yasuhiko

HIKIJI, Ryotro

HIRAOKA, Saichi

HONDA, Jo

HORI, Shinichi

HORIKAWA, Kazuo

HOSHINO, Minoru

IHORI, Masaharu

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



○ IJIMA, Shichitaro
INAMORI, Shigeshi
○ INAMURA, Saburo
INOUE, Tsutomu
ISHIKAWA, Yoshio
IWASHIGE, Ryuji
KAGEYAMA, Takato
KAMEI, Hideo
KANEZAKI, Mitsuzo
○ KAWANAMI, Toyonori
KAWASAKI, Katsu
KIMURA, Shigeyuki
KOBAYASHI, Kanshichi
KOGEM[illegible], Jukichi
KOMASE, Shigeru
KOYAMA, Mitsugu
KUNIOKA, Keiichi
KUNITOMI, Shinichi
MASUDA, Norimoto
MASUMITSU, Shigeo
MATSUMOTO, Kosaburo
MISHIMA, Isamu
MISHIMA, Wasuke
MIYAMOTO, Hiroshi
MIYATA, Tadao
MIYAZAKI, Kichiso
MIYAZAWA, Taneo
○ MIZUTA, Masukichi
MORI, Shoji

MORITA, Richichi

○MORIYA, Shoichi

MORIYA, Waro

MOTOYAMA, Shosuke

MURAKAMI, Kunio

MURAKAMI, Tadasu

MURAO, Shigetaka

MURAO, Shizuo

NAGATOMI, Naohiko

NAKAMURA, Jinichi

NISHIOKA, Takejiro

NISHIUCHI, Sadae

NOMURA, Gakuyo

NORIGAMI, Kiichiro (withdrawn)

○OGURI, Ko

OKAMOTO, Naoto

OMURA, Takeo

○OTA, Inaji

○OTAKI, Bunnosuke

OYAMADA, Yoshio

SAEKI, Eiichi

SASAKI, Chuichi

SATO, Haruji

SATO, Masato

SHIMIZU, Toshihiko

SHIMOTATARA, Shigeru

○SHIOJI, Masaki

SHISHIDO, Kenjiro

SOMA, Teiji

SUGAWARA, Tsunenori

TAKASE, Kyoji

TAMURA, Kihachi (withdrawn)

TANAKA, Mitsugi

TANAKA, Miro

TANIDA, Mitsuyoshi

TASAKA, Sumio

TOKUGAWA, Kuniyuki

TOMITA, Keiichi

TOYODA, Shinichi

TSUJI, Jun

TSUNASHIMA, Hisajiro

UEKI, Toshio

UTADA, Chikatsu

WADA, Kiichiro

WATABAYASHI, Eiichi

WATANABE, Toshitake

YAMADA, Jiro

YAMAGISHI, Kenji

YAMAGUCHI, Seichi

YAMAKAWA, Tadao

YAMAMOTO, Yoshiaki

YODA, Washiro

YOSHIMATSU, Takashi

YUKI, Zuiko

C. ABE, Koji

ABE, Yuji

AKAGI, Ichiro

AKASHI, Saburo

AOKI, Kyoichi

ASAKURA, Shichiro

AWAYA, Yuzo

DAITOKU, Shoichi

EGAWA, Tamenobu

ETO, Takaaki

FUJIYOSHI, Takashi

FUJIZUKA, Junji

FUKUNAGA, Katsuki

FURUTANI, Tadashige

GONDO, Hansaburo

GOTO, Masami

GOTO, Yohachi

HABARA, Shoichi

HASEGAWA, Mitsutaro

HASEGAWA, Shun

HAYASHI, Hiroichi

HINO, Yoshio

HIRATA, Kazuki (withdrawn)

HIYAMA, Yoshiro

HONAGA, Mamoru

HORIKOSHI, Umeo

HOSOKAI, Tokuso

ICHIKAWA, Fusae

IGARASHI, Takeo

IMAMURA, Yoshishige

ISHII, Sadao

ITO, Goşanji

IUCHI, Tetsutaro

IWANA, Matsujiro

IWAZAKI, Kojiro

KANIYA, Tsunekichi

KANESAKI, Motojiro

KARASAWA, Toshikiyo

KASHIMURA, Hiroshi

KATAGIRI, Katsumasa

~~KATAGIRI, Katsumasa~~

KATO, Daisuke

KAWAGUCHI, Tadaatsu

KAWAHATA, Misaburo

KAWAWADA, Nobuji

KEIMATSU, Shozaemon

KIDA, Takeo

KIKUCHI, Kikuzo (withdrawn)

