

## GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

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Katayama Cabinet - Miscellaneous

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(Compiled by National Diet Library)

PARLIAMENT  
(KOKKAI)

UPPER Chamber  
House of Councillors  
(Sangi-in)  
President: Tsuneo Matsudaira  
Number of Members: 250

LOWER Chamber  
House of Representatives  
(Shugi-in)  
Speaker: Komakichi  
Matsuoka  
Number of members: 466

## The CABINET

Social Democratic Party	Prime Minister and 6 Cabinet Ministers
Democratic Party	7 Cabinet Ministers
People's Cooperative Party	2 Cabinet Ministers
Independents	1 Cabinet post (Hiroo Wada, State Minister, Director General of the Economic Stabilization Board)

Tetsu Katayama	Prime Minister (Social Democrat)
Hitoshi Ashida	Foreign Minister (Democrat)
Kozaemon Kimura	Home Minister (Democrat)
Takeo Kurusu	Finance Minister (unaffiliated) Democrat (Jan. 1948)
Yoshio Suzuki	Justice Minister (Social Democrat)
Tatsu Morito	Education Minister (Social Democrat)
Sadakichi Hitotsumatsu	Welfare Minister (Democrat)
<i>Kanae</i> } <del>Rikizo Hirano</del>	Agriculture and Forestry Minister (Social Democrat)
<i>Hatano</i> } Chosaburo Mizutani	Commerce and Industry Minister (Social Democrat)
	Transportation Minister (Democrat)
	Communications Minister (Cooperative)
<del>Mannyo</del> Yonekubo	Labor Minister (Social Democrat)
<i>Mitsusaka</i> Ministers Without Portfolio	
Junzo Sasamori	(Cooperative)
Suehiro Nishio	(Social Democrat)
Hiroo Wada	(Ryokufu Kai or Green Breeze Society)
Heima Hayashi	(Democrat)
Takao Saito	(Democrat)
Suehiro Nishio	Chief Cabinet Secretary (concurrently)
Hiroo Wada	Director General, Economic Stabilization Board (concurrently)
Hitoshi Ashida	President, General Liaison Board (concurrently)

The Ryokufu Kai, or Green Breeze Society, is a political organization of independent members of the House of Representatives.

3 March 1948  
5 P.M.

## COMPLETE LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR CABINET

\* Not in Katayama Cabinet

(?) Doubtful

(??) Highly doubtful

No qualifying statement means reasonably certain

## DEMOCRAT PARTY

✓ Ashida, Hitoshi	Foreign Minister
XX ✓ Tomabechi, Yoshizo	Cabinet Chief Secretary (?)
✓ Kitamura, Tokutaro	Transportation
XX ✓ Hitotsumatsu, Sadayoshi	Welfare
✓ Kurusu, Takeo	Finance
✓ Inagaki, Heitaro (H.C.)	Construction Board (?)
✓ Kimura, Kozasemon	Construction Board (?)
✓ Takeda, Giichi	Cabinet Chief Secretary (f)

## SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PARTY

✓ Katayama, Tetsu	Foreign Minister (??)
✓ Nishio, Suehiro	Deputy P.M. (?), Foreign (?), ESB (?)
✓ Mizutani, Chosaburo	Commerce
✓ Suzuki, Yoshio	Attorney General
XXX ✓ Morito, Tatsuo	Education (?)
✓ Kato, Kanju	Labor
X ✓ Asanuma, Inejiro	Agriculture (?)
✓ Nagao, Kazuo	Education (?)
✓ Koizumi, Hidekichi (H.C.)	State Minister (?)
✓ Tomiyoshi, Eiji	Agriculture (?)
✓ Suzuki, Mosaburo	ESB (??)
✓ Nomiso, Masaru	Agriculture (??)

## GREEN BREEZE

✓ Wada, Hiroo	ESB (?)
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## PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE PARTY

X ✓ Miki, Takeo	Agriculture (??)
✓ Okada, Seiichi	Communications or State Minister
✓ Funada, Kyoji	Education or State Minister

## NON-DIET MEMBER

✓ Kato, Masato, President of Osaka Textile Co.	(Mentioned as an outside possibility by P.M. designate)
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X *Shake*  
XX *Shikawa*

J.W.

ASANUMA, Inejiro

POSITION: Member, House of Representatives (Tokyo)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable

ASANUMA held two minor positions in relatively unimportant branches and committees of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and was an advisor to the League of Diet Representatives Promoting the Unification of East Asia; these positions are not of sufficient importance to bring him within the purview of SCAPIN 550.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

ASANUMA aided in the organization of the Japan Social Democratic Party (NIPPON SHAKAI TO) and is a member of the Standing Executive Committee, President of the Association of the Tokyo Branches, and Secretary General of the party.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

Born 1898 on Miyake Island, Tokyo, ASANUMA graduated from Waseda University in 1923, when he joined the miner's section of the Japan Federation of Labor (NIPPON RODO SODOMEI) and became a member of the Japan Farmer's Union (NIPPON NOMIN KUMIAI).

In December of 1925 he organized the Japan Farmer-Labor Party which was dissolved by the government three hours after its birth. In 1926 he became Chief of the organizational division of the Japan Labor-Farmer Party (NIPPON RONO TO) of which OYAMA was the leader. During the following four years ASANUMA aided in the formation of several other socialist parties, namely the All Japan Farmer's Union (ZEN NIPPON NOMIN KUMIAI), Japan Public Mass Party (NIPPON TAISHU TO) and the National Public Mass Party (ZENKOKU TAISHU TO).

In 1931 he became Chief of the organizational section of the National Farmer-Labor Mass Party (ZENKOKU RONO TAISHU TO) and was arrested for participating in the Nagashima Lumber Mill Dispute. He became a member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Mass Party (SHAKAI TAISHU TO) in 1932 and retained this position until the organization was officially dissolved in 1940.

Concurrent with his labor career ASANUMA was elected to the Tokyo City Assembly in 1935 and to the Diet in 1936. He was returned to the Tokyo Assembly in 1937, 1943 and 1945 when he was appointed Vice-Chairman of this body. ASANUMA was returned to the House of Representatives four times. At present ASANUMA is a member of Diet committees connected with social work, engineering, industrial work, public health improvement and local administration.

