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Description of contents

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PROMINENT PERSONS

NISHIOKA Takejiro	Category B, G-2
YANO Tsuneta	C
MATSUMAE Shigeyoshi	D
TSUGITA Daizaburo	D
KANO Hisaakira	E
MORIMOTO Masakichi	G-1
SUZUKI Saburosuke	G-1
ISHIKAWA Takayoshi	G-2
TAMAI Katsunori	G-2

(Note: None of these cases were purged at Occupation direction

5 June 1950

NISHIOKA Takejiro

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Screened and Purged 11 March 1948

POLITICAL AFFILIAT IONS:

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

NISHIOKA was purged for having formerly been Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Navy, a term of office held by him for three months and twenty-two days. In addition he was president of Nagasaki Minyu Shimbun Sha (Nagasaki People's Friend Newspaper Company).

In a petition submitted by NISHIOKA he cites his democratic tendencies, placing strong emphasis upon his activities in conjunction with women suffrange .

An SIB report of February 1950 stated that NISHIOKA had been continuing his activities and exerting influence in the Nagasaki Minyu Shimbun Sha. The case was trasaferred to the Public Procurator's Office for possible indictment.

Source: 201 File

NISHIOKA Takejiro

Cat B, G-2

I. See 201

II. Rescission violates:

A. SCAPIN 550

9. Appendix "A" contains a list of the categories of persons who must be removed from public office and excluded from government service by the Imperial Japanese Government ....

APPENDIX "A", Para B. Any person who has held any of the following positions: .... 5. Ministry of the Navy (unless appointed since 2 September 1945) ... Parliamentary Vice-Minister ....

B. Ordinance 1, 1947. APPENDIX I

The criteria, as mentioned in Article 1, of this ordinance, under which any persons are to be designated as persons who fall under the provisions of the Memorandum are as follows:

II Caeer military and naval personnel: .... 8. Ministry of the Navy (unless appointed since September 2, 1945) : ... Parliamentary Vice-Minister ....

REMARKS:

Whether a person will fall under Paragraph G titled " additional militarists and Ultra-nationalists " will be determined by inquiring into his past records . However, general criteria for such rescissions will be as follows:

5. Any person who has been in any of the following pesitions or professions and who has been positive in activities such as mentioned in Paragraph G .

d. Official or personnel of Newspaper companies ....

i) Persons who occupied any of the following positions in newspaper companies ... between 7 July 1937 and 7 December 1941 in and outside of Japan, engaged actively in activities as mentioned in subpara c. above or as prescrived in papa . 1 Article 1 of the Imperial Ordinance 101

of 1946, and exercised wide influence which are specified in paras. 1 to 4 of the Appended List: " List of ogranizations of public information to be defined as falling under Category "G" under the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 " attached hereto . However, companies or organizations and persons that can produce satisfactory evidence to the contrary shall be exempted .

(a) Newspaper companies and news agencies ... President (Shacho) .... APPENDED LIST: ... 66.. The Nagasaki Minyu Shimbun Sha (Nagasaki Minyu Newspaper Company) ....

III . (Whether or not purged at Occupation order)

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

FROM : Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

SUBJECT : Report on Examination of Appeal.

E.R. No. 645 24 June 1949

The Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board hereby reports on the subject matter as follows and submits English translations of the related documents (the questionnaire, reason, etc.) herewith enclosed:

1. Appellant and designation.

a.	Name (in full):	NISHIOKA, Takejiro.
b.	Designator and date:	Prime Minister; 11 March 1948.
c.	Reason:	Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Navy and President of the Nagasaki Minyu Shimbun Sha (Nagasaki Minyu Newspaper Co.).
d.	Provisions:	2 and 7, List No. 1.
e.	Former appeal:	Filed.

2. Appeal case and decision.

a.	Date of appeal filed:	23 February 1949.
b.	Name of meeting of the Board:	23rd meeting.
c.	Date of decision:	24 June 1949.
d.	Contents of decision:	Rescission.

Enclosure: As stated above.

(Y. IZEKI)
Chief of the Secretariat,
Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

THE REASON

NISHIOKA, Takejiro

1. The subject person was designated by the Prime Minister as falling under the Memorandum on the ground that he held the posts of Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Navy and President of the Nagasaki Minyu Shimbun Sha (Nagasaki Minyu Newspaper Co.), from 19 September 1939 to 24 January 1940 and from 7 July 1937 to 7 December 1941, respectively.

2. Gist of NISHIOKA's allegation is as follows:

a. Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Navy:

(1) The above office was an organ limitted for making liaison between the Diet and the Navy Ministry, and he had no voice in the military or strategical matters, and was even prohibited from attending any meetings related with these matters.

(2) Assumption of the above post by NISHIOKA was due to the personnel alignment of the political party at that time, and it was not in accord with his will: At the time of the above assumption he was in Kyushu to make campaign speeches for the election of prefectural assembly members. And that this appointment was made on 19 September 1939 when the ABE Cabinet was in power, and he resigned it with the resignation of the said Cabinet on 11 January the following year. Though the Diet was convened in December when he was still in office, he did not assume the duties of the said post, as the Diet was at once adjourned according to the time-honored custom and he resigned during the period of the adjournment.

b. President of the Nagasaki Minyu Shimbun Sha:

NISHIOKA did not held virtually the post in question during the designated period. During the above period, the said newspaper company was managed by his borther KURASHIGE, Shobachiro, KITAGAWA, Kyujiro and MORITA, Mie. Since 1924, he had been elected member of the House of Representatives six times and resided in Tokyo as a staff of the Seiyu-kai, devoting himself to political activity, so that he could not afford to run his paper at Nagasaki, where he returned only several times a year for short visits.

c. He made utmost efforts to help promote the democratization of Japan through the movements for the universal suffrage as well as for women suffrage; for instance, for his activities in the universal suffrage movement, he was sentenced guilty seven times., incarcerated scores of times.

3. As the result of close investigation into the enclosed testimonies, petitions etc. regarding the above allegation of his, this Board acknowledges the following facts: That his tenure of office as Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Navy was a brief period of 3 months and odd; and that, moreover, he did not perform his duties as such because of the adjournment of the Diet; that his post of president of the Nagasaki Minyu Shimbun Sha was merely nominal; that he rendered distinguished services for democracy and liberalism through his activities for the universal suffrage as well as for the women suffrage; and that his personality and thought tendency are both very favourable as are clearly evidenced by the above stated career of his. This case was decided in his favor by the former Appeal Board and failed to obtain the Prime Minister's final approval owing to lack of time. This Board has reached the conclusion that it is proper and right to rescind his designation.

Remarks:

1. With regard to the appellant's tenure of Parliamentary Vice-Ministership of the Navy:

a. MAEDA,Minoru, chief of the former Second Demobilization Bureau, states in his testimony as follows:

"The said person (NISHIOKA) held the post of Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Navy during the period from 19 September 1939 to 24 Jansury 1940. His duties as such were to make liaison between the Diet and the Navy Ministry with regard political affairs.....

However, the said NISHIOKA, had no occasion to perform his duties concerning the liaison business between the Diet and the Navy Ministry, in his too short a tenure of office. That is to say,at that time, the Diet was convoked on 23 December 1939, the opening ceremony being held on the 26th, and it was adjourned for the year-end vacation from 27 until 20 January the following year..... Consequently, he never attended to his duties as parliamentary vice-minister in the Diet. The said NISHIOKA, Takejiro never attended a meeting of the Navy Ministry during the period from his assumption of the said post on 19 September 1939 to the retirement on 24 January 1940. Therefore, he never had any connection with the military secrets or operations of that Ministry as well as with the compilation of the budget of the Navy.

I testify to the above facts."

b. KIHARA, Fusanosuke states in his testimony: "I was not because he (NISHIOKA) wanted it, that he came to assume the post of Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Navy, but because the party so arranged for the sake of the personnel alignment of the party.

In September 1939, NISHIOKA was in Kyushu making campaign speeches for the election of prefectural assembly members held just at that time, and was not in Tokyo. In other words, NISHIOKA was decided, during his absence on a trip, to be appointed Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Navy by the headquarters of the Seiyukai."

2. With regard to his presidency of the Nagasaki Minyu Shimbun Sha:

a. HONDA, Eisaku, member of the House of Representatives, states in his testimony that "Mr. NISHIOKA, Takejiro was usually living in Tokyo and used to return to Nagasaki once or twice a year. Accordingly, as president of the Nagasaki Minyu Shimbun Sha, he held this post in name only and all its management affairs were dealt with by Messrs. KURASHIGE, KITAGAWA and MORITA.

So far as I remember, he was not holding the said post from about 1937 to 1941, though the members of the said newspaper company perhaps utilized his name for the convenience of its selling or advertising policy.

For instance, when they wanted to have the name of their company advertised in the Shimbun Nenkan (Newspaper Annual) or other publications, they ostentationaly used as its president the name of Mr. NISHIOKA who was popular among the advertising agencies in Tokyo and Osaka, just like the Nagasaki Nichi Nichi Shimbun, its rival paper, used the name of Mr. MAKIYAMA, Kozo,*

*a Diet member, as its president. —— The above is what I heard from Mr. KURASHIGE."

b. OHASHI, Hiroshi, mayor of Nagasaki City, testifies to the application of NISHIOKA for certification for the following statement:

"The above-named person (NISHIOKA) had not the right to elect the members of the House of Representatives, nor the right to elect or to be elected the members of the Nagasaki Prefectural as well as Nagasaki City Assembly, during the period from July 1937 to December 1941, as he was not then living in Nagasaki City.

I know that the Nagasaki City Office escaped the fire caused by the atomic-bomb air raid and is holding the documents in perfect condition. It is respectfully requested that you would be good enough to examine into the above statements and certify to them."

3. With regard to his personality and inclination of thoughts:

Miss KONDO, Tsuruyo, member of the House of Representatives, and 7 other women members of both House, testify in their jointly-signed testimony:

"We desire to secure the cooperation of Mr. NISHIOKA, friend of the feminist movement.

Democracy in Japan took its origin from the movement for the universal suffrage. Mr. NISHIOKA, Takejiro is one of those who stood in the forefront of this movement, made speeches the country over, and implanted democratic ideas in the minds of young students. Further, he opposed the then authorities, fought against presecutions: rendered utmost efforts for the realization of the said movement; and made the explanatory speech on the bill for the universal suffrage in 1924 at the Diet, which passed through the Diet.

Moreover, as a pioneer of the movement for the liberation of women, he exerted much efforts forthe campaign of enlightenment of woman all over Japan, together with the members of the League for Woman Suffrage, and we owe it greatly to Mr. NISHIOKA's zeal and executive power that Japanese women dormant in conventions and feudalistic ideas were enabled to be awakened to politics. It is still fresh in our memory and will never be forgotten that Mr. NISHIOKA submitted the bill for woman suffrage and caused it to pass through the first reading in the House of Representatives in 1929.