KIKUCHI, Yonosuke

KIMURA, Moichi

KOBAYASHI, Kanae

KUBO, Magoichi

KUBOTA, Tsunetaro

KUNISHIGE, Takaichi

KURODA, Matsutaro

KUWAHARA, Tetsuo

MAEDA, Shoji

MAKABE, Sadao

MAKINO, Tomitaro

MANO, Tameo

MINAKAMI, Keiki

MITAMURA, Takeo

MITSUGI, Kanpu

MIYAGAKI, Tatsushiro

MIYAMOTO, Minezo

MIYAUCHI, Hatsutaro

MIYAZAKI, Ryusuke

MIYAZAKI, Tadashi

MONMA, Shiro

MORI, Toshinari

MUKAI, Kunihiro

MURATA, Kazuma

NAGAI, Gen

NAGAOKA, Tomokichi

NAGASHIMA, Kiichi

NAGATA, Masayoshi

NAGAYASU, Ryotaro

NAKAMURA, Takaichi

NAKATSUKA, Taneo

NAYA, Yoshito

NIRASAWA, Heikichi

NOZAKI, Yuzo

OGAWA, Ippei

OGINO, Ryo

OISHI, Masaru

OKA, Ryoichi

OKAMURA, Yoshiharu

OKAZAKI, Chusaburo

OKAZAKI, Tomotaro

OKI, Yasutaro

OKUBO, Denzo

ONO, Hasaichi

ONO, Tadasaburo

ONODERA, Keigo

SAITO, Kanematsu

○ SAKAMOTO, Yaso

SANNOMIYA, Korenobu

SARUWATARI, Kazuo

SATO, Eiichi

SATO, Eishi

SATO Isao

SATO, Morio

○ SATO, Takeshi

SATO, Torasosuke

SEKIYAMA, Shigetaro

SHIBATA, Toshio

○ SHIBAYAMA, Ryusuke

SHIRAKAWA, Susumu

○ SHISHIDO, Takeo

SUZUKI, Ginya

TABUCHI, Iwao

TADA, Toshihiko

TAKAGI, Kunio

TAKAHARA, Asaichi

TAKAHASHI, Chiyota

TAKAHASHI, Tokutaro

TAKAHASHI, Wasaburo

TAKAHASHI, Yuta

TAKASE, Reizo

TAMURA, Mitsuyasu

TANABE, Osamu

○ TANAHASHI, Kotora

TODA, Munetaka

○ TSUJI, Takezo

TSURUMAKI, Tatsujiro

UCHIDA, Masami

UCHIDA, Mitsuchika

UENO, Seiichiro

WADA, Jinkuro

WAKAMORI, Saichi

WATANABE, Kichimatsu

YAGUCHI, Kotaro

YAMAMOTO, Keizo

YAMAZAKI, Eichu

YONEYAMA, Takami

YOSHITAKE, Jun

YUKI, Takeo

D.

○ ABURANO, Choichi

○ AIZAWA, Shinichi

AKISE, Hidenosuke

ANDO, Masazumi

ARAFUNE, Seijuro

ARATAKE, Magoichi

CHINO, Hohei

CHIZAKI, Usaburo

CHUMA, Inokichi

DOI, Ekuji

EBINA, Hanji

ENDO, Masaichi

FUJITA, Hidetoshi

FUJITA, Huio

FUJITA, Sadasaku

FUJITA, Takeji

FUJITO, Kokichi

FUJIWARA, Aruji

FUKAHORI, Zenjiro

FUKAYA, Seiichi

FURUSAWA, Denshichi

FURUSAWA, Taiichi

FURUSHO, Shirohiko

GONDO, Tatsuo

GOTO, Eihi

HANADA, Hayato

HARA, Eiji

HARA, Eisaku

HARA, Kumaichi

HARA, Sutesbi

HATANO, Tetsujiro

HATTORI, Katsumi

HAYASHI, Hansuke

HAYASHI, Hasamichi

HAYASHI, Hen

HIDAKA, Genji

HIRAKAWA, Hemichi

HIRANO, Masukichi

HIRAOKA, Ryozo

HIWATASHI, Ryonosuke
HIYAMA, Kiyoshi
HORIMOTO, Sajiro
HOSODA, Chujiro
IGAI, Seiroku
IINUMA, Kanemitsu
IKEDA, Yasukichi
IKEDA, Yorinobu
○ IMAI, Goroku
INABA, Hakuichi
INADA, Masuo
INADA, Shuichi
INOMATA, Kenjiro
INOUE, Shikio
ISHIDA, Shozo
ISHIDA, Yuzen
ISHIGURO, Takeshige
ISHIGURO, Yoshifumi
ISHIHARA, Michimasa
ISHIKAWA, Kiichi
○ ISHIKURI, Yushichi
ISHIMOTO, Tomiya
ISODA, Masanori
○ ISOMURA, Eiichi
○ ITO, Hanitsu
IWAHORI, Yoshinori
KAJI, Kakuyomon
KANITANI, Richichi
KANAI, Keiji

KANAYA, Toshio
KANAYAMA, Hozo
KANEKO, Shuzo
KATO, Katsuyasu
KATO, Kinjiro
KATA, Saburo
○ KATSUKI, Tamotsu
KAWAMURA, Wakaji
KAWANO, Matsujiro
KAWATO, Ichijiro
KIGOSHI, Sadanori
KIKUCHI, Chouemon
KIKUCHI, Sentaro
KIMIJIMA, Seiichi
KITAGAWA, Junichiro
KITAMURA, Yosso
KITAO, Tadayoshi
KITASATO, Zenju
KIUCHI, Heiuemon
KOBAYASHI, Shizuo
KOBAYASHI, Tokuichi
KOMURA, Shunichi
KOMURO, Juntaro
KONNO, Mitsu
KOYAMA, Chuichi
KOYAMA, Sadao
KUHARA, Fusanosuke
KUMAGAI, Takamura
KURODA, Jiro
KUROKORI, Asao

KUROSAWA, Kinji

KUTSUMA, Nobumasa

○MACHIDA, Yoshitomo

MAEDA, Eio

MAEKAWA, Kichie

MAKINO, Ryuyo

MATSUKAWA, Masazo

MATSUMOTO, Takatsuna

MATSUNAMI, Tatsujiro

MATSUNO, Yukiyasu

MATSUO, Kauemon

MATSUO, Kunimatsu

MATSUO, Tetsuro

○MINAMI, Shunichi

MINAMI, Zenzo

MITSUBAYASHI, Kenpo

○MITSUHASHI, Kikuo

MITSUHASHI, Shiroji

MIYAKAWA, Munenori

MIYAMOTO, Senichi

MIYAZAKI, Kazuo

MIZUKAWA, Kiyoshi

MIZUMOTO, Yoshihiko

MIZUNO, Katsumi

MORIMOTO, Yoshio

MORITA, Ikkan

MORITA, Saburo

MORITANI, Yoshiki

MURATA, Kosuke

NARA, Tetsuji

NAGANUMA, Kocshiro

NAGAO, Kakuzaemon (withdrawn)