ASANUMA has made speeches and written several articles mainly for electioneering purposes. He had two books published; the first in 1927 was a study of proletarian oratory and the other, in 1939, was entitled "National Mobilization and Labor Criticism".

ASHIDA, Ritoshi

POSITION: Foreign Minister; Member, House of Representatives (Kyoto Pref.)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable

1. From 1933 to 1939 ASHIDA was editor of the Japan Times and Mail, an English language newspaper of limited circulation which spoke unofficially for the Foreign Office. This publication has not been included in the Japanese Government's Public Information Media Black List.

2. Although he was a member of the wartime Diet for which he ran as an unrecommended candidate, ASHIDA did not engage in any activities which would subject him to the terms of the Memorandum.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

Born 1887 in Kyoto Prefecture. After graduation from Tokyo Imperial University in 1912, ASHIDA entered the diplomatic service in which he achieved moderate success. He was appointed delegate to the Economic and Finance Conference in Geneva, 1922; Chief of the Second Section, Information Bureau of the Foreign Office, 1923; First Secretary to the Turkish Embassy, 1925 and Counselor of the Embassy in Belgium in 1930. Two years later he resigned from the Foreign Service and was elected to the House of Representatives. In that same year, 1932, he lectured at Keio University and in 1933 became President of the Japan Times and Mail, a position that he held concurrently with his seat in the Diet until 1939. In 1939 he was a Counselor of the Cabinet Information Board. In 1941 he was elected a Director of Gunze Spinning Company. He ran in the so-called TOJO election of 1942 and was returned to the Diet despite the fact that he was not a recommended candidate.

After the war he became Minister of Welfare in the SHIDEHARA Cabinet, October, 1945. At the same time he resigned his directorship of the Gunze Company retaining only the post of an advisor to that organization.

Since 1936 ASHIDA has written four volumes: A diplomatic history covering the period between 1918 and 1931; an interpretation of political and diplomatic conditions in the Balkans; a study of the causes of the Second World War and an interpretation of the new Constitution.

FUNADA, Kyoji

POSITION: Member, House of Representatives (Tochigi Prefecture)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable

FUNADA, according to his questionnaire has never participated in any activity which brings him within the scope of the Purge Directive.

His brother, FUNADA, Haka, was a recommended candidate in the 1942 election and Chairman of Internal Affairs of the Policy Forming Department of the Central Coordinating Committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

**POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:**

FUNADA began his political career in 1946 when he joined the Japan Co-operative Party (NIPPON KYODO TO) and became chief of that organization's Policy Research Committee. He succeeded to the same position in the successor Cooperative Democratic Party (KOKUMIN KYODO TO).

**BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:**

Born 1898 in Tochigi Prefecture. After his graduation from the Tokyo Imperial University Law School in 1924, he visited Europe for two years studying Roman Law at the expense of the Japanese Government-General of Korea. He returned to Korea in 1926 and was appointed Assistant Professor of Roman Law on the Faculty of Law and Literature at Keijō Imperial University. In 1928 he was promoted to Professor of Roman Law and in 1933 became Chief Librarian of the University, a post he retained until 1934 when he became Director of the Faculty of Law and Literature. In 1939 he returned to his former position as Chief Librarian and continued in that capacity until 1946, when he returned to Japan and was elected to the House of Representatives. In February 1946 he became Principal and later Director of the Sakushinkan Girl's High School; he still retains the latter position.

FUNADA has written several dissertations and books on law, including: "On Origin and Legal Character of the Roman Principate of Augustus", 1936; "Institutes of Roman Private Law", 1942; "Translation with Commentaries of the Institutes of Roman Private Law of Gaius", 1942; "History of European Legal Thought and Its Influence on Japan", 1943; "Roman Law, History and Theory of Roman Public and Private Law", 1943.

HITOTSUMATSU, Sadayoshi

POSITION: Member, House of Representatives (1st District, Osaka)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable

1. HITOTSUMATSU has held a variety of positions in the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society and in its successor the Great Japan Political Society, none of which are sufficiently important to bring him within the scope of the purge directive.

2. In his questionnaire, HITOTSUMATSU states that in February 1941 he opposed the Imperial Rule Assistance Assn. as unconstitutional. The Association, therefore, refused to recommend him in the "Tojo Elections" of 1942, but despite this handicap he was re-elected and retained his seat in the Lower House throughout the War Years.

3. Subject was also a member of the Federation of Diet Representatives to promote the East Asia League, a society banned under the provisions of SCAPIN 548 and listed under Category C of SCAPIN 550. Membership alone however is not sufficient to render him subject to the purge. While HITOTSUMATSU is not purgeable, he may well be considered undesirable because of his affiliation with IRAPS, his wartime Diet career, and his affiliation to the East Asia League.

#### POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

HITOTSUMATSU was a member of the Progressive Party prior to the formation of the Democratic Party in March 1947. He is now regarded as one of the most influential members of the older and extremely conservative faction of the Democratic Party.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

Born 1875 in Oita Prefecture. HITOTSUMATSU taught school for ten years after his graduation from Meiji University. In 1904 he entered the judicial service as a probationary judge of the Nagasaki District Court and rose through positions of increasing importance until 1920 when he resigned as prosecutor of the Supreme Court, Tokyo, to take up a private law practice. In 1930 he was elected to the House of Representatives and has been returned in every subsequent election. During his Diet career, he held the post of Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Welfare and Vice-Minister of Education in the KONOYE Cabinet in 1941, and was appointed to a number of committees among which were: Social Activities Central Committee, Central Wages Committee, Medical System Investigation Committee, City Planning Committee, and the Housing Problem Committee. In May 1946 he became a Minister of State in the Yoshida Cabinet and was granted the communications portfolio one month later. In June 1947 he was appointed Welfare Minister in the Katayama Cabinet.

HITOTSUMATSU toured the United States and Europe from 1937 to 1938. The following year he visited China and in 1940 made a brief trip to Manchuria to inspect health and sanitation facilities.

**INAGAKI, Heitaro**

**POSITION:** Member, House of Councillors; Director, Several Industrial Companies

**STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550:** Not Purgeable

INAGAKI has been in official positions in various industrial organizations but does not fall within the scope of the provisions of the ordinances pertinent to the Economic Purge.