For us, who have yet to keep up efforts for he democratization of Japan as well as for the enlightening of Japanese women, Mr. NISHIOKA's cooperation is all the more desirable, as he has well appreciated the status of women and rendered much efforts on women's side; and we wish earnestly to have him released from political restrictions, convinced that his zeal and executive power will contribute much to the reconstruction of Japan."

b. It is clear from his questionnaire that NISHIOKA was frequently sentenced guilty ~~and incare quilty~~ and incarcerated by the authorities concerned on account of his movements for democracy.

4. With regard to each of the preceding paragraphs, there are attached to his appeal testimonies similar in purport with those mentioned above, as well as many

petitions

petitions requesting to have him returned to political circles for the reconstruction of a democratic Japan.

Enclosure: Appeal explanation, testimony, etc.

YANO Tsuneta

I. See 201

II. Recission violates:

A. SCAPIN 550

Appendix "A", listing removal and exclusion categories, reads: "c. Influential members of ultra nationalistic, terroristic, or secret patriotic societies, any person who has at any time: 1. Been a founder, officer or director of; or 2. occupied any post of authority in; or 3. been an editor of any publication or organ of; or 4. made substantial voluntary contributions (a sum or property of value which is large in itself or large in proportion to the means of the individual in question) to any of the organizations or their branches, subsidiaries, agencies or affiliates ..."

B. IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 1

The criteria as mentioned in Article 1 of this ordinance under which any persons are to be designated as persons who fall under the provisions of the memorandum are as follows: "III. Influential members of ultra nationalistic, terroristic or secret patriotic societies. Any person who has at any time: 1. Been a founder, officer or director of; or 2. occupied any position of authority in; or 3. been an editor of any publication or organ of; or 4. made substantial voluntary contributions ... to: ... 8. Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei (Great Japan Statecraft Alliance)."

III. (Wether or not purged by Occupation order)

YANO Tsuneta

I. See 201

II. Recission violates:

A. SCAPIN 550

Appendix "A", listing removal and exclusion categories, reads: "c. Influential members of ultra nationalistic, terroristic, or secret patriotic societies, any person who has at any time: 1. Been a founder, officer or director of; or 2. occupied any post of authority in; or 3. been an editor of any publication or organ of; or 4. made substantial voluntary contributions (a sum or property of value which is large in itself or large in proportion to the means of the individual in question) to any of the organizations or their branches, subsidiaries, agencies or affiliates ..."

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III. (Whether or not purged by Occupation order)

5 December 1949

YANO Tsuneta

POSITION UNDER SCAPIN 550: Screened and Purged 8 May 1949
Director, Great Japan Statecraft Alliance

POLITICAL AFFILIATION: Unknown

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

YANO was born on 2 December 1865 in Okayama Prefecture. In 1900 he became secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, serving in the insurance division. The following year he resigned to become president and director of the Dai Ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co until 1915 and Chairman of the Board until 1946. From 1921-38 he was a director of the Dai Ichi Mutual Savings Bank. In 1936 he was a member of the Oil Industry Committee of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and the following year he was a member of the Insurance Law Reivison Committee of that Ministry. In 1941 he was Insurance Adviser to the Ministry of Finance. He held no elective offices.

His other social and civic activities included membership in some seventy clubs and organizations, the most out-standing being his counsellorship from 1923 on in the Great Eastern Cultural Association; his position as counsellor of the Japan Physical Training Society from 1940-44; director of the Japan Broadcasting Association from 1934-43; director from 1934-43 of the Memorial Society for Fleet Admiral Togo; director in 1941 of the Togo Society, which was engaged in "adoration of the virtues of Admiral Togo"; director of the Tokyo Police Aid Society from 1932-35; and in 1936, director of the Nippon Economic League.

YANO's monetary contributions to these various organizations have included $500 to the Tokyo Police Aid Society in 1926; $20,000 to the Three Virtue Education Society from 1934-39; and $1,000 to the Memorail Society for Fleet Admiral Togo, as well as other donations to the Red Cross etc.

His writings and speeches have included a book explaining the state of the nation and published first in 1931, with re-prints in 1933, 1938 and 1943, totalling 326,000 copies, and various speeches on tax reform and contemporary economic problems.

YANO's travels "for the study of life insurance" have been to Europe in 1895-97, Europe and America from 1922-23, and a trip to China in 1921.

Source: Questionnaire

YANO. Tsuneta

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

FROM : Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

SUBJECT : Report on Examination of Appeal.

E. R. No. 773

8 July 1949

The Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board hereby submits the following report on the subject matter, together with the reason and related documents:

1. Appellant and designation.

a. Name (in full) : YANO, Tsuneta.

b. Designator and date : Prime Minister; 30 December 1947.

c. Reason : Director of the Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei (Great Japan Statecraft Alliance).

d. Provisions : 3, List No. 1.

e Former appeal : None.

2. Appeal case and decision.

a. Date of appeal filed : 8 May 1949.

b. Name of meeting of the board : 26th meeting.

c. Date of decision : 8 July 1949.

d. Contents of decision : Rescission.

(Y. IZEKI)
Chief of the Secretariat,
Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

C

THE REASON

YANO, Tsuneta

1. The subject person was designated by the Prime Minister as coming under the Memorandum on the ground that he held the post of director of the Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei (Great Japan Statecraft Association).

2. The Great Japan Statecraft Association was established in November 1928 and presided over by URYU, Kisaubro as chief director. Some noted persons were chosen as directors and advisers of the above Association and their names were announced in the Keikoku Shimbun (Statecraft Newspaper), the organ of the said Alliance. In the case of YANO's directorship of the Association, URYU is recognized to have made that appointment at his own discretion and without obtaining YANO's consent (URYU says he recommended YANO as adviser but not as director).

3. The subject person asserts that while he had been connected with an organization called "Shuyo Dan" (Culture Association) from the end of the Taisho Era till the early years of the Showa, he came to know URYU and the fact that URYU had been running by himself the business of the Great Japan Statecraft Association. However, he asserts he never consented to assume directorship nor did he have any activity as such.

4. He has stuck to his principle of 'one work for one man' throughout his life. He had offered himself to the life insurance enterprise and the mutual system. Moreover, he has devoted himself for the promotion of public health and for the prevention of tuberculosis, publishing such mathematical and statistical works as 'Charted Explanation of National Statistics', mortality table, calculation table, etc.

5. The subject person introduced the mutual system to Japan and is the pioneer in founding the mutual insurance company in this country. He was nominated Fellow of the American Acturial Society in 1895. From the time up to the present, he has been, as the only Asiatic among the Fellows of the said society, one of those who rendered great services to the healthy development of life insurance system internationally as well.

Remarks:

1. In reference to paras. 2 and 3 of the Reason, MORIMOTO, Ichizaemon testifies:

"I had been taking care of the Shuyo Dan together with Mr. YANO, Tsuneta during the period between the end of the Taisho Era and the beginning of the Showa. Mr. YANO was of the opinion that Mr. URYU, Kisaburo's participation in the Shuyo Dan would be undesirable for the Association, tried to have Mr. URYU transferred in an amicable way to some other position in the business world.

However, it resulted that such efforts of Mr. YANO's caused him much trouble."

URYU, Kisaburo, the then chief director of the Great Japan Statecraft Association, testifies:

"It was in about 1916 or '17 that I made Mr. YANO's acquaintance through the introduction by Messrs. SHIBUSAWA, Eiichi and MORIMOTO, Ichizaemon in connection with the management of the Shuyo Dan. Later, I organized the Great Japan Statecraft Association in November 1928. As a matter of principle directors were recommended from among rather young people. Such an aged person as Mr. YANO, Tsuneta could never have been chosen as director.

Once in about 1933 or '34, I recommended him as adviser by my own will and so reported his name in the Statecraft Newspaper under my management. Of course, I had not obtained his consent in so doing. Although

I became aware that he had no intention whatever to have any connection with our Association, I did not take any step to rescind the appointment because it was an informal one without any writ of appointment being given to him. Thus the matter was left as it was.

Such being the case, Mr. YANO had had nothing to do with director-ship of my Association."

2. With regard to para. 5 of the reason reference is requested to be made to the relevant extract from the "Year Book for 1948" published by the Actuarial Society of America attached hereto.

Enclosure: Appeal, explanation, testimony, etc.

MATSUMAE Shigeyoshi

I. See 201

II. Recission violates:

A. SCAPIN 550

Appendix "A" contains a list of categories of persons who must be removed from public office and excluded from government service by Imperial Japanese Government:

"D" Persons influential in the activities of IRRA, IRAPS and the Political Association of Great Japan. Any person who has at any time:

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

2. Been an editor of a publication or organ of;

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

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

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

B. IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 1

Appendix 1, "The criteria as mentioned in Article I of this ordinance, under which any persons are to be designated as persons who fall under the provisions of the memorandum are as follows:

IV. Persons influential in the activities of IRAA, IRAPS and the Political Association of Great Japan; any person who has at any time held any of the following or commensurate positions:

1. The Imperial Rule Assistance Association ... director of a bureau of the national headquarters or principal of the Central Training Institute (Chuo Hombu Jimu - Kyoku Kaku Kyoku Chuo Oyabi Kunren Shocho), chief (bucho) or influential deputy chief (fuku bucho) of a section of the national headquarters or of the Central Training Institute."

III. (Whether or not purged by Occupation order)

5 June 1950

MATSUMAYE Shigeyoshi

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Screened and Purged 16 September 1946

MATSUMAYE was born in 1897. He was formerly president of the Board of Communications, and chief of the Board of Directors of the IRAA.

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

FROM : Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

SUBJECT : Report on Examination of Appeal.

E. R. No. 153 21 April 1949

The Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board hereby submits the following report on the subject matter, together with the reason and related documents:

1. Appellant and designation.

a. Name (in full) :	MATSUMAE, Shigeyoshi.
b. Designator and date :	Prime Minister; 16 September 1946.
c. Reason :	Chief of General Affairs Division General Affairs Bureau, I.R.A.A.
d Provisions :	4, List No. 1.
e Former appeal :	None.

2. Appeal case and decision.

a. Date of appeal filed :	12 April 1949.
b. Name of meeting of the board :	11th meeting.
c. Date of decision :	19 April 1949.
d. Contents of decision :	Rescission.

(Y. IZEKI)
Chief of the Secretariat,
Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

D

THE REASON

MATSUMAE, Shigeyoshi

1. The subject person was designated by the Prime Minister as a purgee on the ground that he was chief of the General Affairs Division of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, from 12 October 1940 to 28 March 1941.

2. MATSUMAE, originally an engineer of tele-communications, was then chief of the Investigation Section, Engineering Bureau, Ministry of Communications, and was concurrently a standing director and vice-chairman of the Japan Technical Association. When ARIMA, Rainei, then chairman of the Japanese Technical Association assumed the post of chief secretariat of IRAA, MATSUMAE also joined it upon ardent request of the former, in a confident hope to break down erroneous spiritualism and senseless jingoism by a rationalization movement based on scientific ideas.

3. In I.R.A.A., the decision on its principles was made by the board of standing directors; political activity was taken charge of by the Organization Bureau, and cultural and economic one by the Planning Bureau; and MATSUMAE made efforts for the enlightening of techicians and the promotion of scientific and technical culture, while engaging only in accounting and miscellaneous affairs, but never participating in the important deliberations of the Association.