NAGASAKA, Ichiroku

NAGASHIMA, Kanekichi

NAGATA, Moriyuki

○NAKAGOMI, Kamezo

NAKAJIMA, Shunji

NAKAMURA, Chogoro

NAKAMURA, Gito

NAKAMURA, Masao

NAKAMURA, Monji

NAKANO, Kinjiro

NAKAYAMA, Eiichi

NAKAYAMA, Torao

NAKAYAMA, Sueichi

NANBA, Kazumi

NANBA, Taichi

NEMOTO, Kyuya

NIKAI, Shuntaro

NISHI, Takeki

NISHIKAWA, Tomaji

NISHIUCHI, Semei

○NOGAMI, Kengoro

NOGAMI , Sukeyoshi

NOGAMI, Yoshigoro

NOZAWA, Ryuichi

NUMATA, Yamanosuke

OBAMA, Motoo

OGINO, Takeo

OHASHI, Tadao

OIKAWA, Kiichi

OKADA, Kozo

OKAMOTO, Wataru

OKUDA, Kikuzo

OMINE, Kura

ONISHI, Ryozo

ONISHI, Tarobei

ONO, Nagao

ONO, Toichi

OSAWA, Shinichi

OTAKARA, Yezo

OTSUKA, Shunzo

OZAKI, Keigi

OZAKI, Soichiro

RYU, Tomizo

SAHEKI, Yoshito

SAIKI, Shokuma

SAIKA, Ichiro

SAKAI, Sahachi

SAKATA, Kenji

SANADA, Ken

SANO, Satomi

SASAKI, Takeo

SASAMOTO, Kazuo

SATO, Kokuichiro

SAYAMA, Reiichi (withdrawn)

SEKIYAMA, Nobu

SHIGEMASA, Seishi
○ SHIMIZU, Kinichi
SHIMIZU, Rikimatsu
SHIMIZU, Teruo
SHIOTSUKI, Manabu
SHIOZAWA, Tatsuzo
SHORIKI, Matsutaro
○ SONOBE, Noburo
SUGA, Jotaro
SUGIMOTO, Hideichi
SUGISHITA, Osamu
SUGITA, Ichiro
SUMI, Ishinosuke
SUZUKI, Kanae
SUZUKI, Shigeo
TAGUCHI, Niro
TAHARA, Haruji
TAJIMA, Hiroe
TAKAGI, Sanpei
TAKAHARA, Katsue
TAKAKUWA, Chiyomatsu
TAKASHIMA, Junsaku
TAKASHIMA, Yonekichi
○ TAKASHIMA, Yoshimasa
○ TAKATORI , Jiro
TAKESE, Gikichi
TAKEGOSHI, Tokuzo

TAKEI, Gunji

TAKEMURA, Shigetoshi

TAKEUCHI, Ayayoshi

TAKEUCHI, Shigeyo

TAKIGUCHI, Takeo

TAKIKAWA, Gisaku

TAMAKI, Masahiko

TANABE, Isamu

TANAKA, Nobuyuki

TANAKA, Sakae

TANAKA, Usaburo

TANIKAWA, Noboru

TOEDA, Ichibei

TOKANO, Takeshi

TONOOKA, Risuke

TOYODA, Shizuichi

TOZAWA, Shichitaro

TSUBOKAWA, Asauemon

TSUCHIDA, Renji

TSUDA, Shiro

TSUGITA, Daisaburo

TSUJI, Yasunori

TSUKAMOTO, Hidenobu

TSUKAMOTO, Yoshio

TSUKIYAMA, Asajiro

TSURUMARU, Kanichi

TSURUSHIMA, Masuo

UEDA, Seijiro

UENO, Kizaemon

UENO, Toshinobu

UETSUKA, Tsukasa

UMEDA, Zenichi

WADA, Riichi

WAKABAYASHI, Hideo

WAKITA, Tokuhei

WASO, Fukuyoshi

WATANABE, Uichi

WATANUKI, Ryoji

WATANUKI, Samin

YAKURA, Iwajiro

YAMADA, Kenichi

YAMADA, Mamoru

YAMAKUMA, Gozen

YAMAMORI, Riichi

YAMAMOTO, Matsujiro

YAMAMOTO, Shoichi

YAMANE, Tsunetaro

YAMANO, Katsushi

YAMAUCHI, Kanju

YAMAZAKI, Tadashi

YANAGAWA, Sozaemon

YASUDA, Isao

YASUI, Tadashige

YOKOO, Yoshikazu

YONEHARA, Yoshiaki

YONESAWA, Mototake
YOSHIDA, Toshiaki
YOSHIDA, Unichi
YOSHIKAWA, Masao
YOSHIO, Matajiro
YOSHIOKA, Ryutaro
YOSHITSUGU, Toshio
ZEN, Keinosuke

E.

DOI, Shunzo
○ ISHIDA, Tsuyoshi
KANEKO, Shigeo
KANO, Hisaakira
○ KITAMURA, Koojiro
○ KOIKE, Uichiro
MITSUYA, Miyamatsu (withdrawn)
NAGAO, Akira
NAGURA, Kisaku
NAKAGAWA, Takeo
NISHIKAWA, Hiroshi
ONO, Suso
SETO, Doichi
SHIMADA, Seichi
TAKESHITA, Masaji
TERADA, Kozo
TSUCHIYA, Koji (died)
UO, Kijiro
○ YUNOKURA, Tatsujiro

G.1 FUJINUMA, Shohei
FUJISAWA, Takeo
FUTAMI, Yasusato
HAYAKAWA, Saburo
HAYASHI, Raisaburo
HISHINUMA, Isamu
ISAWA, Takio
ITO, Nobufumi
KUKI, Samuro
KURUSU, Saburo
MATSUI, Haruo
MATSUMURA, Giichi
MURASE, Naokai
NAGAI, Hiroshi
NAGASAKI, Sonosuke
OCHASHI, Chuichi
SAKONIZU, Hisatsune
SUGAHAMI, Shoji
SUGIHARA, Arata
TACHI, Tetsuji
TAJIRI, Akiyoshi
TAKAHASHI, Genichi
TAKEGOSHI, Yosaburo
USHIO, Shigenosuke

G 2

FURUKAWA, Hachidayu

GOTO, Eigo

GOTO, Motoharu

HATSUKADE, Hiroshi ( died )