According to his questionnaire, INAGAKI has never participated in any activities which would bring him within the purview of SCAPIN 550.

**POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:**

INAGAKI entered the House of Councillors in the 1947 elections on the Democratic ticket. On 11 December 1947 he was appointed Chairman of the Political Affairs Research Committee. INAGAKI is high on the list of financial contributors having donated ¥ 100,000 to the party as of 5 April 1947.

**BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:**

Born 1888 in Okayama Prefecture, INAGAKI has been associated with industrial organizations throughout his entire career. He was foreign representative for the Furukawa Shoji K.K. from 1917 to 1920 and traveled through the United States, Italy, France and Germany. INAGAKI was employed as Manager of the Accounting and Business Departments of the Fusi Denki K.K. from 1923 to 1932. He was appointed Director of the Tokyo Kako K.K. in 1931 and still retains this position. INAGAKI was Executive Director of the K.K. Jiji Shimposha, 1932 to 1933; Yokosuke Jidosha K.K., 1934 to 1935; Nihon Toku Shokokan K.K., 1936 to 1938. INAGAKI was appointed Managing Director of the latter firm in 1938 and remained in this post until 1942. Concurrently he served as Auditor for the Nihon Hikoki K.K. from 1937 to 1947 and in 1942 became Director of the Tokyo Hatushiki K.K. and currently is an auditor of that company. That same year, 1942, INAGAKI was appointed Managing Director of the Yokohama Rubber Company Ltd. and is President of this firm at the present. In 1943 he became President of the Tohoku Gomu K.K. and resigned from this job in 1945 retaining his directorship with this company. Concurrently from 1943 to 1946 INAGAKI was Director of the Toyó Tire Kogyo, the Nihon Gomu Sahin Koeki Tosei K.K. and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chosen Gomu Kogyo K.K. He was President of the Fuso Kogyo K.K. from 1944 to 1945. INAGAKI became Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hokuto Gomu K.K. and Irumagawa Gomu K.K., Director of the Daiichi Chuko K.K., Rubber Central Union in 1945 and still retains all of these positions.



**ISHIKAWA, Ichiro**

**POSITION:** Representative Director, Association of Economic Organizations;  
President, Japan Industrial Association.

**STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550:** Not Purgeable.

1. ISHIKAWA, in his questionnaire, lists that, from February 1941 to October 1942, he was President of the Nissan Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. (NISSAN KAGAKU KOGYO K.K.). This company is listed under Paragraph 11, Appendix I, of Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 and as such brings subject within the terms of Paragraph 6 of the Remarks attached to Category VII of Appendix I. However, on the basis of counter-evidence presented, which showed that the NISSAN KAGAKU KOGYO K.K. of which subject had been president was not the same as that listed under Category XI (as above), subject was passed by the CSC.

2. ISHIKAWA has been associated with numerous industrial enterprises since 1915. None of the positions, however, are of sufficient importance to render subject purgeable.

3. ISHIKAWA, from October 1942 to 28 September 1946, was President of the wartime Chemical Industry Control Association (KAGAKU KOGYO TOSEIKAI). This Control Association was one of many established by the Japanese Government during wartime to gear Japan's economy to an all-out war effort. It is believed that as a person who is representative of Japan's big industrialists, as a man who escaped the purge by the splitting of hairs, and as a man who was influential in the totalitarian controls exercised over Japan's economy during the war years, ISHIKAWA is not desirable for any Cabinet appointment, particularly that of Director of the -Economic Stabilization Board.

**BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:**

Born 5 November 1885 in Tokyo. Subsequent to graduation from Tokyo Imperial University, ISHIKAWA in 1911 became Assistant Professor of Engineering at that University. In 1915 ISHIKAWA left the teaching profession to embark upon his more lucrative career in Japan's industrial world. His first assignment as Standing Director of the Kanto Acids and Soda Co. Ltd. in 1915 was followed by a long list of increasingly important positions in various industrial firms, centering his career, however, around Chemical Industrial Companies.

ISHIKAWA has been associated with numerous social, educational, economic, industrial, welfare and particularly scientific research organizations. His career, in many respects, is similar to TOMABECHI, who is the present president of the NISSAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO. LTD.

ISHIKAWA is the author of a study on chemical fertilizer. He spent one and one-half years in the United States and Canada between 1914 and 1916 in order to arrange a contract with the Hooker Electro-Chemical Co. for the purchase of machinery and patents from that company.

Since the signing of the surrender, ISHIKAWA's most important positions have been: Councillor of the Central Liaison Office; Member of the Reparations Council; Member of the Central Evaluation Committee on Stocks and Bonds; and Councillor-Director of the Industrial Bank of Japan.

KATAYAMA, Totsu

POSITION: Member, House of Representatives; Chairman of Central Executive Committee, Social Democratic Party (Nippon Shakai)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable.

There is no information to indicate that KATAYAMA is affected by any of the provisions of SCAPIN 550.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

He has been elected to the Diet four times and has actively participated in politics for 35 years. Member of the Independent Labor Society (Dokuritsu Rodo Kyokai) from 1924 to 1927. Chief Secretary of Social People's Party (Shakai Minshu To) 1927 to 1932. Member of Social Mass Party (Shakai Taishu To) from 1932 to 1942. Secretary General and Chairman of Central Executive Committee of the Japan Social-Democratic Party (Nippon Shakai To) from 1942 to the present. He was politically inactive during the war years and was a defeated candidate in the 1942 elections.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

Born 1887 in Wakayama Prefecture. Graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University, a law major; admitted to the bar in 1913. He was noted for his generosity in giving legal advice for extremely low fees to anyone who approached him. Churchmen attest that he is a devout Christian having been introduced to Presbyterianism at an early age by his mother.

He was once a lecturer at Tokyo Women's College and a legal advisor to the magazine "Women's Review". He is the author of the Mother's and Children's Protection Act of 1937. In that same year he published a "Women's Law" which described women's legal position and advocated reforms. He has written several works on legal and governmental topics including "Practical Guidance as to Methods of Reserving Retirement Allowance", "Outline of the Personnel Affairs Arbitration Act", and "Nationalization of Important Industries".