4. In December 1940, YASUI,Eiji retired from the post of the Home Minister of the Second KONOE Cabinet, and his successor HIRANUMA,Kiichiro intended to make a large-scale reorganization of the I.R.A.A. and to cause it to be managed by the military clique and rightist bureaucrats. In 1941, the next year, the I.R.A.A. was reorganized , resulting in the resignatinn of its chief secretariat ARIMA and the new appointment of YANAGAWA, Heisuke and ISHIWATA, Sotaro to the vice-presidency and secretary-generalship respectively. MATSUMAE , in view of the fact that HIRANUMA's unscientific argument for the clarification of the national policy was thoroughly contrary to his ideas, resolved to resign in February 1941, submitted his resignation in early March, and received the writ of descharge on the 28th of the same month. Thence forward, he had no connection with the I.R.A.A.

5. In December 1941, when the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association was organized, he was offered the post of the chief of its headquarters, but he positively declined to assume it, because he was against the objects of that Association.

6. Being in favor of anti-totalitarianism and anti-militarism, he was stubbonly opposed to the War. Hoping for the earliest possible termination of the Pacific War, but finding it impossible to attain his aim by raising direct objection to the war under the then prevailing situation in Japan, MATSUMAE made investigations, from his technician's viewpoint, into the conditions of Japanese technique and productivity, and, based on the concrete figures and other facts thereby revealed, he approached several times the leading members of the Naval General Staff, Prince TAKAMATSU and other persons and urged for the necessity of ending the war immediately, attacking TOJO's policy at the same time. Then he incurred the strong hatred of TOJO and by the latter's special order, he was called to the colors as a private of the lowest rank---it arrested the public attention, as it constituted an utterly extravagant case that a person holding such an important post of director of the Engineering Bureau, Ministry of Communications, should be called to the colors; moreover, also by another special order of TOJO, MATSUMAE was sent to the Philippines aboard the S.S. Awaji-maru transporting explosives; the Awaji-maru was the very one of the three ships which arrived safely at Manila, departing from Japan in a fleet of 15 ships.

7. MATSUMAE's books, e.g. "In Quest of Culture in Denmark", "Danish National Education and Its Development into Industry Organization" (translation), "Our Concept of the World", and other books on technique and communications, prove well that his ideas were those of anti-militarism and anti-totalitarianism, as well as that he was a pacifist with Christianity as the backbone.

8. MATSUMAE is one of the most celebrated technicians of communications in contemporary Japan, the inventor of "long-distance communications by non-loaded cables", and Dr. of Engineering MATSUMOTO, Akio completed his "new principle of the electric wave filter" and ISHIKAWA, Takeji, secretary technician of the Institute for Research of Tele-communications, " the amplifilt detector", both under the guidance of MATSUMAE.

9. Above facts are proved to be well-grounded by various testimonies and evidencial data, and it may be said that MATSUMAE is one of the most expert technicians of contemporary Japan and a person indispensable for the research and management of the technique of wire and wireless tele-communications which is to share not a small part in the reconstruction of Japan in the future.

Remarks: (E.R. No. 153 MATSUMAE, Shigeyoshi)

With regard to the facts stated in the Reason, reference is made to the following testimonies in the English translation of his appeal:

1. Paras. 2 and 4. Testimonies by ARIMA, Yoriyasu (Rainei), formerly Secretary-General of the I.R.A.A., MURATA, Shozo, ex-Minister of Communications and, former staffs of the Japan Technical Association.

2. Para. 3 Testimony by KUSAMA, Tokimitsu, formerly Secretary of the Secretary-General of the I.R.A.A.

3. Para. 5. Testimony by ANDO, Kisaburo, formerly Vice-president of the I.R.A A. and concurrently chief of the I.R A.Y.A.

4. Paras. 7 and 8. Testimonies by SHINOHARA, Noboru, Director of Engineering Bureau, Ministry of Communications, KOMATSU, Shigeru, formerly President of Board of Communications, OKADA, Toru, Secretary of Ministry of Communications, OKAI, Yasaburo, Director of Post Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Communications, YAMAKI, Akira, formerly Chief of the 2nd Section, Naval Affairs Bureau, Ministry of the Navy, and TOMURA, Morio, formerly staff of the Southern Army Headquarters.

Enclosure: Appeal, explanation, testimony, etc.

TSUGITA Daizaburo

I. ~~See~~ no 201

II. Recission violates:

A. SCAPIN 550

Appendix "A" contains a list of categories of persons who must be removed from public office and excluded from government service by Imperial Japanese Government:

"D. Persons influential in the activities of IRRA, IRAPS and the Political Association of Great Japan. Any person who has at any time:

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

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

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

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

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

B. IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 1

Appendix 1, "The criteria as mentioned in Article I of this ordinance, under which any persons are to be designated as persons who fall under the provisions of the memorandum are as follows:

IV. Persons influential in the activities of IRAA, IRAPS and the Political Association of Great Japan: any person who has at any time held any of the following or commensurate positions: . . .

3. Yokusan Seijiki (The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society . . . standing member of the board of directors (jonin somu), member of the board of directors (somu).

III. (Whether or not purged by Occupation order)

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

FROM : Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

SUBJECT : Report on Examination of Appeal.

E. R. No. 873

16 July 1949

The Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board hereby submits the following report on the subject matter, together with the reason and related documents:

1. Appellant and designation.

a. Name (in full) : TSUGITA, Daizaburo.

b. Designator and date : Prime Minister; 13 September 1946.

c. Reason : Director of the I.R.A.P.S.

d Provisions : 4, List No. 1.

e Former appeal : Filed.

2. Appeal case and decision.

a. Date of appeal filed : 8 February 1949.

b. Name of meeting of the board : 28th meeting.

c. Date of decision : 16 July 1949.

d. Contents of decision : Rescission.

(Y. IZEKI)
Chief of the Secretariat,
Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

D

THE REASON

TSUGITA, Daizaburo

1. TSUCITA, Daizaburo was designated by the Prime Minister on 13 September 1946 as falling under the Memorandum on the ground that he had been a Director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society from May 1942 to July 1944. He immediately filed an appeal with the former Appeal Board, which gave a favorable decision on his case. But the final approval by the Prime Minister could not be obtained for lack of time. He has now appealed again submitting additional evidence. The matter was considered carefully by this Board, and in consequence it has become clear that he never held office as Director of the I.R.A.P.S. at any time. Hence, this Board has concluded that it is proper to release him from the designation.

2. TSUGITA alleges that in May 1942 he attended a meeting to which he had been invited by Prime Minister TOJO, but walked out when he found that the objective of the meeting was to organize newly a national political party, because he, an opponent of the TOJO Government, could not agree to the formation of such a party as to be projected and founded by the Government itself; that he had nothing to do with the meetings which were held thereafter on several occasions for the same purpose; and that when the I.R.A.P.S. was organized eventually, as the result of such meetings, he took an absolutely opposite stand in his action. The above statement by TSUCITA is affirmed to be true by YOKOYAMA, Sukenari, formerly Standing Director of the I.R.A.P.S., and Makino, Ryozo, formerly member of the House of Peers.

Further, according to an investigation by the Secretariate of this Board, there is not TSUGITA's name on the list of Directors attached to the pamphlet, "Until the Organization of the I.R.A.P.S.," which was issued by that Society on 15 July 1942. Nor is it found in the Asahi Shimbun of 21 May 1942 which publishes the names of 29 persons who were appointed Directors of the I.R.A.P.S.

It can, therefore, be concluded that TSUGITA had not held office as Director of the I.R.A.P.S. before August 1944 when the second nomination of Directors was made, i.e., during the period from May 1942 to July 1944 as specified by the Prime Minister in the designation of the said persons.

3. The Asahi Shimbun of 22 August 1944 reports the names of 52 newly appointed Directors of the I.R.A.P.S., including that of TSUGITA. With regard to the above, he states that his nomination was made before he was aware, without his consent, and that when he learned it first from the newspaper, he instantly called at the Secretariat of the I.R.A.P.S., met its Chief, and lodged a strong protest demanding to retract his nomination. Accordingly, he never attended any meeting of the I.R.A.P.S. nor participated in any movement conducted by it. In a word, he says, he did not hold office as Director of the I.R.A.P.S. at any period since its formation until its dissolution. The foregoing statement is confirmed by HASHIMOTO, Seinosuke, ex-Chief of the Secretariat of the I.R.A.P.S.; YOKOYAMA, Shoichi, ex-Chief of the General Affairs Division of the Secretariate; and MATSUMURA, Kenzo, formerly Standing Director of the I.R.A.P.S. and Chairman of the Political Affairs Research Committee thereof.

4. True, TSUGITA was a member of the House of Peers for the long period from 12 December 1931 to 14 May 1946. It is recognized, however, that he belonged to the small group in the Diet that had constantly fought against militarism, ultra-nationalism and terrorism from their standpoint of pacifism and parliamentarism before and during the course of the war. That is:

(1) He objected and rigorously protested against the enactment of all laws which were intended for the consolidation of the wartime structure, including the National Mobilization Law and the National Defense and Security Law, and against the Government's inclination toward the nationalistic rule over colonies and the suppression and weakening of parliamentary politics.

(2) He deplored the prevailing tendency to infringe the Constitution and destroy Constitutional organs by means of assassination and other acts of violence, especially those based upon the rightist thought, and insisted strenuously upon controlling the violence with severe punishment.

(3) He was opposed to the formation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and did not join it.

(4) He started a movement to overthrow the TOJO Cabinet early in 1944 and continued it tenaciously until the day of the en bloc resignation of the Cabinet in July the same year.

Remarks:

1. With reference to para. 2 of the Reason, YOKOYAMA, Sukenari, formerly Standing Director of the I.R.A.P.S., states in his testimony:

"Mr. TSUGITA, Daizaburo never assumed office as Director of the I.R.A.P.S. during the period from May 1942 to July 1943 for which I was a Standing Director thereof."

MAKINO, Ryozo, formerly member of the House of Peers, also testifies:

"At the time of the formation of the I.R.A.P.S., I talked in the House of Peers with Mr. MATSUMURA, Giichi and Mr. TSUGITA, Daizaburo, members of the House, and exchanged our views on the I.R.A.P.S. These persons and I originally stood on different political standpoints, and usually differed in political opinion accordingly. In regard to the I.R.A.P.S., however, we happened to coincide in our view that the Society was an unnecessary and rather harmful existence under the then prevailing situation. Consequently, we three pledged to one another that we would not cringe before power, nor go blindly with the tide, but, clarifying our totally antagonistic position to the I.R.A.P.S., we would devote ourselves to the cause of the nation from our own viewpoint....."

2. With reference to para. 3 of the Reason, HASHIMOTO, Seinosuke, formerly Chief of the Secretariat of the I.R.A.P.S., testifies:

"In 1944 the I.R.A.P.S. nominated Mr. TSUGITA, Daizaburo to be a Director of the Society, but without obtaining his consent in advance. In this

connection, Mr. TSUGITA came to the Secretariat and said, 'I am much troubled by it. I must be excused from assuming such a post. Please stricke out my name at once.' So I took steps to take his name off the list of Directors....."