HAYASHI, Heima

IIJIMA, Manji

IMASATO, Katsuo

KAWAHATA, Tahei

KAWAI, Yoshinari

○KOSAKA, Kaichiro

○KUBOTA, Michio

MASAKI, Yoshihide

MIZUNO, Takeo

MOCHIZUKI, Hajime

MURAI, Hirosuke

NAGATO, Masaji

○NARITA, Dennosuke

○OIWA, Makoto

OTANI, Yoshitaka

SHINMEI, Masamichi

SHIRAI, Isamu

○SUMIYA, Etsuji

○SUZUKI, Takeo

○TONODA, Koji

YAEGASHI, Unkichi

YOSHIDA, Meibaku

ZAMA, Katsuhei

G 3

AIGA, Hisaji

AKAO, Yoshio

○ CHIBA, Yajiro

○ CHIKURA, Yutaka

○ FUJIOKA, Junkichi

FUJIWARA, Sotaro

FUKUDA, Eisuke

○ FUKUDA, Kyosuke

FURUSE, Denzo

○ FUWA, Suketoshi

○ HARA, Motosuke

HATTORI, Yoshio

HIDA, Shojiro

○ HIGUCHI, Masanori

HISAI, Tadao

HONDA, Yoichi

ICHIKAWA, Kiyoshi

INOUE, Isaburo

○ INOUE, Kichijiro

INOUE, Shigemasa

INOUE, Shiro

ISHIBASHI, Tanzan

ISHII, Mitsujiro

ISHIKAWA, Takeyoshi

○ ISHIYAMA, Kenkichi

ITO, Hyokichi

○ JOHORI, Shozo

KANAZASHI, Eiichi
KANDA, Ryuji
KARASHIMA, Kichizo
KATO, Musubu
KAWAI, Ryusai
KIDO, Makoto
KIKYO, Riichi
KIMURA, Tsukane
KITA, Reikichi
○KITAHARA, Tetsuo
KITANO, Kichinai
KOMATSU, Tosaburo
KOMINE, Ryuta
KOWAGUCHI, Torao
KUMANO, Ei
KURAMOTO, Choji
MAEDA, Hisayoshi
MAEDA, Kiyoshi
MATSUMOTO, Shigeharu
○MEGURO, Shiro
MIDORO, Hanaichi
○MISHIMA, Ryozo
MIYAGISHI, Yosematsu
MIYAMOTO, Uichi
MIYATA, Yajiro
MIZUTANI, Shiro
MIZUUCHI, Setsuo
MORIMOTO, Tomizo
MURAYAMA, Chokyo
MUROFUSHI, Takanobu