KATAYAMA is a proponent of organized labor and has become an authority on Labor Legislation. He was the author of the post-war policy statement the Social Democrats issued concerning the application of socialism in the Diet. In 1927, when the Social People's Party was first organized, he was appointed Secretary General. This was his initial step into politics. He was Chief of the Legal Section of the Labor Federation of Japan (1920 to 1942), Legal Advisor to Japan Farmer's Union (1927 to 1942) and advisor to the Japan Farmer's Union and the Japan Fishermen's Union. Although he served as Prime Minister, KATAYAMA is usually considered a conciliator rather than a strong man.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

KATO, Kanju

POSITION: Member, House of Representatives (Aichi Prefecture)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable.

1. KATO, according to his questionnaire, has never been associated with any activity which brings him under the Purge Directive.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

KATO, a promoter of labor unions and member of socialistic political organizations throughout his entire career, is, at present, a prominent left-wing member of the Central Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party which he helped to organize after the surrender. He has been elected to the Diet four times.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

Born 1892 in Aichi Prefecture, he attended middle school until the third year. He was drafted into the Army during World War I, upon discharge from which, he studied law at Nippon University. Subsequently he became a reporter in a small labor monthly, and organized a labor union of all printers of Tokyo dailies in 1919. In 1920 he led the Yawata Iron Works strike in Northern Kyushu and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. He was released after four months and received a probationary term. In the same year he joined the Japan Socialist League and began to organize labor unions among workers in the coal mines, and simultaneously in 1923 he became a secretary of the Japan Federation of Labor (NIPPON RODO SODOMEI). He later aided in the organization of the Japan Farmer-Labor Party (NIPPON RONDO TO). From 1928 to 1930 he was a member of the Standing Committee of the Kanto Metal Industry Workers' Union, and from 1936 to 1937 acted as Chairman of Central Committee of Japan Proletarian Party. In 1936, upon invitation of the American Federation of Labor, he toured the United States exchanging information on working conditions and labor reform.

Shortly after KATO's return to Japan, he was elected to the House of Representatives and was re-elected in April 1937. However, his new career was interrupted when he was arrested in December of the same year for organizing an anti-militaristic people's front. He was kept in prison for two years without a trial or sentence until released on bail in 1939; and in 1944, on the same charge, he was sentenced to three years by the Tokyo Court of Appeal, which case was immediately brought to the Supreme Court. The case was still pending at the time of the surrender. He was finally cleared of charges when the Peace Preservation Law was repealed by order of the Supreme Commander in October 1945. At the present time KATO is a leading figure in both the Social Democratic Party and the Federation of Labor.

KATO has written several articles consistent with his fight for labor. "America at a Turning Point" and "Towards a Unified Front" were published in 1936. Recently he wrote "Labor Unions as the Key to Industrial Reconstruction" and "The Basis for Japan's Representative Form of Government".

His wife is KATO, Shizue, noted advocate of birth control and left-wing Diet member.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

KATO, Masato

POSITION: Director and President (Daiwa Spinning Company)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable.

1. KATO's questionnaire shows no purgeable activity.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

KATO is not believed to be affiliated with any political party at the present time.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

Born 1886 in Gumma Prefecture, KATO toured Europe and the United States on a sight-seeing tour in 1923. He returned to Japan in 1924 and was appointed Director of the Naniwa Boshoku K.K., a cotton spinning company. Since then KATO has risen continuously in the textile and industrial world and has held positions of director and president in some sixteen corporations. He was Director, Naniwa Boshoku K.K., 1924-1926; Director, Kinka Boseki K.K., 1925-1937; Director and President, Kinka Boseki K.K., 1937-1941; Director, Kinka Jinken K.K., 1932-1937; Director and President, Kinka Jinken K.K., 1937-1938; Director, Kinka Keito K.K., 1934-1937; Director and President, Kinka Keito K.K., 1937-1941; Advisor, Kabushiki Kaisha Ishikawa Seisakusho, 1937-1946; Director and President, Toa Jukogyo K.K., 1939-1946; Director, and President, Daiwa Kogyo K.K., 1941-1946; Director, Toa Boshoku K.K., 1941-1946; Director, Boseki K.K., 1941 to present; Director and President, Kabushiki Kaisha Yamatogawa Senkosho, 1942-1946; Director, Taiyo Wabo K.K., 1942-1946; Director and President, Kansai Hampu Kagaku Bosui K.K., 1942-1946; Director and President, Chosen Daiwa Boseki K.K., 1942-1946; Director and Chairman, Board of Directors, Soyo Gomu Kogyo K.K., 1943-1946; Director and Chairman, Board of Directors, Kizugawa Dock K.K., 1943-1946; Director and Chairman, Board of Directors, Hamada Kikai Kogyo K.K., 1945-1946.

KATO holds several official positions in Textile Associations. He is Director of the Federation of Economic Bodies, Standing Director of the Kansai Federation of Economic Corporations, Vice-President of the Kansai Industrial Management Association, and holds membership on textile and labor committees. KATO has been director of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry since September 1946.

KIMURA, Kozaemon

POSITION: Member of the House of Representatives

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable

KIMURA is one of the senior members of the Diet, having served in the House of Representatives since he was 30. He was politically inactive during the war years, and according to his questionnaire, he has never engaged in any activities which would bring him under the provisions of the Purge Directive.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

KIMURA joined the Progressive Party when that organization was formed following the cessation of hostilities. He temporarily relinquished his party membership in accordance with Japanese Parliamentary tradition when he became Vice-Speaker of the House in 1946. Following his resignation from this position to accept a Cabinet appointment in February 1947, he resumed his affiliation with the Progressive Party, and later with its successor the Democratic Party.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

Born 1887 in Shimane Prefecture. Studied at Waseda University. KIMURA won a seat in the House of Representatives at the age of 30 and has been a member ever since. He was politically inactive during the war years according to CIS reports, but re-entered politics in the April 1946 elections running as an Independent. In the first meeting of the 90th Diet he became Vice-Speaker of the House. Was replaced by INOUE, Tomoharu (18 February 1947) when he became Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. He was Minister of Home Affairs in the Katayama Cabinet.