MATSUMURA, Kenzo, formerly Standing Director of the I.R.A.P.S. and Chairman of the Political Affairs Research Committee thereof, testifies:

"As one of the top-ranking executive members, I had held the offices of Standing Director and Chairman of the Political Affairs Research Committee in the I.R.A.P.S. since its organization until its dissolution. So I always attended the meetings of the Board of Directors, the Political Affairs Research Committee, the Representatives' Council, etc., and was naturally aware of all lectures, publications and other movements sponsored or directed by the said Society. I heard about Mr. TSUGITA's nomination as Director of the Society indeed, but never saw or heard that he attended its meetings or participated in its movements....."

YOKOYAMA, Shoichi, formerly Chief of the General Affairs Division of the Secretariat, I.R.A.P.S., has also given a testimony similar in purport to those referred to above.

3. With reference to para. 4, item (1), of the Reason, OKOCHI, Kiko, formerly member of the House of Peers, testifies:

"In February 1938, when the National Mobilization Bill was presented to the Imperial Diet, the members of the House of Peers met for its preliminary examination and heard an explanation by the Government. At the meeting Mr. TSUGITA, Daizaburo put forth an opposing view and argued

vehemently with Mr. TAKI, Masao, Director-General of the Legislative Bureau, pointing out that the bill involved the delegation of a wide legislative power which would cause an unjust abridgment of the right of approval enjoyed by the Imperial Diet, that the bill apparently ran counter to the spirit of our Constitution....."

That TSUGITA used to express an opinion of a tenor similar to the above is clear from the stenographic records of proceedings at the first reading of the National Defense and Security Bill in the House of Peers, on 28 February 1941, at the 76th session of the Diet; the records of 22 February 1939 at the Budget Committee of the same House at the 74th session; those of 28 October 1943 at the same Committee, 83rd session; and those of 7 February 1945 at the same Committee, 86th session.

4. The fact mentioned in para. 4, item (2), of the Reason is clear from the stenographic records of 26 February 1941 at the Special Committee for the Bill Amending the Public Peace Preservation Law, House of Peers, at the 76th session of the Diet; and those of 23 January 1942 at the first reading of the Bill Amending the Civil Code and three other measures (including the Wartime Special Criminal Bill) in the same House at the 79th session.

5. With reference to para. 4, item (3), of the Reason, KAWAI, Yahachi, formerly member of the House of Peers, testifies:

"When the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was organized, Mr. TSUGITA told me in the waiting-room of the Dosei-kai that 'I have no

intention to join the I.R.A.A.' And he did not enter it after all...."

6. With reference to para. 4, item (4), of the Reason, YAKUSHIJI, Kazue, formerly member of the House of Representatives, testifies:

"On a summer evening of 1944 (I cannot remember the date) Mr. TSUGITA, Daizaburo and I called on Mr. SUZUKI, Kantaro, President of the Privy Council, at his residence. On that occasion, I heard Mr. TSUGITA voice a pessimistic opinion about the future of the war, and argue that it was wrong of the Government to try to conceal the real state of affairs and thereby to deceive the Emperor and the people. Comparing Premier TOJO to Ku-ssu Tao of the Nang Sung Dynasty in China, he strongly advocated overthrowing the TOJO Cabinet....."

7. With reference to para. 4 of the Reason, KOBAYASHI, Jiro, Secretary-General of the House of Councillors, testifies:

"Having been in service with the Secretariat of the House of Peers for many years, I am aware that Mr. TSUGITA, Daizaburo always made an outspoken argument in the House. Especially, during the period from the HAYASHI Cabinet in 1937 to the end of the war, he adhered to his standpoint of pacifism and parliamentarism and fought constantly against the successive Governments opposing their important policies. This is clear from the records."

It may be added that WATANABE, Tetsuzo, member of this Board, is well acquainted with the personality and ideological inclination of

TSUGITA, and, at the examination of his case, confirmed that he was an advocate of pacifism and parliamentarism struggling against militarism, ultra-nationalism and terrorism.

Enclosure: Appeal, explanation, testimony, etc.

KANO Hisakiro (Hisaro)

I. See 201

II. Recission violates:

A. SCAPIN 550

Appendix "A", listing removal and exclusion categories, reads: "E. Officers of Financial and Development Organizations involved in Japanese Expansions: Any person who has at any time between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945, occupied any of the positions listed below; Chairman of the Board of Directors, President, Vice-President, Director, Advisor or Auditor of any of the following or in territory occupied by the Japanese armed forces since 7 July 1937, manager of a branch of: ....Any other bank, development company or institution whose foremost purpose has been the financing of colonization and development activities in colonial and Japanese-occupied territory, or the financing of war production by the mobilization or control of the financial resources of colonial or Japanese-occupied territories.

B. IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 1

The criteria as mentioned in Article 1 of this ordinance under which any persons are to be designated as persons who fall under the provisions of the memorandum are as follows: "V. Officers of Financial and Development Organizations involved in Japanese Expansions; 1. Any person who has at any time between 7 July 1937 and 2 Septembef 1945 occupied the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors, President, Vice-President, Directors, Advisor, or Auditor of any of the following or, manager of a controlling branch or a branch commensurate thereto of the following in Japanese Colonial Possession or any territory occupied by the Japanese Army since 7 July 1937. ... Yokohama Specie Bank."

III. (Whether or not purged by Occupation order)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NND # 798072

WRITE-UP WORKSHEET

DATE 22 Dec 1949

NAME KANO, Hisaakira PEN NAME OR ALIAS _____

Status under SCAPIN 550: Screened and Purged.

Political Affiliation: _____

Biographical Outline:

PRESENT POSITION ------ PRINCIPLE VOCATION Banker

RELATIONSHIP TO PURGEES OR PROMINENT PERSONS

RELATIONSHIP	TO WHOM	WHO WAS

was born 1 Aug 1886 in Tokyo Prefecture; was a student at _____

from _____ until _____; entered the army/navy _____, served as

_____, and was discharged _____; was employed:

FIRM	POSITION		
Yokohama Specie Bank	Manager/ Director	from 1931	until 1946
		from	until
		from	until

has held the following elective offices:

OFFICE	WHERE	INCLUSIVE DATES

was appointed to:

PUBLIC OFFICE	WHERE	WHEN

was arrested on _____ occasions.

YEAR	HELD ON SUSPICION OF/CONVICTED OF	CRIME	SENTENCE
in	he was	of	and sentenced to
in	he was	of	and sentenced to
in	he was	of	and sentenced to

Hisaakira Kano

litical, social and civic activities include:

STATUS	ORGANIZATION	INCLUSIVE DATES
Member	in Japan Industrial Club	1941
Chairman	Japanese Club (London)	1934
Councillor	in Japan Society (London)	1934
Chairman	in Society for International Cultural Relations	1946

YEAR COUNTRY

Travelled continuously in many countries in connection with banking business.

ravelled in _____ in 1913-1940 _____ for the purpose of _____

in _____ in _____ for the purpose of _____

in _____ in _____ for the purpose of _____

ote: TITLE OR SUBJECT YEAR

_____ in _____

_____ in _____

_____ in _____

de a speech to WHAT GROUP on WHAT SUBJECT YEAR

_____ on _____ _____

_____ on _____ _____

_____ on _____ _____

THER REMARKS

ermanent address is #14, Ichinomiya-machi, Chosei-gun, Chiba-ken

Source: Questionnaire

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

FROM : Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

SUBJECT : Report on Examination of Appeal.

E. R. No. 102

15 April 1949

The Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board hereby submits the following report on the subject matter, together with the reason and related documents:

1. Appellant and designation.

a. Name (in full) :	KANO, Hisaakira.
b. Designator and date :	Prime Minister; 8 February 1946.
c. Reason :	Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank.
d Provisions :	7, List No. 1.
e Former appeal :	

2. Appeal case and decision.

a. Date of appeal filed :	25 February 1949.
b. Name of meeting of the board :	9th meeting.
c. Date of decision :	12 April 1949.
d. Contents of decision :	Rescission.

E

(Y. IZEKI)
Chief of the Secretariat,
Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

THE REASON

KANO, Hisaakira

1. The subject person was designated by the Prime Minister as coming under the Memorandum on the ground that he was a director of the Yokohama Specie Bank from March 1943 to 2 September 1945.

2. KANO was stationed in London when the Pacific War broke out, and he was repatriated to Japan by an exchange ship a year after. In March 1943, three months after his arrival in Japan, he was appointed director of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

During the period from the middle of 1943 to the end of the war, however, he was mostly out of Japan making a tour of China twice a year regularly, about spring and autumn. The mission of his trip was chiefly to keep contact and maintain friendship with Chinese businessmen and those who had dealings with the said bank. The proper functions of the bank in China were under the charge of the branch managers there, and he was not directly concerned with them.

In view of the fact that he spent the greater part of the year in China during his tenure of office, it is presumed that he had few occasions to take part in the council of the bank as a director.

3. As a member of the staff of the Yokohama Specie Bank he had been resident abroad - in the United States, England, China, India, etc. - as long as twenty-five years. During the while he had exerted efforts to promote friendly relations with those countries and was noted as a man of liberal and pacific idea.

It is an undeniable fact that he was an outright opponent to Japan's proximity with Germany and Italy, that he was always trying to avert the Pacific War and, after the outbreak of the war, he also made efforts to terminate it as early as possible.

4. As clear from his career, he is a Japanese authority in international finance and foreign trade. If he is released from purge, it will be certain that he can make much for the economic reconstruction of Japan.

5. It was decided by the former Appeal Board to rescind his designation, but the case could not receive the consideration of the General Headquarters owing to the lack of time.

(E.R.No 102 KANO, Hisaakira)

Remarks:

With regard to paras. 2 and 3 of the Reason, TAKADA, Ikki, formerly president of the Yokohama Specie Bank, testifies that, "KANO, during his service in the London branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank from 1934 to 1942, rendered efforts to establish international friendly relations and tried to check the occurrence of war. He was appointed director of the said bank in March 1943 and ordered to travel to China on official business twice a year, about spring and autumn, until the termination of the war, chiefly for the establishment of friendly relations with the Bank's clients and the Chinese people. Therefore, there were relatively few occasions of his having participated in the making of the supreme policy of the Bank at its board of directors in Japan proper."

KASHIWAGI, Hideshige, formerly president of the said bank also testifies that, "The person who is to take direct responsibility for such affairs of the Yokohama Specie Bank in China as of loans, deposits, etc., was its branch chief, while KANO's duties in China ~~was~~ were to establish satisfactory liaison between branches of his bank, to make harmonious relationship with various banks and clients in China, and to place under his supervision the disciplinary and welfare status of his bank's personnel and their dependents.

Further, KANO has been a person of peace-loving ideas and he so often expressed or had anti-war or pacific opinions or actions even during the Pacific War that I sometimes warned him against such indiscretions."

Enclosure: Appeal, explanation, testimony, etc.