○ NAGAI, Tatsuo

○ NAGATA, Haseichi

NAKAMITSU, Yoshichika

NAKAMURA. Shoji

○ NAMBA, Hideo

NISHIJIMA, Motosuke

○ NOZAKI, Ryoshichi

OBAMA, Toshie

OE, Seiichi

OHASHI, Shinichi

OKA, Masakazu

OKAMOTO, Shoichi

OKUYAMA, Shoichi

OMIYA, Gosaburo

OMORI, Kumaki

○ OSAWA, Yoshio

OSHIMA, Kazue

OSHIMA, Yutaka

OTANI, Hiroshi

○ OYA, Hanjiro

ROKUSYA, Osamu

SAKAI, Shonosuke

○ SANO, Zensaku

SASAKAWA, Ryohei

○ SASAKI, Hosaku

○ SASAKI, Takahiko

SATO, Akira

SEKI, Hasao

SHIDA, Masaru

SHIGEYAMA, Gen

SHIKAKURA, Kichiji

SHIMODA, Masami

SHINDO, Nobuyoshi

SHIONO, Naomichi

○ SUGIE, Junji

SUZUKI, Katashi

○ SUZUKI, Ritei

TAGUCHI, Sukeichi

TAKADA, Motosaburo

○ TAKASHIMA, Masae

TAKATA, Noriyuki

○ TAKATORI, Kenjiro

TAKAYA, Teijiro

TAKAYAMA, Kikuji

○ TAKAYAMA, Kinichi

TAKEMOTO, Magoichi

TAKEWAKI, Hiromitsu

TANAKA, Hitoshi
TANAKA, Isamu
TANIMURA, Kinjiro

TONE, Michisaburo

TSUKADA, Ippo

TSUNEMATSU, Saburo

TSURUTA, Magobei

UENO, Seiichi

WADA, Hidekichi

WAKIBUCHI, Kunimitsu

WATANABE, Tsuruzo

○ YAMAHATA, Keinosuke

YAMAMOTO, Masafusa

YAMAMOTO, Sanehiko

YASUMI, Kuniharu

YONEKO, Toyomi

YONEZAWA, Yoseshichi

G 4

○ FUJIKAWA, Toru

FUJIWARA, Yoshiaki

FURUTA, Seiko

HASEGAWA, Tarokichi

HOSHINO, Tatsue

HOTTA, Masaiku

IDEMITSU, Sazo

IIDA, Seizo

○ INOUE, Ryoji

IRIMAJIRI, Yoshiyasu

ISSHIKI, Toraji

IWASA, Goichi

KADA, Naoji

KANAI, Hirote

KANAI, Kiyoshi

○ KASHU, Kniso

KATO, Heikichi

KATO, Suee

KAWAMURA, Masaaki

KIMURA, Yoshikichi

KOBAYASHI, Toranosuke

○ KOBE, Kensuke

○ KOCHI, Michisuke

KOMATSU, Takashi

KOMATSUBARA, Tomosaku

KONDO, Shigeya

KOYAMA, Kango

KUDO, Kooki

KUMADA, Raizo

○KUROIWA, Koichi

KUSAFUKA, Rokujiro

KUWAHARA, Mikine

○MAKINO, Kamejiro

MASAKI, Juro

MATSUBAYA, Ryotaro

MATSUI, Toshio

○MATSUNO, Seiko

MATSUOKA, Junkichi

MATSUOKA, Matsuhei

MINAMI, Shinkichi

MIZUSHIMA, Tokuji

MORI, Ryotaro

○MORI, Satoru

MORI, Yoshinobu

○MURAKAMI, Teiichi

MURAMATSU, Ichisaku

NAGAI, Hitoshi

NAKABE, Kenkichi

NAKABE, Toshisaburo

NAKABE, Yoshikichi

NAKAYAMA, Sukechika

○ NANBA, Shogo

NISHIDA, Dengoro

○ NISHIMURA, Keizo

○ NIWA, Yasujiro

NOGA, Masatomo

○ NOGUCHI, Tomizo

OHASHI, Masami

OKADA, Kanjiro

OTAKE, Shotaro

OYAMA, Kenkichi

SAIGO, Yoshie

SAITO, Kojiro

SAKAGUCHI, Tokuzo

SAKATA, Mikita

SAKATA, Yasuto

SANO, Michiso

SASAKI, Totaro

SAWAI, Kenkichi

SAWAI, Takanobu

SAWAMURA, Ryu

SEKIYA, Toshitsugu

SHIINO, Yoshichi

SHIMIZU, Yoshichiro

SHIMOGO, Denpei

SHINDO, Seiichi

SHIOHARA, Matsuzaku

SOSHIZAKI, Seiji

SUEHIRO, Kojiro

SUGAMURA, Michitaro

SUGI, Yoshinobu

SUZUKI, Isamu

○ SUZUKI, Mampei

SUZUKI, Masatake

TACHIKAWA, Shozo

TAKAHASHI, Kaname

TAKAHASHI, Kosaburo

TAKAYANAGI, Takeo

TAKEMURA, Kichiuemon

TAKENAKA, Osamu

TAMAKI, Yoshio

TAMURA, Komajiro

○ TASHIRO, Shigeki

○ TOKUNE, Yoshio

TOMINAGA, Yoshio

TOMODA, Juichiro

TONE, Kamoji

TSUJI, Kingo

UCHIYAMA, Tanzo

UEDA, Kiyoji

USHIO, Kenji

○ WATSUJI, Haruki

YABE, Heinosuke

YAGAMI, Takeshiro

YAMANAKA, Renji

YAMAUCHI, Naomoto

○ YASAKI, Kunijj

YOKOYAMA, Eitaro

C 5

HADA, Sushiro

IKEDA, Hideo

IMAO, Noboru

INOGE, Toshiei

IREI, Hajime

KINOSHITA, Kaoru

KOBAYASHI, Kenji

KUYAMA, Tomoyuki

MAKINO, Ryozo

MATSUMURA, Mitsuzo

MATSUURA, Shutaro

MIKAMI, Hideo

MIKI, Yokichiro

MORISHITA, Kunio

MORIYA, Eio

MURAYASU, Shinkuro

NAKANO, Hoichi

OYAMA, Kuranosuke

ROYAMA, Masamichi

SAKUTA, Takataro

SHINOHARA, Rikuro

SONDA, Keiichiro

SUGIYAMA, Motojiro

TAKAHASHI, Yoshitsugu

TAMAN, Kiyoomi

TAMURA, Hidekichi

TESHIROGI, Ryukichi

TSURUMI, Yusuke

YAGI, Kokichi

YOSHIDA, Keitaro

YOSHIUE, Shosuke

G 6

ABE, Kozo

ADACHI, Yuji

AIBA, Chisato

○ AOYAMA, Toshichi

DOBASHI, Kesakiyo

DOTSU, Masaichi

EGUCHI, Yoshio

ENOMOTO, Shinichi

FUJINO, Yoshiei

○FUJISHIRO, Teichi

○FUKUDA, Tadanobu

FUKUDA, Tomijiro

FUKUOKA, Shigekazu

FUTAMURA, Tatsuro

HANABUSA, Gunji

HASHIMOTO, Kogi

HAYASHIZAKI, Kozo

HIRAGA, Kiyoto

○HOKYO, Terashi

HONMA, Senkichi

HOSHIKA, Hansuke

ICHIKAWA, Tamotsu

IIDA, Asakichi

○INAI, Gen

INAI, Gentaro

INOUE, Teiichi

○ISHIBASHI, Jiroichi
ISHIGUMA, Heihachi
○IWAI, Shoichi
○IWAKAWA, Toru
IWASAKI, Sumimichi
IZUMI, Mitsusuke
KAMEI, Takami
KATAOKA, Masahide
KAWAHARA, Sotoo
KIKUTA, Shunichi
KIMIJIMA, Yoshie
○KINOSHITA, Tojiro
KOJIMA, Shohei
○KUBO, Kazumasa
KUBO, Yutaka
KURODA, Shizuichi
○KUROIWA, Keijiro
KURYU, Shigeki
○KUZUHARA, Hideichi
MAEDA, Aijiro
MAEDA, Matabei
MAEDA, Miyomatsu
MAEJIMA, Shigeru
MAGAI, Shinichi
MANABE, Hisaichi
MARUYAMA, Yoshiro
○MATSUDA, Magoichi
MATSUNO, Tasaburo
MATSUO, Kikutaro
MIURA, Kuniso

MIYANISHI, Takeichi
○MIYAZAKI, Shokichi
○MIZOGUCHI, Noboru
MOCHIZUKI, Goroshigeharu
MORI, Mitsuo
○MORINAGA, Hayashi
○MORISHITA, Riso
○MORITA, Tadao
MORIYASU, Hiromu
MURATA, Tadashi
NAITO, Choichi
NAKAMURA, Kingo
NAKAMURA, Suegoro
○NAKANO, Yohei
NAKAOKA, Manabu
NAKAYAMA, Itsuo
○NATSUI, Shigemitsu
○NIISATO, Kanematsu
NISHIMURA, Soji
NISHIO, Yaichiro
NOGUCHI, Kiyoshi
NOZAKI, Yoshio
○OIKAWA, Meisen
OISHI, Kyoji
OKADA, Bairoku
OKI, Isamu
OKO, Tomonaga
OKUNO, Isamu
ONEDA, Tosaburo
ONISHI, Masaharu