In addition to his Diet membership his questionnaire indicates he was private secretary to the Premier in 1931; Councillor to Overseas Ministry 1932 to 1934; Director and President of various firms in the fields of chemicals and entertainment from 1936 to 1947.

**KITAMURA, Tokutaro**

**POSITION:** Member, House of Representatives (Nagasaki Prefecture, 2nd District)

**STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550:** Not purgeable

KITAMURA was an advisor of the Nagasaki Branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI). This position is not of sufficient importance to come within the scope of the Purge Directive.

**POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:**

KITAMURA joined the Japan Progressive Party (SHIMPO TO) in April 1946, became Vice-President of the party's Political Affairs Research Association and a member of its General Affairs Committee. In March of 1947 when the Progressive Party together with other political elements formed the Democratic Party (MINSHU TO), KITAMURA and his colleagues transferred their membership to the newly formed organization.

**BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:**

Born 1886 in Kyoto City, KITAMURA graduated from Kansai University and entered upon a financial career, becoming Standing Director of the Sasebo Commercial Bank in 1923. In January of 1931 he was promoted to Managing Director and in July of that same year became Director and President of that financial institution. He continued in this capacity until 1933, when he resigned to become President of the Shinwa Bank of Sasebo. He held this position until 1939 when he accepted the post of Vice-President. In 1943 he was again elevated to the presidency which he retains at the present time. He has traveled to Formosa, China and Manchuria at various intervals between 1935 and 1938 to inspect factories for the Nagasaki Prefectural Office. KITAMURA has been Director of the Sasebo Aquatic Products Co., Ltd., since 1942 and Director of the Sasebo Marine Industry Co., Ltd., since 1946. He was first elected to the Diet in 1946 and was Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Finance under the Yoshida Cabinet. KITAMURA was Minister of Transportation under the Katayama Cabinet.

KITAMURA is a devout Christian and has been a member of the Japan Christian Association since 1921. He has supported the missionary work of the Sasebo Presbyterian Church and has been affiliated with various civic, religious, educational, economic and industrial organizations throughout his career. He still maintains his membership and official status in most of these societies.

KITAMURA was the author of several articles criticizing economic policies of the Yoshida Government and advocating reforms. These include "Criticism of Ishibashi's Financial Policy," "Look at Actuality," a study explaining changes in economy and finance since Japan's defeat, and "Concerning Bringing Government Compensation to a Close," a criticism of Professor Ouchi's economic policy all of which were published in 1946.

KOIZUMI, Hidekichi

POSITION: Member, House of Councillors  
Advisor, All Japan Seamen's Union

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable

KOIZUMI was Director of the Mitsui Lumber Co. Ltd., Mitsui Wooden Craft Building Co. Ltd., and the Mitsui Shipbuilding Co. Ltd. from 1944 to 1945. According to his questionnaire, he has never participated in any activities which bring him within the purview of SCAPIN 550.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

KOIZUMI is a member of the Social Democratic Party

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

Born 1879 in Ibaraki Prefecture. KOIZUMI graduated from the Mercantile Marine School in 1901 and received a reserve commission of Sub-Lieutenant. He retired from the reserve corps in 1932 with the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

KOIZUMI was appointed Captain and Vice-Manager of the Mitsui Company's Freight Department in 1903 and retained this post until 1931. He retired for two years and in 1933 accepted the Presidency of the Mariners' Association which position he held for four years. In 1937 KOIZUMI traveled to the United States and Geneva as Chief Labor Delegate representing Japan at the International Labor Conference. He was President of the Nada Cooperative Society from 1939 to 1943 and in 1942 concurrently held the post of Director of the Hyogo Prefecture Rice Distributing Company. KOIZUMI retired from the latter post in 1944 to accept the positions of Director with the Mitsui combine in the Shipbuilding Company Ltd., Lumber Company Ltd., and Water Craft Building Company Ltd. A year later, 1945, he severed his commercial affiliations and devoted his time solely to the welfare of the seamen and farmers. KOIZUMI became President of the Japan Seamen's Union, President of the Kobe Consumers Co-operative Society, joined the Labor Law Investigation Committee and in 1946 was appointed Director of the Agricultural Association, President of the Japan Seamen's Welfare Works, Counsellor for the Maritime Bureau in the Ministry of Transportation and member of the Seamen's Central Labor Committee. He held all of these positions at the time he was screened February 1947 while running for the House of Councillors.

KURUSU, Takao

POSITION: Member, House of Councillors (Yamaguchi Prefecture)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable

1. Prior to and during the War, KURUSU limited his activities to the fields of finance and education. According to his questionnaire, he did not participate in any organization or activities that would bring him under the provisions of SCAPIN 550.

2. An economic theorist as well as a successful banker, KURUSU has written several books on commercial law, legal aspects of corporate organization, and public finance policies. Due to their technical nature, none of these works bring the author within the scope of the public information media.purge.

**POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:**

KURUSU was elected to the House of Councillors as an independent candidate in April 1947. After his election he joined the New Political Society (Shinsei Kai) within the Upper House, a group which affiliated with the Liberal Party. On 23 June he withdrew from this group and joined an independent club known as the Green Wind Society (Ryokufu Kai). Subsequently, he became a member of the Democratic Party; appointed Finance Minister, Katayama Cabinet.

**BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:**

Born 1895 in Yamaguchi Prefecture. After graduation from Tokyo Imperial University, KURUSU embarked upon a financial career. In 1931 he was appointed head of a division with the Bond Section of the Industrial Bank of Japan and at the same time was engaged as a professor at Chuo University in Tokyo where he taught commercial law.

In 1935 and 1936 he toured the United States and Europe where he visited England, France, Germany and other countries. In 1941 he became Chief of the Bond Department of the Industrial Bank of Japan. In May 1945 was appointed Chief of the General Affairs Department and in December 1945 became a director of that institution. In March 1945 he was made a consultant of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and three months later was appointed to the House of Peers. In May 1946 he was made Dean of the Commerce Department at Chuo University.