MORIMOTO Masakichi

I. See 201

II. Recission violates:

A. SCAPIN 550

Appendix "A" contains a list of categories of persons who must be removed from public office and excluded from public service by Imperial Japanese Government:

"G. Additional militarists and ultranationalists:

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

2. Any person who has instigated or perpetrated an act of violence against opponents of the militarist regime,

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

B. IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 1

Appendix 1, the criteria as mentioned in Article I of this ordinance, under which any persons are to be designated as persons who fall under the provisions of the memorandum are as follows:

"VII. Additional Militarists and Ultra Nationalists. . . .

3. Any person who has played an active and predominent governmental part in the Japanese program of aggression . . .

REMARKS: Whether or not a person will fall under paragraph G, titled 'Additional Militarists and Ultra Nationalists', will be determined by inquiring into his past records. However, general criteria for such decision will be as follows: . . . .

6. Any person who held between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945 a position of chairman (kaicho), vice chairman (fuku kaicho), president (shacho), vice president (fuku shacho), managing director (senmu torishimari yaku), standing director (jomu torishimari yaku), standing auditors (jonin kansa yaku)active advisor (komon) or councillor (sodan yaku), principle stockholders who owned 10% or more of capital stocks or who exercised, directly

or indirectly, controlling influences in the management of the company or any other official, regardless of his title, including branch managers in any Japanese-occupied territory, Axis or Axis-occupied country, who, in fact, exercised authority or influence commensurate with that of any of the positions listed above in any of the following companies which are listed specifically in Paragraph 11 of Appendix II of the Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry, Ordinance No. 1 of 1947."

Appendix II reads:

"Principle public office prescribed in Article II of the ordinance
. . . .

11. Influential Companies, Financial Institutions and other Economic Organizations.

Chairman (kaicho), vice chairman (fuku kaicho), president (shacho or todori), vice president (fuku shacho or fuku todori), director (torishimari yaku or riji), standing auditor (jonin kansayaku or jonin kanji), and any other official regardless of his title, who, in fact, exercised the authority or influence or receives compensation commensurate with that of any of the officials listed above of the following: . . . .

(50) Mitsubishi Kasei Kogyo KK (Mitsubishi Chemical Industry Company, Limited)."

III. (Whether or not purged by Occupation order)

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

FROM : Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

SUBJECT : Report on Examination of Appeal.

E. R. No. 784 8 July 1949

The Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board hereby submits the following report on the subject matter, together with the reason and related documents:

1. Appellant and designation.

a. Name (in full) : MORIMOTO, Masakichi

b. Designator and date : Prime Minister;
22 September 1947.

c. Reason : Standing director of the Mitsubishi Kasei Kogyo K.K. (Mitsubishi Chemical Industry Co. Ltd.).

d. Provisions : 7, List No. 1.

e Former appeal : None.

2. Appeal case and decision.

a. Date of appeal filed : 8 May 1949.

b. Name of meeting of the board : 26th meeting.

c. Date of decision : 8 July 1949.

d. Contents of decision : Rescission.

(Y. IZEKI)
Chief of the Secretariat,
Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

G-1

THE REASON

MORIMOTO, Masakichi

1. The subject person was designated by the Prime Minister as coming under the Memorandum on the ground that he was a standing director of the Mitsubishi Kasei Kogyo K.K. (Mitsubishi Chemical Ind. Co. Ltd.)from 9 May 1944 to 1 July 1945.

2. Originally, the subject person was engaged in general businesses such as personnel, documents, and stock of the Asahi Glass Co. Ltd. as one of its standing director. In 1943, the Asahi Glass Co. was merged into the Mitsubishi Chemical Ind. Co. Ltd. (as it was then called the Nippon Kasei Kogyo K.K. (Japan Chemical Ind. Co. Ltd.)).

As it was then feared that the merger might give rise to frictions between employees of both companies, both presidents IKEDA, Kamesaburo and ONO, Seikichi talked on the matter and arrived at an agreement that a standing director of the Asahi Glass Co. be appointed as a standing director of the newly established Mitsubishi Chemical Ind. Co. Ltd.

3. MORIMOTO's appointment to standing directorship of the Mitsubishi Chemical Ind. Co. Ltd. was, so to speak, made to keep the balance between the posts in the new company of the personnel of the two companies. However, as for the management of the company's affairs President IKEDA himself took its charge and MORIMOTO held his post only in name while being engaged solely in directing and supervising the personnel affairs.

4. During his tenure of office as a standing director, he had only 100 stocks of the Mitsubishi Chemical Ind. Co. Ltd. in his name. In July 1945

when he was proceeding to his new post at Kurosaki as chief of the Kurosaki Plant, he was relieved of the post of standing director and demoted to an ordinary director. These facts would testify that his post as standing director was entirely nominal; that he had no voice from his stockholder's position as well; and accordingly that he was treated as a mere employee in the company.

5. In short, his appointment to the post of standing director was so made as to maintain the equilibrium between the alignment in the newly established company of the personnel from both the companies merged therein, and without any intention of letting him participate in the important affairs of the company. During his tenure of office covering only a short period of one year and a month, he is recognized never to have exercised any powers as standing director, while assuming actual charge of affairs as chief of personnel division.

Remarks:

1. In reference to paras. 2 to 4 of the Reason, IKEDA, Kamesaburo, the then president of the Mitsubishi Chemical Ind. Co. Ltd., testifies:

"As the Japan Chemical Ind. Co. Ltd. was directed in December 1943 by a note from the vice-minister of the Munitions Ministry to merge the Asahi Glass Co. Ltd., I was obliged to consider the concrete terms of the merger and talked with Mr. ONO, Seikichi on the matter, the then president of the latter company.

He told me, on that occasion, that the merger might give rise to some dissatisfaction among the employees of the Asahi Glass and after, the merger antagonism might rise between the employees of the two companies, and then suggested appointing one of the standing directors of the former Asahi Glass as a standing director of the Mitsubishi Kasei. Thereupon, I replied to him, saying: I agree with your suggestion, but I am afraid the exercise of authority by a newly-appointed standing director may confuse the order of the control channel within the new company. He said to me: You needn't be worried about that, as I will caution the standing director from the Asahi Glass against that. Especially as to MORIMOTO, Masakichi who has never attended to duties other than those of an ordinary employee of the company, there will be no such trouble.

Such are the circumstances of MORIMOTO's assumption of the post of a standing director, and I directed him to assume the post of chief of personnel affairs division.

As to directors' meetings, I directed him only to take the minutes of the meetings. Thus he made no utterance at directors' meetings except

in regard to reports on personnel matters.

2. With regard to his thought and activity, SATO, Kiichiro, president and director of the Japanese Imperial Bank, and 6 other persons concerned testify:

"Since higher school days when we had been fellow-students with Mr. MORIMOTO, we have been intimate friends for some 30 years, and so we know well about his activity and thought.

Ever since his school days he has been possessed of liberal ideas and consistently acted up to such ideas. Under guidance of his motto that he will offer himself for the promotion of industry as a mere private individual, he has been engaged in actual business affairs of private companies for as long as 30 and odd years since his graduation from the university. His rich experiences and unerring judgement are considered to do much for the rehabilitation of production which is now urgently required."

Enclosure: Appeal, explanation, testimony, etc.

SUZUKI Saburosuke

I. See 201

II. Recission violates:

A. SCAPIN 550

Appendix "A" contains a list of categories of persons who must be removed from public office and excluded from public service by Imperial Japanese Government:

"G. Additional militarists and ultranationalists:

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

2. Any person who has instigated or perpetrated an act of violence against opponents of the militarist regime,

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

B. IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 1

Appendix 1, the criteria as mentioned in Article I of this ordinance, under which any persons are to be designated as persons who fall under the provisions of the memorandum are as follows:

"VII. Additional Militarists and Ultranationalists. . . .

3. Any person who has played an active and predominent governmental part in the Japanese program of aggression . . .

REMARKS: Whether or not a person will fall under paragraph G, titled 'Additional Militarists and Ultranationalists', will be determined by inquiring into his past records. However, general criteria for such decision will be as follows: . . .

6. Any person who held between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945 a position of chairman (kaicho), vice chairman (fuku kaicho), president (shacho), vice president (fuku shacho), managing director (senmu torishimari yaku), standing director (jomu torishimari yaku), standing auditors (jonin kansa yaku), active advisor (komon) or councillor (sodan yaku), principle stockholders who owned 10% or more of capital stocks or who exercised, directly

or indirectly, controlling influences in the management of the company or any other official, regardless of his title, including branch managers in any Japanese-occupied territory, Axis or Axis-occupied country, who, in fact, exercised authority or influence commensurate with that of any of the positions listed above in any of the following companies which are listed specifically in Paragraph 11 of Appendix II of the Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry, Ordinance No. 1 of 1947."

Appendix II reads:

"Principle public office prescribed in Article II of the Ordinance . . . . .

11. Influential Companies, Financial Institutions and Other Economic Organizations.

Chairman (kaicho), vice chairman (fuku kaicho), president (shacho or todori), vice president (fuku shacho or fuku todori), director (torishimari yaku or riji), standing auditor (jonin kansayaku or jonin kanji), and any other official regardless of his title, who, in fact, exercised the authority or influence or receives compensation commensurate with that of any of the officials listed above of the following: . . .

(124) Showa Denko K.K. (Showa Electrical Industry Co., Ltd.)

III. (Whether or not purged by Occupation order)

8 December 1949

SUZUKI Saburosuke

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Screened and Purged
Chairman of Showa Electrical Co. Ltd.

POLITICAL AFFILIATION: Unknown

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

SUZUKI was born on 23 June 1890 in Kanagawa Prefecture. In 1931 he was managing director of the Suzuki Food Products and Chemical Co., becoming president from 1940-47. He was also, from 1931-45, president of Suzuki Sanyei Kabushikaisha, a security company. In 1935 he became president of Takara Pharmaceutical Co., and was chairman of that company from 1943-46. From 1941-45 he was president of the Manchurian Agricultural Products and Chemical Products Co., and from 1945-46 he was chairman of the Showa Electrical Industry Co.

His other activities included serving as councillor, from 1931-48 of the Imperial Invention Association, to which he donated ¥100,000; membership in the Japan-China Club, the Fertilizer Association, the Japan Economic Production Association, and the Industrial Club of Japan, in all of which he served as councillor.

Corporate positions held by SUZUKI included the following: auditor and director of the Toshin Electric Co., 1934-43; director of the Showa Agricultural Products and Chemical Industries Co., 1934-46; director of the Ikegai Steel Works, 1940-46; director of the Japan Acids Controlling Co., 1943-46; director of the Japan Special Oil Production Co., 1942-46; director of the Niihama Chemical Industries Co., 1943-45; and etc.

He travelled on business to the U.S. in 1918, to Formosa in 1931, to Korea in 1942, to China in 1914 and 1941, and to Manchuria in 1942.

He has been the recipient of several medals and awards from the Japanese Government, given him for his financial contributions to the Imperial Invention Association.

His permanent address is: 160 Horinouchi, Hayama-machi, Miura-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture.

Source--Questionnaire

Suzuki, Saburo suke

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

FROM : Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

SUBJECT : Report on Examination of Appeal.