ONISHI, Taisuke
ONITAKE, Nobuhiro
ONODA, Masutaro
SASAKI, Shigemasa
SASHIDA, Goichiro
SATO, Toshiharu
SAWAI, Sokichi
SETO, Takao
SHIBA, Otozo
SHIMADA, Kihachiro
SHIMURA, Takashi
SHINGO, Seiji
SHINKAI, Shinji
SUGISHIMA, Teijiro
SUZUKI, Rinnosuke
TAKAHASHI, Onotaro
TAKATSU, Fujio
TAKEUCHI, Kenkichi
TAKIZAWA, Kikuichiro
TANIGUCHI, Kotoyoshi
TANIGUCHI, Tomezo
TANIKAWA, Kiichiro
TERADA, Motonosuke
TODO, Sakuji
TOKUGAWA, Nobukata
TORIGOE, Tomoichi
TOYOSHIMA, Masumac
TSUJI, Kaneshige
TSUJINAKA, Rinmatsu

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



UEDA, Chukichi

UEMURA, Katsuni

UENO, Gensaku

UMEKAWA, Toichiro

WANIFUCHI, Shichirouemon

WATANABE, Kyoei

○YAKUSHIJI, Kikuma

YAMAGISHI, Hidesaburo

YAMAGUCHI, Kinnosuke

YAMAMOTO, Hisaji

YAMAMOTO, Sosaku

YAMAZAKI, Susumu

YOKOO, Yoshimi

YONEYAMA, Izumi

○YOSHIDA, Takeshi

○YOSHIMURA, Yoshitaka

G 7

AKITSUKI, Yasukichi

○ASAKAWA, Motozumi

HAYASHI, Iwazo

HIROOKA, Kenji

HOSOKAYA, Hataji

ICHIDA, Yoshiaki

IJICHI, Shiro

IKEDA, Kiyoshi

INUKAI, Takeji

ISHII, Shigeo

ITO, Komaji

ITO, Shigeo

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



KAMI, Kataichiro

KAMICHIKA, Shinobu

KAMIHIRA, Ryoe

KANEDA, Chukichi

KATO, Shigetada

KAWAHAKE , Takeshi

KAWAHARA, Shunsaku

KIKUCHI, Takeo

KIMURA, Ken

KODAMA, Kanichi

KOJIMA, Kanetaro

KOOMURA, Sakahiko

KUSUI, Katsuichi

MATSUBARA, Seijiro

MIYASHITA, Naoji

MIYAWAKI, Satoshi

MIYAZAWA, Fusao

MURATA, Kensuke

MURATA, Takashi

NAGATOMO, Hisahachi

NAKAGAWA, Eikichi

NAKANISHI, Hisao

NISHII, Kazutaka

ONORI, Kenji

SAITO, Tetsuo

SAKAGUCHI, Shujun

SAKAJIRI, Hojiro

SASADA, Yoshifumi

SATO, Hisayoshi

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072



SHIMIZU, Takaramaru

SHIMIZU, Yoshikazu

SHIMIZU, Yoshikiyo

SHIMOSHIGE, Takeo

SHIOZAKI, Eiichi

SUGIMURA, Masayoshi

TAKAHAMA, Kiyoshi

TAKAHASHI, Sei

TAKAHASHI, Tsuyoshi

TAKAHASHI, Yoshimaro

TAKEUCHI, Tadashi

TANAKA, Kiyoshi

TESHIMA, Shotaro

TORII, Tokio

TSUTSUMI, Kinjiro

UI, Takeo

UMEZU, Yoshiro

WATANABE, Kiyomi

YAMAGUCHI, Kenji

YAMAGUCHI, Nobuo

YAMANAKA, Ryoichi

YAMAZAKI, Mitsushige

G S

ETO, Matsuo

HIRANO, Rikizo

HIRANO, Toshio

○HORI, Shigeru

INUKAI, Ken

IRIE, Kanichi

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



○ KIUCHI, Nobuhane
KONDO, Katsumi
KONO, Ichiro
NAKAYAMA, Taichi
○ NARAHASHI, Wataru
SATO, Keijiro
SHIMADA, Tamejiro
SHIMIZU, Ryosaku
TAMARUSHIMA, Takeo
○ TANABE, Tadao
○ TANAKA, Isaji
UCHIKO, Yutaka
YAMAMOTO, Katsuichi
YAMANE, Ryuji
YOSHIKAWA, Chiemaru

O. 6 (Rejected cases)
AKIBA, Noboru
MATSUMOTO, Tomeo
NAKA, Sukematsu
NAKAYAMA, Moriji
OGATA, Haruo
TAKEUCHI, Kisaburo

Remark:

○ ..... Rescission cases which have been passed by the Appeal Board and approved by G.H.Q.

Mr. Kenkichi Yoshida
Chief Secretary of the Public Offices Qualifications Appeal Board

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

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE 1948 MAY. 31. QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

File No. Appeal 93

## REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

TO Public Service Qualifications Div. G. S., G. H. Q.

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: FUWA, Suketoshi

2. Present Position: None
   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister
   Dec. 26, 1947

4. Matters applicable: Chief of No. 2 Section, No. 5 Div., Board of Information
   Provisions applicable: 5 of 7 in List No. 1

5. Date of Appeal filed: March 27, 1948

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: April 8, 1948

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 121 Meeting Miyagi and 6 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: May 10, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Rescission

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Testimonies 5

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

Reasons

A. Gist of the appellant's contention will be found in the written appeal.

B. (1) The appellant was designated by the Prime Minister as one fell under the Purge Memorandum on the ground that the appellant had been an influential section chief of the Board of Information which was in charge of supervision and censorship of pictures and plays from Dec. 6, 1940 to March 31, 1943.

(2) The appellant had held office as the chief of No. 2 Section, No.5 Division, Board of Information during the period. However the items controlled by the No.2 Section of No.5 Division, according to the sectional regulation of the Board of Information, were "matters concerned with enlightenment, propaganda and their instruction with pictures, plays and entertainments". And in Paragraph 17 of sectional regulation of the Board of Information stated as for the items supervised by the No. 1 Section of No. 4 Division that "matters concerned with censorship and supervision of pictures, phonograph records, plays and entertainments". Therefore it is obvious that the section which was in charge of censorship and supervision of pictures and plays was No. 1 Section of No.4 Division.