After his appointment to the House of Peers, KURUSU served on three governmental committees, the Taxation System Investigation Committee, the War Indemnity Committee, and the Central Economic Reconstruction and Readjustment Committee. On 13 May 1947 he was elected to the presidency of the Industrial Bank of Japan.



MIKI, Takeo

POSITION: Member, House of Representatives (Tokushima Prefecture)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable

MIKI was a member of the Political Research Committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society and a member of the Great Japan Political Association. Although not a recommended candidate in the 1942 elections, he was successful and while a member of the wartime Diet was appointed to the Parliamentary Committee of the Munitions Ministry. He strongly advocated international peace before the Pacific War, but when he campaigned for the elections in 1942, he too asserted Japan's right to rule the world under the theory of "the eight corners of one roof." Although MIKI is not purgeable under the provisions of SCAPIN 550, his qualifications are questionable in light of these facts.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

MIKI joined the Cooperative Democratic Party in March 1946. Subsequent to the merger of the Cooperative Democratic and People's Party to form the People's Cooperative Party, MIKI became Secretary General and Party Leader of the latter.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

Born 1907 in Tokushima Prefecture. After graduation from Meiji University he traveled to America and Europe in order to lecture. From 1931 to 1936 he attended both South Western University and the American College in Los Angeles where he studied political science and sociology. (An allegation has been made that MIKI used his time also for spying purposes). Shortly after his return to Japan, he was elected to the House of Representatives and retained his seat throughout the war. In 1938, he is reported to have financed a Japan-American Amity Meeting, and helped found the Japan-America Comrades Society.

MIKI has held, and continues to hold high positions in the metallurgical and machine industries. Including that of Director, Ooyama Nickel Industry, 1940 to 1943; Managing Director of the Fuji Machinery Manufacturing Company, 1941 to 1945; Director of the Japan Metallurgical Industry Company, 1943 to present; Auditor at the Chiba Engineering University, 1944 to present and Managing Director, Fuji Machine Manufacturing Company, 1946 to present.

MIKI's prominence in the realm of industry was reflected during his career in the Diet where he was successively a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 1942 to 1943; a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Munitions Ministry, 1943 to 1944; a councillor to the Munitions Ministry for four months in 1945 and a member of the present Parliamentary Committee of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 1945 to present. MIKI became Standing Director for the Committee for the Propagation of the New Constitution in January 1947. He became Secretary General of the newly formed People's Cooperative Party in March 1947.

**MIZUTANI, Chosaburo**

**POSITION:** Member, House of Representatives from Kyoto  
Member, Central Executive Committee, Japan Social  
Democratic Party

**STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550:** Not Purgeable

Although MIZUTANI has had a long parliamentary career extending through the war he has not, according to his questionnaire, engaged in any activities which would bring him under the provisions of the Purge Directive. He was a successful non-recommended candidate for the Diet in 1942 and a member of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association May 1942 to July 1944, but did not hold any office in that organization.

**POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:**

MIZUTANI has been politically active since 1926 when he held for one year the position of Chairman of a Joint Council of the Labor Farmers Party. In 1929 he became Executive Committee Chairman, Workers Farmers Mass Party, resigning in 1930 to become a member of the Central Executive Committee, National Workers Farmers Mass Party. Elected member of the Central Executive Committee of the Social Mass Party from 1932 to 1934. He was elected to the Central Executive Committee, of the Social Democratic Party in November 1945, and has retained this position until the present time.

**BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:**

Born 1897 at Kyoto. Practiced law from 1923 to 1928 when he was elected to the House of Representatives for a 2 year term. In 1936 MIZUTANI once again won a seat in the House of Representatives which he has held continuously since. He also served as a member of the Kyoto Municipal Assembly during the period 1933 to 1942 and was President, Kyoto Lawyers Association for one year, 1945-1946.

Since March 1946 MIZUTANI has published two works one concerning the Platform of the Social Democratic Party and the other entitled "The People's Life and Socialism." In the course of research studies at Kyoto University during 1923 to 1924 he published translations of Karl Marx and of two books by Borchardt on socialistic subjects.

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MORITO, Tatsuo

POSITION: Member, House of Representatives  
(Hiroshima Prefecture)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable

1. Morito has written extensively on economic and social problems. In 1941 he published two books, "War and Culture" and the "German Labor Movement". - These books borrow heavily from German philosophers and appraise Nazi methods for utilizing labor. These books, while bordering on being undesirable in nature, were not "blacklisted" by the Japanese Government; and accordingly do not bring Morito within the purview of the provisions of the purge ordinances.

2. During the war, he published two more books on German labor, which in keeping with established policy, are not considered to have any effect upon his status since they were written after the outbreak of war.

3. Before or during the war, Morito did not participate in any political activities which bring him within the purview of SCAPIN 550.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

Since 1919 when he was dismissed from Tokyo Imperial University because he was judged to be a radical, MORITO has been associated with the Socialist Movement in Japan. He joined the Social-Democratic Party when it was organized in the fall of 1945, became a member of its Central Executive Committee, and President of its Political Inquiry Board. He is the leading ideologist of the dominant right-wing faction of the party and in this capacity has successfully opposed any cooperation with the Communists. By forming the Democratic League for National Salvation under the sponsorship of the Social-Democratic Party, he offered an alternative to the Democratic Front of Communists and Socialists and thus finally defeated the attempts to organize a common front of leftist elements that had continued throughout the summer and fall of 1946.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

Born 1888 in Hiroshima Ken. After graduation from Tokyo Imperial University in 1914, MORITO joined the faculty of that institution. While at Tokyo Imperial he joined the Reimei Kai (Dawn Society), a group of liberal professors from Tokyo, Keio and Waseda Universities, and has been associated with socialist professor groups since that time. In 1919 MORITO was expelled from Tokyo Imperial for translation of Kropotkin's works and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Upon his release, he joined the Ohara Institute of Social Research, an organization supported by OHARA, Magosaburo, a liberal financier, headed by Professor TAKANO, Iwasaburo, and largely staffed by young professors from various universities.

From 1920 to 1923 he studied in England, France and Germany under the auspices of the Institute. After his return, he continued in his capacity as a research member of that organization until 1941 when he became managing director of the Institute.

During the intervening years, he edited the Japan Labor Year Book (1931-41) and wrote extensively on economic and labor matters.