E.R No. 263

17 May 1949

The Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board hereby reports on the subject matter as follows and submits English translations of the related documents (the questionnaire, reason, etc.) herewith enclosed:

1. Appellant and designation.

a.	Name (in full):	SUZUKI, Saburosuke.
b.	Designator and date:	Prime Minister; 18 September 1947.
c.	Reason:	Director and Chairman of the Showa Denko K.K. (Showa Electric Industry Co.,Ltd.)
d.	Provisions:	7, List No. 1.
e.	Former appeal:	None.

2. Appeal case and decision.

a.	Date of appeal filed:	6 May 1949.
b.	Name of meeting of the Board:	14th meeting.
c.	Date of decision:	17 May 1949.
d.	Contents of decision:	Rescission.

Enclosure: As stated above.

6-1

(Y. IZEKI)
Chief of the Secretariat,
Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

THE REASON

SUZUKI, Saburosuke

1. The subject person was designated by the Prime Minister as falling under the Memorandum ~~on 22 September 1947~~ on the ground that he held the post of Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Showa Denko K.K. from May 1945 to September of the same year.

2. The chairman of the Board of Directors of Showa Denko K.K. is not authorized to make any decisions on the policies of the Company, and, as is prescribed in Articles 20 and 21 of the Company Consititution, only required to preside over the Board of Directors in session, having no specifically strong voice. As for the remmeration, his is only one-fifth of the President's one-fourth of that of the Managing Director.

3. Being originally occupied with the business of the "AJINOMOTO" Company, and unable to devote himself to other enterprises, SUZUKI declined persistently to assume the post of Chairman in question and was finally forced to accept it with the understanding that the assumption was but in name. Such being the case, no room within the Company was specially assigned for him as Chairman and no desk was furnished solely for him. This will account for and prove the fact that he did not attend to the business of the Showa Denko K.K. at all.

4. SUZUKI has been absorbed in the invention, improvement and sale of 'AJINOMOTO' in collaboration with SUZUKI, Saburosuke, senior and behaved as liberal economist from the start of his life to date, without being connected with any organizations such as the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and others or political parties.

Remarks:

1. With reference to para. 2 of the Reason, ISHIWATA, Yoshiharu, former Auditor of the Company testifies as to the annual solaries of the Directors of Showa Denko K.K. as of August 1945 that MORI, Akira, President, SANO, Seiichi, Managing Director, and SUZUKI, Saburosuke, Chairman of the Board of Directors received ¥ 24,000, ¥18,000 and ¥5,000 respectively.

2 With reference to para. 3 of the Reason, NAKAJIMA, Seisaku, former Managing Director of the Company testifies as follows: "From his assumption of the post of Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Showa Denko K.K. on 2 May 1945 until his resignation, SUZUKI hardly attended the company and was the Chairman only in name, with no room and desk assigned to him. Throughout this period, he was rendering his services and efforts to the management of the "AJINOMOTO" K.K. as its president."

We have also the statements to the similar effect of MORI, Akira, former President of Showa Denko K.K. and WATASE, Kanzo, Managing Director of the Company.

3. With reference to para. 4 of the Reason, NAKAJIMA, Kumakichi, President of the Nippon Foreign Trade Association states: "SUZUKI has invented a new kind of seasoning by the name of 'AJINOMOTO' together with SUZUKI, Saburosuke, Senior and rendered his efforts for the export of his product, winning a considerable degree of success. He is a following of 'laissez-faire' economy and deems it his duty to put it into practice. Therefore, he was not involved in or connected with any kind of militaristic organizations during the War. If his designation as a purgee be rescinded and he be able to render his services for the recovery of Japan's Economy and the promotion of foreign trade, it would do a great deal of benefits to our county."

TAKAHASHI, Ryutaro, President of Nippon Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and MATSUZAKI, Hansaburo, Chairman of Executive Committee, Rikkyo University give their testimony to the similar effect.

Enclosure: Appeal, explanation, testimony, etc.

ISHIKAWA Takayoshi Cat G-2

I See ~~No~~ 201 file

II Rescission violates

SCAPIN 550

Para. 9. Appendix "A" contains a list of the categories of persons who must be removed from public office and excluded from government service by the Imperial Japanese Government ....

APPENDIX "A" -- Para G. Additional Militarists and Ultranationalists.

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

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

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

Ordinance 1, 1947

APPENDIX I

The criteria, as mentioned in Article 1 of this Ordinance, under which any persons are to be designated as persons who fall under the provisions of the Memorandum are as follows:

VII. Additional Militarists and Ultranationalists.

X X X X X

REMARKS:

Whether a person will fall under Paragraph G titled "Additional Militarists and Ultranationalists" will be determined by inquiring into his past records. However, general criteria for such decision will be as follows:

X X X X X X X

X X X X X X X

5. Any person who has been in any of the following positions or professions and who has been positive in activities such as mentioned in Paragraph G.

x x x x x x x

d. Official or personnel of newspaper companies, magazine or other publishing companies, broadcasting corporations, companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentations or any other media of public information or organization which sponsored or controlled the dissemination of information through the above media.

i) Persons who occupied any of the following positions in newspaper companies, magazine or other publishing companies, broadcasting corporation, companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentations and other media of public information which, between 7 July 1937 and 7 December 1941 in and outside of Japan, engaged actively in activities as mentioned in subpara. c. above or as prescribed in para. 1, Article I of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946, and exercised wide influence which are specified in Paras. 1 to 4 of the Appended List: "List of organizations of public information to be defined as falling under Category "C" under the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947" attached hereto. However, companies or organizations and persons that can produce satisfactory evidence to the contrary shall be exempted.

(b) Book and Magazine publishers.
President (Shacho)
Director (Torishimariyaku or Riji) who held concurrently any other important post of company.

APPENDED LIST.

X X X X X

(2) Book and Magazine Publishers.

X X X X X

197. The Shufu-no-Tomo Sha (Shufu-no-Tomo Publishing Co.)

6. Any person who held between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945 a position of Chairman (Kaicho)....in any of the following companies which are listed specifically in paragraph 11 of Appendix II of the Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

APPENDIX II

Principal Public office prescribed in
Article II of the Ordinance.

8. Organizations established under the special legislation, organizations subsidized by the Government and other organizations serving for the public benefits corresponding to the above. (23)

Chairman....of the following organizations:

(49) Nippon Shuppan Kyokai (Japan Publishers Association)

III

7 December 1949

ISHIKAWA Takeyoshi

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Screened and Purged
President of the Shufunotomo Publishing Co.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

ISHIKAWA was born on 13 October 1887 in Oita Prefecture. His questionnaire does not reveal his activities prior to 1938, with the exception of his statement that he was a director of the Hongo Church in 1930. However, in 1938 he became president of the Shufunotomo Publishing Co., resigned the position in 1943, and resumed it in 1944. The interim year he spent as director of the Japan Publishers Association and as president of the Japan Publishing and Distributing Co. In June of 1945 ISHIKAWA again resigned as president of Shufunotomo and again became president of the Japan Publishers Association, resigning on 15 August 1945.

His other activities included his serving as director for the Culture Promotion Association, Tokyo Women's University and the Japan Magazine Memorial Association during the war years.

His writings include three books: "My Beloved Life", which he wrote to "elevate the Japanese individual life"; "My Beloved Business", in which he explains his own business experiences, published in 1944; and "The Way of Faith", published in 1946, and written to promote the religious faith of the people.

His permanent address is: No. 3238, Muramatsu, Shimizu-shi,
Shizuoka-ken

Source--Questionnaire

ISHIKAWA, Takeyoshi

TO : PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION DIVISION, GS, GHQ, SCAP

FROM : Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

SUBJECT : Report on Examination of Appeal.

E.R. No. 523 14 June 1949

The Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board hereby reports on the subject matter as follows and submits English translations of the related document s (the questionnaire, reason, etc.) herewith enclosed:

1. Appellant and designation.

a.	Name (in full):	ISHIKAWA, Takeyoshi.
b.	Designator and date:	Prime Minister: 5 March 1948.
c.	Reason:	Director and President of the Shufuno-Tomo-Sha(House Wife's Companion Co.,); Chairman of the Nippon Shuppan Kyokai(Japan Publishing Association)
d.	Provisions:	7, List No. 1.
e.	Former appeal:	Filed.

2. Appeal case and decision.

a.	Date of appeal filed:	30 March 1949.
b.	Name of meeting of the Board:	20 Meeting.
c.	Date of decision:	14 June 1949.
d.	Contents of decision:	Rescission.

Enclosure: As stated above.

6-2

(Y. IZEKI)
Chief of the Secretariat,
Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

THE REASON

ISHIKAWA, Takeomi

1. The subject person was designated by the Prime Minister on the ground that he was president of the House Wife's Companion (Shufu no tomo) from December 1938 to December 1941, and chairmen of the Japan Publishing Association from June to August 1945.

2. Though the former Appeal Board had given favourable decision to his case, it failed to get the Prime Minister's approval. Hence, he has filed again an appeal for special remission to this Board submitting documents which explain his case more mimutely.

3. The Central Screening Committee inquired on 23 February 1948 into the reading matters between the period of July 1937 and December 1941, of the House Wife's Companion, the main periodical of the House Wife's Companion Co . and found that a case in 1937, none in 1938, two cases in 1939, three in 1940, and three 1941 were those coming under the purview of the Memorandum —thus, only three cases at most a year. Even these cases, however, were all insignificant in undesirable nature prescribed in the Memorandum. Therefore, the House Wife's Companion was concluded by the said Committee as to be exempted from the list of undesirable publications.

4. About June 1945 when the subject person was appointed chairman of the Japan Publishing Association, the production and transportation of paper was almost impossible because of intensified air-raids, and under such circumstances, the main business of the said Association, the distribution of paper, was almost stopped.

Besides, most of the printing and binding plants were destructed and the publishing activities were nearly suspended. Hence the control of the publication, one of the Association's function, was suspended too.

5. At the end of April in 1945, the subject person had such an acute intestinal torsion that he seemed never to be able to recover from it, was and demanded by the doctor to lie in bed in quiet. Regardless of his bad condition of health as such, he was recommended by the unanimous consent of the publishing circles to the post of chairman of the Japan Publishing Association, which was, however in name only. He was only engaged in the business of liquidation of the

Association for a short period of 2 months and a half till the termination of the war.

6. His books and his deeds would testify well that he was an enthusiatic christian and peace-loving liberalist. Namely, in 1921, when YAJIMA, Kajiko and MORIYA, Azuma, members of the Christian Temperance Society, went to the disarmament conference held in Washington, he paid most of their travelling expenses for them; and when "the Cause of War and its Prevention Committee" was started under the auspises of Mrs. Catte in Washington in 1929, he paid the travelling expenses for HAYASHI, Utako and GUNTLET, Tsune and encouraged them.

Besides, in 1930, when the said both ladies went over to Britain, bringing the jointly-signed petition of 170,000 persons, to appeal to the naval disarmament conference for a thourough limitation of armaments, he contributed much to them.