(3) That means that the appellant, as the chief of No.2 Section, No.5 Division, Board of Information was in charge of enlightenment, propaganda and instruction with pictures and plays and never had any connection with censorship and supervision. The chief of No.1 Section, No. 4 Division, concurrent of the chief of censorship Section, Police Bureau of Home Ministry was in charge of censorship and supervision

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 79-072



not only of pictures but of newspapers, magazines and other publishings and was extremely influential. The censorship and supervision of plays were carried out by the Metropolitan Police Bureau and Prefectural Police Divisions under instruction of Censorship Section of Home Ministry, namely the No.1 Section, No.4 Division of the Board of Information. In that manner, the No.1 Section of No. 4 Division, in other word the chief of Censorship Section, Police Bureau of Home Ministry, was with its police forces extremely influential; on the other hand the appellant as the chief of No.2 Section of No.5 Division could not participate in censorship and supervision of pictures and plays. Naturally the business circle of picture and play attached importance to censor's words, and had a tendency to negrect the encouragement plans layed out by the No. 2 Section of No. 5 Division. The encouragement plans for picture and play could not be carried out unless to get understandings of Censorship Section.

(4) Although No. 2 Section of No. 5 Division for which the appellant was the chief had been in charge of enlightenment and propaganda with pictures and plays, the subject on propaganad for foreign countries was controlled by No. 2 Section of No. 3 Division, therefore the No. 2 Section of No. 5 Division had no connection with the instructions of propaganda for foreign countries by means of picture and play.

(5) In giving instructions for picture and play and propagandising with them, the appellant as the Chief of No. 2 Section of No. 5 Division carried out his works with firm belief that the propaganda should not be directly applied and that the enrichment of national sentiment with substantial im-

provement of entertainment and the cultural promotion of national livelihood would be a permanent propaganda. There fore the appellant devoted himself to cultural tasks aloof from the propagandising which generally believed to be one of paramount functions of the Board of Information.

"The scenario contest of the national picture and play and their performances which had been annually practiced since 1939, will be an instance for the above. This initiated by the appellant, was intended to give entertainments, sentiments and powers for the livelihood of the nation by encouraging highly artistic pictures and plays, excluding such, cheap ones as taking advantage of the situation. At the contest everything was left to men of culture, and the Board of Information did not intervene in the examination but performed only the routine business.

(6) The appellant had neither played positive activities of propaganda or encouragement for militalism or ultra-nationalism, ~~not~~ nor did induce or control thoughts and speech. Therefore the appellant was compelled to resign the post when he was asked to do so under the plea of strengthening personnels of the Board by Mr. Okumura the Vice-president of the Board of Information in March 1943, because of his coolness of positive activities for propaganda and enlightenment since the outbreak of the Pacific War.

(7) Synthetical observation of the above facts shows that the appellant was the Chief of No. 2 Section, No. 5 Division of the Board of Information from Dec. 6, 1940 to the end of March, 1943, however he had neither performed censorship or

control of picture and play, ~~not~~ nor did play active role in encouragement and propaganda for the militalism and ultra-nationalism. On the contrary, ousting these isms he invariablly devoted himself to the substantial promotion of picture and play in view of pure artistic stand point and creation of cultural wealth.

The designation of the Prime Minister against the appellant as one fell under the Purge Memorandum on the ground that the appellant was an influential Section Chief who took charge of supervision and censorship of pictures and playo was by no means proper. Consequently the Appeal Board arrived at the conclusion as quoted above.

K. Yoshida

Mr. Kenkichi Yoshida
Chief Secretary of the public office
Qualifi cations Appeal Board

File No. Appeal 82

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 JUN. 1
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

## REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

TO Public Service Qualifications Div. G. S., G. H. Q.

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: HARADA, Katsumi

2. Present Position: Police Inspector, 3 grade of District Administr ative officeal
   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister, June 26, 1947

4. Matters applicable: KAINANTO Navy special Service Dept.
   Provisions applicable: 6 of 2 of List No. 1

5. Date of Appeal filed: July 15, 1947

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: December 22, 1947

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 119th Meeting, Miyagi and 6 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: May 7, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Rescission

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Testimonies 3

Reasons

1. The reason of the designation

Katsumi Harada the appellant was designated as falling within the purview of provision of clause 6, paragraph 2 of the appendix 1 of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, because the appellant had held office in the "Kaigun Tokumu Bu" (Special Division of the Navy ) in Hainan Island.

2. The reasons by which the Appeal Board decided the case to be rescinded.

The Appeal Board, as a result of minute investigation of the appeal, testimonies, the provisions of the Purge Memorandum, etc., arrived at a conclusion that there was not the slightest defferance between the appellant's employment at the Special Division of the Navy in Hainan Island and clerks of village, town or city office in general, that there was none of the fact of appellant's relation with the secret information organization and that the Special Division of the Navy in Hainan Island never was by any means a secret information organization but was merely an office of civil administration. The reasons of the above are as follows.

(1) The employment of the appellant at the Special Division of the Navy in Hainan Island was, excuted by and unilateral order of the superior against his intention.

(2) As a result of minute investigation of the appellant's duties and movements, the fact was revealed that the duties conducted by the appellant since his assumption of the post on August 5, 1943 at the Spicial Division of the Navy in Hainan Island were as follows:

(a) Instruction and control for the Japanese residents and business men (look out of illegal profits and ill treatment of employees).

(b) Pervasion of sanitary idea and detection, report and disposition of epidemics.