**NAGAE, Kazuo**

**POSITION:** Member, House of Representatives (Hyogo Prefecture)  
Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Education

**POSITION UNDER CONSIDERATION:** Minister of Agriculture & Forestry

**STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550:** Not Purgeable

NAGAE was Director of the Hyogo Branch of the Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Association (DAI NIPPON SANGYO HOKOKUKAI) from September 1942 to March 1943. This position does not bring him within the scope of SCAPIN 550, but does render him subject to the Labor Purge.

He was manager of the Kobe Branch of the Asia Development League of Great Japan (DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI) from June 1943 to 1944 and a member of the Standing Committee of the Kobe Branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI) from September 1944 to April 1945.

**POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:**

NAGAE joined the Social Democrats (SHAKAI TO) in 1946 and is now a member of the Central Executive Committee. He belongs to the party's right wing faction. He has been nominated to replace HIRANO by the MORITO faction. Their choice is based on the controversy between the Japan Farmers' Union and the National Farmers' Union. NAGAE and Morito are supporting the latter organization, which was founded by HIRANO after he was expelled from the original Farmers' Union.

**BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:**

Born 1902 in Gifu Prefecture. NAGAE is a graduate of Kansai University in Kobe. He entered the proletarian movement while a student and became Chief-Secretary of the Kobe Branch of the Japan Labor-Farmer Party (NIPPON RONDO TO) in 1927, retaining this post until 1929. NAGAE became President of the Japan Federation of Labor Unions (NIPPON RODO SODOMEI) of Hyogo Prefecture in 1938 and continued in this capacity until the union was officially dissolved in 1940. From 1929 to 1934, he was a member of the Central Executive Committee of the National Farmer-Labor Mass Party (ZENKOKU RONDO TAISHU TO). NAGAE also held a seat in the Hyogo Prefectural Assembly from 1931 to 1934. He was a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Mass Party (SHAKAI TAISHU TO) from 1934 until it was abolished by Imperial rescript in 1940. NAGAE was elected to the Lower House in the Diet in 1937 and retained his seat until the "Tojo elections" of 1942 when he ran as an unrecommended candidate and failed. He toured Korea and China as a member of Congressional Committees in 1937 and 1941. After Japan's defeat, when unions and political parties regained their legality, NAGAE resumed his socialist affiliations and re-established himself as President of the Japan Federation of Labor Unions in Hyogo Prefecture, a position that he held until December 1946. NAGAE was elected to the House of Representatives on the Social Democratic ticket in the 1946. He was returned to the Diet in 1947 and in June of the same year was appointed Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Education.

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Government Section

NISHIO, Suehiro

POSITION: Member, House of Representatives (Osaka Fu)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable.

He was an unrecommended candidate in the 1942 Election and a regular member of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society. This position does not bring him within the scope of SCAPIN 550. In the Diet of 1938, during the course of a speech supporting the National Mobilization Bill, he made statements concerning the policies of Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin on the basis of which remarks his political opponents have submitted petitions to the CSC demanding that he be purged as an ultra-nationalist.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

Nishio has been associated with the Socialist Movement in Japan since the middle twenties. He was one of the founders of the Social Democratic Party and is the acknowledged leader of its dominant right-wing faction. As Chief Secretary of the Party, he influences policy and largely controls party strategy.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

Born 1891 in Kagawa Prefecture. NISHIO's formal education terminated when after completing the elementary grades (6 years) he went to work in an Osaka factory. During the succeeding thirteen years, he worked as a craftsman in several factories. This period was marked by a rising interest in labor activities and finally in 1919 he was appointed the Secretary of the Osaka branch of the YUAI KAI (Friendly Society), the first Japanese labor organization. In 1921 as Chairman of the Osaka Ship Building Labor Union, NISHIO was held responsible for the strike initiated by that group and sentenced to one month imprisonment. His stature in labor affairs was such that he was designated a member of the Japanese delegation to the International Labor Convention at Geneva in 1924 and again in 1932. When the NIHON RODO SODOMEI (Japanese Federation of Labor Unions), successor to the YUAI KAI, formed the SHAKAI MINSHU TO (Social Democratic Party), NISHIO served as Chief Secretary along with KATAYAMA, Tetsu and MATSUOKA, Komakichi, present day leaders of the reconstituted party. He was a successful candidate for the Diet in 1928 and continued to sit until 1932. A split within the party occurred shortly after the Manchurian Incident because of the failure to agree on a common policy. Leaders of the right-wing of the Proletarian movement, including NISHIO, joined forces with the ZENKOKU RONO TAISHU TO (All Japan Labor-Farmer Masses Party) to organize the SHAKAI TAISHU TO (Social Masses Party). Concurrently with his rise to political prominence, NISHIO retained his interest in organized labor and in 1932 he became Vice-President of the NIHON RODO SODOMEI. Following the successful campaign of the previous year, he was expelled from the Diet in 1938 for his mention of Stalin in a speech which voiced support of the National Mobilization Bill. He was elected again in 1939, however, and has served in that body until the present time. When the Diet voted to expel elder Statesman, SAITO, Takeo for daring to criticize the government policy in China, NISHIO pointedly absented himself from the session and was consequently excluded from his party. In 1940, the NIHON RODO SODOMEI, was dissolved by government edict.

NISHIO is known for his militant and determined enmity toward Communism. In 1946 he was instrumental in preventing the formation of an effective united front of Social Democrats and Communists in opposition to the conservative government parties. It was after this the Soviet member of the Allied Council first brought charges that NISHIO was subject to the purge.