7. In 1937 when Miss Helen Keller was invited to Japan, the subject person willingly paid a portion of the expenses.

The abovementioned facts are all recognized to show that he is a christian cherishing true christianity.

Remarks:

1. In reference to paras. 4 and 5, HISATOMI, Tatsuo, formerly chairman of the Japan Publishing Association and vice-director-general of the Intelligence Bureau, EGUSA, Shiro, SUZUKI, Bunshiro, TSUTSUMI, Jo and UCHIDA, Atsuji, formerly councillors of the Japan Publishing Association, testify the facts mentioned there are true in every particular.

SAKAMOTO, Tsuneo, director of the Sanraku Hospital, states that "ISHIKAWA, Takeyoshi had an intestinal torsion on 28 April 1945 at No. 9, 2, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo-to; and fell in critical condition on the following day; after 8 days from the beginning of his disease, we succeeded in his artificial discharge and thus he could have a narrow escape from death.

I testify this fact to be true as his chief physician at that time."

2. In reference to paras. 6 and 7, KAGAWA, Toyohiko and 5 others testify as follows: "ISHIKAWA, Takeyoshi offered lot of economical and spiritual aids to the Peace Movement of the christians, e.g. at the visit of Dr. John R. Mott, chairman of the International Young Christians' Association, and of Miss Helen Keller to Japan in 1937, he made great efforts to welcome them.

When the Japan Christian Association sent 5 representatives such as OZAKI, Michio, KAGAWA, Toyohiko, SAITO, Soichi, KAWAI, Michiko, and others as the peace mission over to U.S.A. in spring 1941 for the purpose of avoiding the war between Japan and U.S.A., ISHIKAWA, Takeyoshi was willing to contribute about 80% of their travelling expenses when many others were reluctant to contribute lest they should be regarded as pacificists."

INABASHI, Takeo, superintendant of the Light House, testifies as follows:

"Miss Helen Keller, who came to Japan in 1937, visited Mr. ISHIKAWA at his office of the House Wife's Companion Co. and conversed with him freely about the world peace and the happiness of human being. Mr. ISHIKAWA published her speech in the June issue of the periodical House Wife's Companion" in order to pervade the thought of love and peace among the Japanese women and to give a grand hope to the deformed.

"At the conversation with Mr. ISHIKAWA, Miss Keller told him her deep impression saying, I can hardly find out any word to express my gratitude for your kindness and efforts to invite me to Japan for the first time."

SUZUKI, Bunshiro testifies as follows:

"ISHIKAWA, Takeyoshi was the man of faith and belief, and believer in the pacificism and liberalism which were regarded with hostility by the militalists for long time. It was an extraordinary fact in those days before the end of the war when the militarists were extremely oppressive against the press and publications, that the periodical House Wife's Companion, which had been initiated by Mr. ISHIKAWA reflecting his character, still showed the liberal tendancy that was never seen in any other periodical."

Besides, the testimonies of the similar purport are submitted by KAWAI, Michiko, ~~Ichio~~, UEMURA, Tamaki, GAUNTLETT, Tsune, TAKABA, Tomi, MORIYA, Azuma, and ISHIHARA, Ken.

Enclosure: Appeal, explanation, testimony, etc.

MORI Iwao

Cat G-2

I No 201 file

II Rescission violates

SCAPIN 550

Para 9. Appendix "A" contains a list of the categories of persons who must be removed from public office and excluded from government service by the Imperial Japanese Government ....

APPENDIX "A" — Para G. Additional Militarists and Ultranationalists.

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

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

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

Ordinance 1, 1947

APPENDIX I

The criteria, as mentioned in Article 1 of this Ordinance, under which any persons are to be designated as persons who fall under the provisions of the Memorandum are as follows:

VII. Additional Militarists and Ultranationalists.

X X X X X

REMARKS:

Whether a person will fall under Paragraph G titled "Additional Militarists and Ultranationalists" will be determined by inquiring into his past records. However, general criteria for such decision will be as follows:

MORI Iwao - Contd.

Para 5. Any person who has been in any of the following positions or professions and has been positive in activities such as mentioned in Paragraph G.

c. Man of letters or artist. Any person who in the capacity as scholar, journalist, member of a newspaper editorial staff, reviewer or writer for magazines or other publications, or in any other similar capacity, comes under one of the following categories because of his writing, lecture, speech, articles, news report, etc.

1) Person who advocated aggression of militant nationalism, or actively contributed to such propaganda, or who through his political or philosophic doctrine laid down an ideological basis for the policies for the Greater East Asia, or New Order in the East Asia or policies of similar nature, or the Manchurian Incident, China Incident or the Pacific War.

2) Person who advocated dictatorship or totalitarianism of the Nazi or Fascist pattern.

3) Person who advocated the supremacy of the Japanese nation to be a leader of other nations or who cooperated actively with propaganda to the above effect.

4) Person who persecuted or denounced liberals or anti-militarists for their liberal or anti-militarists for their liberal or anti-militaristic ideologies.

5) Person who in any other way advocated or championed militarism or ultra-nationalism.

(c) Companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentations.

....Director (Torishimariyaku or Riji) who held concurrently any other important post of company. Film Production Manager (Seisaku Kyokucho)....

(3) Companies producing motion pictures or theatrical presentation.

(14) The Toho Eiga Kabushiki Kaisha (Toho Film Co. Ltd.)

III

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

FROM : Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

SUBJECT : Report on Examination of Appeal.

E. R. No. 968 22 July 1949

The Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board hereby submits the following report on the subject matter, together with the reason and related documents:

1. Appellant and designation.

a. Name (in full) : MORI, Mao.

b. Designator and date : Prime Minister;
10 January 1948.

c. Reason : Director and Film Production Manager of the Toho Eiga K.K.(Toho Film Co.)

d. Provisions : 7, List No. 1.

e Former appeal : None.

2. Appeal case and decision.

a. Date of appeal filed : 4 May 1949.

b. Name of meeting of the board : 30th meeting.

c. Date of decision : 22 July 1949.

d. Contents of decision : Rescission.

6-2

(Y. IZEKI)
Chief of the Secretariat,
Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

THE REASON

MORI, Iwao

1. The subject person was designated by the Prime Minister as coming under the Memorandum on the ground that he wad Director and Film Production manager of the Toho Eiga K.K. (Toho Film Co., Ltd.) from September 1937 to February 1942.

2. Films of Japan were originally produced simply for amusement, and there were almost no instances in which motion pictures were utilized for popular education or as a propaganda means to attain a national aim. Especially, it could not even be dreamed that a picture be made use of for inflaming or enhancing the war spirit of the people in line with a national policy.

It was as late as on 1 October 1939 that the Motion Picture Law, the basic law for the direction and control of the film world, and its associate law were enacted and put into force. All other laws and ordinances concerning the motion picture were laid down still later. This clearly shows how the motion picutre had been neglected by the state. Moreover, even the Motion Picture Law was enacted not to use pictures for war purposes, but 'to raise the quality of films and promote the healthy development of the film producing industry, with a view to contributing to the progress of national culture,' as provided for under Article 1 of the Law. Hence, as a rule, motion pictures were not utilized for war propaganda even in those days.

The positive activity of the Government and the Army in the film world was started after August 1941 when - just before the Pacific War - they proposed a 'new structure in the film industry.' The proposal, however, did not materialize immediately, and it was in 1942 that a Drama and Motion Picture Planning Council was instituted in the Cabinet Information Bureau for giving directions in matters of dramas and motion pictures. The Government and the Army took the measures of controlling raw films which were indispensable for making pictures, not allotting them for the projects of the pictures which were not in line with the policy of the Government or the Army. But the film companies, from the standpoint of carrying their business on, continued to produce pictures solely for popular amusement - pictures of war in title, but in substance not other than those for amusement.

In short, during the period from July 1937 to December 1941, the film industry in Japan had no such structure as to compel the production of films based upon the national policy so that they could serve war purposes. Films which fomented war, and should rightly fall under the purge, were not usually produced in those days. The Government and the Army had given little importance to the film industry at that time. It is deemed improper, therefore, that the motion picture should have been dealt with in the same manner as the newspaper, magazine and radio under the purge order, as an organ of speech and information.

3. True, the subject person was Director of the Toho Film Company from September 1937 to February 1942. In the Company, however, there were the

following named officials who, as the brains of the enterprise, decided almost all the policies of management: Advisors KOBAYASHI, Ichizo and OSAWA, Tokutaro; President UEMURA, Taiji; Managing Directors OHASHI, Takeo and OSAWA, Yoshio; and Standing Directors MASUTANI, Rin and UENO, Keiji. Under the orders of those superiors, the subject person was merely engaged in his daily business as an ordinary Director. He never took any significant part in deciding management policies.

4. The subject person, as chief of film production department concurrently, was in charge of affairs concerning the equipment for the studio and contract with artists. But important policies relating to the production and distribution of films were carried out upon the responsibility of the President and the Managing and Standing Directors.

5. The Toho Film Company was designated as falling under the Memorandum for 20 films allegedly produced by itself. However, as a result of subsequent investigations it was disclosed that, of those films, the following four were the productions of the Tokyo Hassei Eiga Seisakusho (Tokyo Talking Film Studio): 'The Cross-fire,' 'Ohinata Village,' 'Praying to the Earth,' and 'Memoirs on My Love.' These were only distributed and screened by the Toho Film Company under contract with the said Studio.

It was also found that four other films on war, as given below, were produced by the Company at the request of either the Army or the Navy: 'Landing Forces in Shanghai,' 'A Mobile Unit,' 'The Burning Sky' and 'Naval Bombers.' With regard to these films, the planning, writing of scenarios, and editing were all made by the very direction of the military authorities in accordance with their own decision. The raw films

and other production materials, as well as part of the production costs, were also supplied or defrayed by them. The Company was responsible merely for the work of producing; and the subject person as chief of production department only exercised control over the work under the orders of his superiors.

6. The remaining 12 films - exclusive of those for the Tokyo Talking Film Studio and for the Army and the Navy - were produced by the Toho Film Company, both in name and reality, of its own free will. To estimate their propaganda value is very difficult, because none of them exist at present. It must be judged from their scenarios and the comments on the films by third persons. To be sure, depicted in those films were a soldier's departure for the front, death in battle, service behind the lines, and so forth. But it must be quite natural inasmuch as the films were produced in the midst of the China Incident. The stories in those films were only about fragments of national life, love, romance and anecdotes of human sympathy. Apparently the films were not designed to serve as propaganda for bellicose militarism or aggressiveness.

7. As is clear from his career, the subject person has followed the line of the film and drama straight-forwardly, devoting himself wholeheartedly toward the progress of the world of art. No interest or ambition he had in other spheres of action. During the China Incident and World War II; therefore, he never concerned himself with any ultra-nationalist organization, much less with any responsible post therein. He was consistently a man of art holding conspicuously liberal ideas.

Remarks:

1. With reference to para. 3 of the Reason, KANASASHI, Eiichi, formerly Chief of the General Affairs Department, Toho Film Company, testifies: "When Mr. MORI, Iwao became Director of our Company, he was unable to deposit a hundred shares in the Company in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, and was obliged to borrow them from a UEMURA, Sumisaburo. Some shares were allocated to him later on, but they were only nominal. It is a fact that he held practically no shares in the Company. There is also a fact that Mr. MORI in his daily business performed his duties as Director simply under the orders of his superiors, that he was never invested any power of importance by the Company."