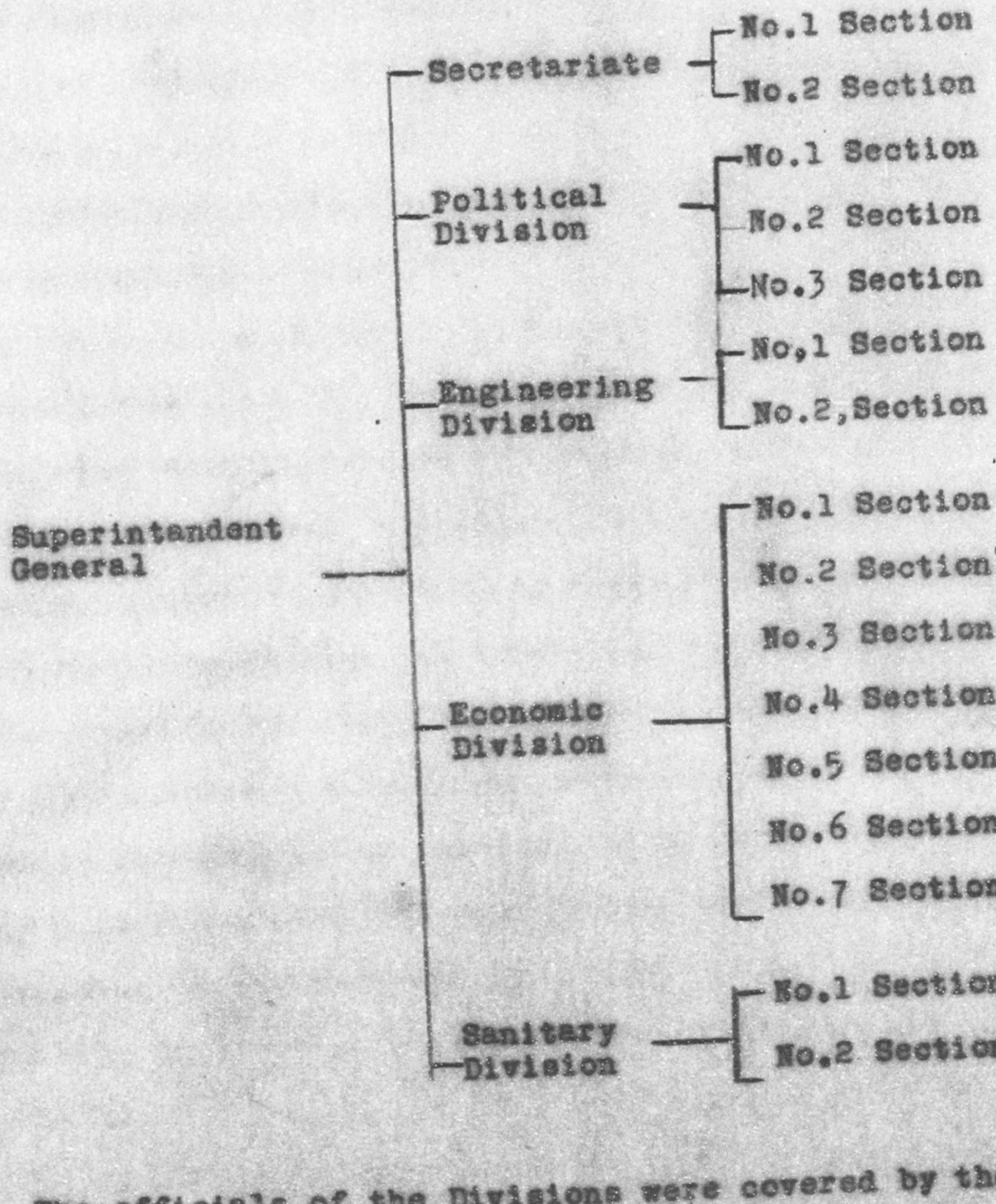
(c) To give advise to Japanese residents on their personal affairs.

(d) Cooperation to dosages for patients at the office of prevention of maralia.

As clearly indicated in his duties, the appellant's office and residence was far apart from that of the Naval Brigade or "Military Police of the Navy" who have held their office with and acted with the Naval brigade. Moreover he had neither mutual relations with nor get any in-struction and order from them. Henceforth the appellant has changed his office several times, however the details of his duty, with no substantial difference with that of mentioned above, were not more than to conduct matters mainly relating to the economy. The status of the appellant was the 3rd, grade official such as the lowest class in Japanese Government. On carrying out his duties as mentioned above, nothing was done by his own opinion but has only followed the superior's orders.

(3.) The Special Division of the Navy in Hainan Island was by no means a secret information organization but an office of civil administration. The Appeal Board hates to comment the provision of clause 6, paragraph 2 of the appendix 1 of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, however the Board contemplates that the Special Division of the Navy in Hainan Island should in principle be excluded from the said provision. That is, the said

Division was an office of civil administration dealing with the Japanese residents, and was not an organization of secret information. The following diagram shows the construction of the Division in question




The officials of the Divisions were covered by those of Civilian Administrator Generals and Civilian Administrators likewise the other civil administrations, and the appellant belonged to the Economic Division as a Junior official.

The secret informations in Hainan Island were collected by the Fifth Fleet (the Commander-in-Chief of the Second China Sea Fleet) from the special marine and the garrison through the information staff officer and the Commander-in -Chief of the Naval Garrison Station in Hainan Island.

(4) The Appeal Board has payed special attentions and has given minute investigations for those who had held office at the Special Division of Navy in Hainan Island. The Board has not passed the employees of the Division who were donbtful in their duties such persons as had been appointed as clerks or police of the Navy. For instance, a Hiraoka Saichi, listed in "List of non-rescission cases" dated Feb. 4, 1948, thongh he had similarly held office as the appellant at the Special Division of the Navy in Hainan Island. In view of the fact that he had been appointed as a first grade police of the Navy and served as one of the Military Police of the Navy, the Appeal Board gave the decision that he shonld not be released. The status and duties of the appellant were absolutely different from that of the said Hiraoka.

As a result of collectve consideration of various facts as quoted above the Appeal Board arrived at a conclusion that the designation against the appellant should be rescinded.

K. Yoshida

Mr. Kenkichi Yoshida
Chief Secretary of the Public office
Qualifi cations Appeal Board