2. With reference to para. 4 of the Reason, UEMURA, Taiji, formerly President of the Toho Film Company, testifies: "The film-producing mechanism of the Toho Film Company was different from those of other companies. Its characteristics were:

"a. That the chief of production Department was responsible for the execution of the whole production program for each quarter of a year, based upon such lines as were laid down by the Company, and of the budget thereof, supervision of the work in the studio, and contract with artists.

"b. That there was instituted a 'producer system' for the Studio Manager and his subordinates, least the Chief of Production Department or the Studio Manager should wield dictatorship.

"c. That a draft plan for film production was examined and revised by the Studio Manager and, previous to its execution, was submitted

through the chief of Production Department to the President and the Managing and Standing Directors for their approval.

"In a word, the functions of the chief of Production Department were chiefly concerned with the execution of the production program as a whole and of the budget thereof, supervision of the work of production, and personnel affairs. With respect to individual plans for film production, it was his sole duty to stand between artists and management to function as the go-between."

3. With reference to para. 5 of the Reason, SHIGEMUNE, Tsutomu, formerly President of the Tokyo Talking Film Studio, testifies: "The four films of 'The Cross-fire,' 'Ohinata Village,' 'Praying to the Earth' and 'Memoirs on My Love' were produced by the Tokyo Talking Film Studio. While their production was done by the capital and projects of the Studio as well as its personnel, their distribution and screening were entrusted to the Toho Film Company. None of them were produced by the latter."

With regard to the 'Landing Forces in Shanghai' and three other films, responsible persons of the now defunct Army and Navy Ministries and Army Flying Headquarters testify that these pictures were planned by those military authorities, though their production and screening were entrusted to the Toho Film Company.

4. With reference to para. 6 of the Reason, it is known from criticisms published in movie magazines at that time, such as the 'Eiga Hyoron' and the 'Kinema Junpo,' that the films in question were mere love romances played by stars taking advantage of the facilities granted by the

state; that most films in those days, though they wore nice camouflages ran counter to the spirit of the Government control; that there were seldom found those films which were the achievements of cooperation between bureaucrats and private business, of unison between national policy and production.

5. With reference to para. 7 of the Reason, KAWATAKE, Shigetoshi, Professor of the Waseda University, Testifies:

"Mr. MORI, Iwao has devoted half his life toward the right development of the motion picture and drama. While holding conspicuously democratic ideas, he made it his creed to follow the line of art straightforwardly, showing no ambition or interest in other spheres of action. Further, he was opposed to radical ideas, and has consistently adhered to his healthy and common-sense standpoint. It would be a matter for keen regret that Japan should miss a character like Mr. MORI in the world of art which is, and will be, confronted with many difficult problems."

Testimonies similar to the above in general purport have been given by ONOE, Kikugoro; OTANI, Takejiro; KUBOTA, Mantaro and some other persons of note.

Enclosure: Appeal, explanation, testimony, etc.

Cat G-2

TAMAI Katsunori

I No 201

II Rescission violates

SCAPIN 550

Para. 9. Appendix "A" contains a list of the categories of persons who must be removed from public office and excluded from government service by the Imperial Japanese Government ....

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

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

Ordinance 1, 1947

APPENDIX I

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VII. Additional Militarists and Ultranationalists.

X X X X X

REMARKS:

Whether a person will fall under Paragraph G titled "Additional Militarists and Ultranationalists" will be determined by inquiring into his past records. However, general criteria for such decision will be as follows:

X X X X X

5. Any person who has been in any of the following positions or professions and who has been positive in activities such as mentioned in Paragraph G.

X X X X X

c. Man of letters or artist. Any person who in the capacity as scholar, journalist, member of a newspaper editorial staff, reviewer or writer for magazines or other publications, or in any other similar capacity, comes under one of the following categories because of his writing, lecture, speech, articles, news report, etc.

1) Person who advocated aggression of militant nationalism, or actively contributed to such propaganda, or who through his political or philosophic doctrine laid down an ideological basis for the policies for the Greater East Asia, or New Order in the East Asia or policies of similar nature, or the Manchurian Incident, China Incident or the Pacific War.

2) Person who advocated dictatorship or totalitarianism of the Nazi or Fascist pattern.

3) Person who advocated the supremacy of the Japanese nation to be a leader of other nations or who cooperated actively with propaganda to the above effect.

4) Person who persecuted or denounced liberals or anti-militarists for their liberal or anti-militaristic ideologies.

5) Person who in any other way advocated or championed militarism or ultra-nationalism.

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

FROM : Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

SUBJECT : Report on Examination of Appeal.

28 June 1949

E.R. No. 686

The Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board hereby reports on the subject matter as follows and submits English translations of the related documents (the questionnaire, reason, etc.) herewith enclosed:

1. Appellant and designation.

a. Name (in full):	TAMAI, Katsunori. (HINO, Ashihei)
b. Designator and date:	Prime Minister; 25 May 1948.
c. Reason:	Writing Works: 'Army' 'Soldiers' Map', 'Enemy General', 'Song of Soldier'.
d. Provisions:	7, List No. 1.
e. Former appeal:	None.

2. Appeal case and decision.

a. Date of appeal filed:	8 May 1949.
b. Name of meeting of the Board:	24th meeting.
c. Date of decision:	28 June 1949.
d. Contents of decision:	Rescission.

Enclosure: As stated above.

(Y. IZEKI)
Chief of the Secretariat,
Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

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THE REASON

TAMAI, Katsunori (HINO, Ashihei)

1. The subject person was designated by the Prime Minister as falling under the Memorandum on the grounds that "From the outbreak of the China Incident he made public a lot of literary works treating the war, and that "though he never departed from humanism in most of his works, he emphasized the superiority of the Japanese nation, and justified war, especially the Pacific War, and endeavored to enhance the will to fight in his 'Army', 'Soldiers' Map', 'Enemy General', and 'Songs of Soldiers' and other works, and exercised far-reaching influence on the masses," and that it is concluded for the above reason that he ingratiated himself with militarism then prevailing in the country and lent a helping hand for the propagation of such ideology."

2. The subject person expresses gratitude to the purge authorities for their acknowledgement of the fact that his creed as a writer has consistently been based on humanism. Further, he asserts that he believes each and all of his works including abovementioned 4 novels do not depart from the standpoint of humanism and contain comparatively few elements which may fall within the purview of the purgeable category.

In this connection, many of the noted writers now active and persons concerned at present and in the past, testify unanimously to the above assertion of the subject person, saying that "It is not fair that such a humanist as HINO, Ashihei should be purged," and state that there is no doubt about that he is a Japanese 'Ernie Pyle'.

3. This Board, as a result of close examination into his works, acknowledges: that, even though there are ingratiating elements observable in some of his literary works and they may have exercised a comparatively wide influence on the publice, humanity formed the keynote of the theme of each of his works; and though he made his debut as a popular writer in his peculiar environment as of a soldier, he abided by his principle of humanism and tried to repel the prevailing trend of the times from his soldier's standpoint.

This Board holds in high esteem such a manner of writing and the trend of thought of the subject person mentioned above and has arrived at the conclusion that he is eligible for special remission.

Remarks:

1. FUNABASHI, Seiichi, and 95 others state in their jointly-signed testimony as follows:

"We all felt it very unfair when we saw the name of HINO, Ashihei listed among the writers to be purged by the Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee last year. Now we hear that the appeal for special remission is permitted to be filed and we ardently desire that your Board re-examine his case and release him from designation.

Since starting his literary career with 'Story of Human Manure' HINO has been constantly a writer of the common people and his liberal spirit found its expression as mighty humanism even in his war-time works, which, consequently incurred various oppressions upon him as evidenced by various facts. There is no doubt that HINO, Ashihei is an 'Ernie Pyle' in Japan, and it does not stand to reason that HINO has been purged while Ernie Pyle is praised in the U.S., the country of democracy.

The statement of reasons for his designation concludes definitely that "he never departed from his humanist attitude". It is awfully unfair and improper that HINO has been purged while a lot of non-humanist writers were free from such designation.

After the War, he has, under difficult circumstances, all the more displayed his originality and made noticeable activity in his literary works. Unquestionably he is a figure indispensable for the cultural reconstruction of Japan and the loss being caused by restricting his activity with the shackles of purge is not small. His appeal is full of truth in every particular and we give it our solid support."

2. SHIGA, Naoya states in his testimony:

"Regarding HINO, Ashihei's case, I certify to the following facts: In principle artists are liberalist and seldom move for a political purpose of vicious nature; and so is the case with HINO who is essentially a liberalist, as is clearly shown

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in a series of his works after "Story of Human Manure". Any of his works written during the China Incident such as 'Barley and Soldier', 'Mud and Soldier', and 'Flower and Soldier' clearly took its stand upon humanism without any shade of militarism or imperialism; and 'Selections from Canton Drive' and 'Thoughts on the Appeal to War Comrades' made during the same period were written on the same spirit. All his works were even tinged with anti-war sentiments.

'Army', published after the out-break of the Pacific War, which I hear was written by the directions of the Intelligence Division of the General Headquarters, still emphasized the spirit of masses within the soldiers' mind, and there are distinct traces of his efforts to manifest humanism even running counter to the to the intention of the Military.

The character, thought, and activity of HINO, Ashihei contain nothing undesirable for the reconstruction of Japan in the future; he has consistently acted as an artist and never for any political purpose."

3. Mrs. Pearl Buck critisized his novel 'Barley and Soldier' in New Republic of 1 June 1939 (Counter-evidence submitted by TAMAI) to the following effect:

"This novel contains no propaganda, nor any air of importance, nor any air of asserting anything he does is right. It is written in a moderate honest, and concise manner. Who could imagine such a work should be written by a Japanese? Hangchow and Soochow are places full of dear memories to me. They are also stages of my 'Good Earth'. On these peaceful scenes the war is now being waged. Driven with sorrow, I could not bear reading it through. I cannot deny, however, that this Japanese writer is a good young man and his production is a mighty one.

I felt over-helmed with its reality, its brevity, its delicate sensibility to beauty, and further its profundity of understanding of human nature."

4. 40 persons concerned including SHIMADA, Koichi, president of the Waseda university from which the appellant graduated, and other professors and persons in the university state in the their testimony:

"That the literary stand of Mr. HINO, Ashihei has always been on liberalism, his works certify clearly. During the wartime, this University invited him sometimes to give lectures. He spoke always from the viewpoint of humanism and we never felt any militaristic or ultra-nationalistic coloring.

From its foundation the Waseda University has made 'freedom' its motto and never accepted or supported any militaristist or ultra-nationalist.

Hence, all of us, on behalf of the University, hope you take our earnest desire into consideration and give favorable consideration to his case."

5. Besides, submitted herewith are some other testimonies of a similar purport by many of the celebrated writers and other persons concerned.

Enclosure: Appeal, explanation, testimony, etc.