NOMIZO, Masaru (Katsu)

POSITION: Member, House of Representatives (Nagano Prefecture)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable

NOMIZO, according to his questionnaire, has never participated in any activity which brings him within the scope of the Purge Directive.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

NOMIZO is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Social Democratic Party (NIPPON SHAKAITO). Although he is usually regarded as inclining to the left NOMIZO is acceptable to the center faction of that organization.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

Born 1898 in Nagano Prefecture. NOMIZO is a graduate of the Morioka Agricultural School and a licensed veterinarian. Since 1926 when he joined the Social Democratic Party (SHAKAI MINSHU TO) he has campaigned consistently in behalf of Japan's underprivileged farming population. NOMIZO has held memberships on the Central Executive Committees of several socialist parties in the course of his political career. In 1931 he became a member of the National Labor-Farmer Party (ZENKOKU TAISHU TO) and in 1937 joined the Social Mass Party (NIPPON SHAKAI TAISHU TO). NOMIZO entered the ranks of the Farmers' Association of Great Japan (DAI NIPPON NOMIN KUMIAI) in 1942 and the following year, 1943, aided in the establishment of the Union for the reformation of the land holding system which was dissolved by the Tojo Cabinet that same year. NOMIZO retired from politics during the war but after the surrender of Japan he renewed his affiliations with socialist organizations. He is presently a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Social Democratic Party (NIPPON SHAKAI TO), Vice-Chairman of the Japan Farmers' Union (NIPPON NOMIN KUMIAI) and editor of the union's official organ "The Farmer's Newspapers" (NOMIN SHIMBUN).

Concurrent with his participation in socialist activities, NOMIZO has been affiliated with several agricultural corporations. He has been Director of the Kamiina Live Stock Association four times since 1931. NOMIZO became a member of the Nagano Prefectural Assembly in 1931 and retained this position until 1935. He won a seat in the Diet in 1937 and continued as a Member of the House of Representatives until the "Tojo elections" of 1942. NOMIZO returned as Director of the Kamiina Live Stock Association in 1942, became Manager of the Japan Meat-Supply Association in 1943 and Manager of the Japan Feed Manufacturing Company in 1944. He returned to the House of Representatives from Nagano Prefecture in 1946. NOMIZO still retains his seat in the Diet, and is a member of the parliamentary committees on land reclamation, banking regulations and special taxes.

OKADA, Seichi

POSITION: Member, House of Representatives (Tokushima Prefecture)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable

OKADA, according to his questionnaire, has never participated in any activities which would bring him under the Purge Directive.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

OKADA joined the People's Cooperative Party (KOKUMIN KYODO TO) in 1946 and is, at present, a predominant influence in this party's conferences.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

Born 1893 in Tokushima Prefecture. Since his graduation from a Ship Building School, OKADA has occupied increasingly important positions in the related industries of maritime salvage, shipping and ship-building. He managed his own maritime transportation and salvage works, the OKADA-GUMI in Osaka from 1921 to 1946. He incorporated this firm in 1937, but remained in charge as President of the company until 1946. In 1942 he became President of another shipping firm, the OKADA SHOSEN Co., Ltd., and continued in the presidency until 1946. He was concurrently President of the TOKUSHIMA Industrial Co., Ltd., a shipbuilding concern, 1943 to 1946. In 1945 he received a directorship in the To-Yo Salvage Co., Ltd., which is the only economic position that he retains at the present time.

OKADA is a member of the Japan Industrial Club and a Director of the Japan Submergence Association, The Japan Salvage Association and the SHIRAYURI Infant School. He has generously contributed to several schools, many maritime relief groups and juvenile protection agencies.

OKADA was elected to the Lower House in April 1946, filed again as a People's Cooperative Party candidate in 1947 and was returned for a second term.

SATAKE, Haruki

POSITION: Member, House of Representatives (Kochi Prefecture)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable

1. SATAKE was an advisor of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI) and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI) during the war years. He assisted in the organization of the Kochi Prefectural Branch of the Political Association of Great Japan (DAI NIPPON SEIJI KAI) in 1945. The positions SATAKE held with these two organizations do not bring him within the scope of the Purge Directive.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

SATAKE was an adherent of the SHAKAI MINSHU TO under Isao Abe and Tetsu Katayama from 1929 until 1934 and served as Chief of the Kochi Prefectural Branches. In 1934 he aided in the formation of the SHAKAI TAISHU TO and was appointed Chief of the Federation of Kochi Prefectural Branches and a member of the Central Executive Committee. He retained his posts with this party until it was dissolved in 1941. He joined the Social Democratic Party in 1945, when socialist organizations were again allowed, and was Chief of the Kochi Prefectural Branches from 1945 until 1946. SATAKE has been a member of the Central Executive Committee since the organization came into existence, and in 1946 was Vice-President of the Diet -Members' Block within the party. SATAKE is the leader of the powerful ZENNO Faction which Hirano headed before his purge and which is in complete opposition with Katayama's faction.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

Born 1896 in Kochi Prefecture. SATAKE is a graduate of Chuo University's Law Department. He passed his bar examinations in 1921 and has been practicing law for the past twenty-seven years. SATAKE was elected to the Municipal Assembly in 1929 and continued to serve with this civic group until he was appointed a member of the Prefectural Assembly in 1935. He entered the House of Representatives in 1936 and retained his seat in the Diet until the election of 1942 when he ran as an unrecommended candidate and failed of election. He became Councillor of the Kochi Labor Bureau and a member of the Kochi Prefectural Labor Adjustment Committee in 1945. He was a member of the Police System Investigation Committee, Real Estate Estimation Committee and Financial Adjustment Committee in 1946 and served as Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Justice after the 1947 election.



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SUZUKI, Mosaburo

POSITION: Member, House of Representatives (Tokyo)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable.

1. SUZUKI, according to his questionnaire, has never participated in any activity which brings him under the Purge Directive.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

SUZUKI has been associated with the proletarian movement since 1923 when he became a leader of the Japan Mass Party. He participated in the founding of the Communist Party in Japan, and in 1923 went to Moscow to take part in the Comintern Far Eastern Conference. In 1925, however, he severed all relations with the Communist Party and although incarcerated during the war years because of his opposition to militarism, did not rejoin upon his release in 1945, but aided in the establishment of the new Social Democratic Party and is now one of its dominant left-wing figures.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

Born 1893 in Aichi Prefecture. Graduated from Waseda University in 1915, became reporter for the Tokyo Mainichi and Jiji Shimbun. In 1918 transferred to the Hochi Shimbun and traveled to Siberia to report on the effects of the Revolution. His reportorial career was interrupted in 1920 when he joined an employee walkout and left his job. Subsequent to studying the theories of Karl Marx during a trip to America and Europe, he traveled through Russia and Mongolia as a reporter for the Yomiuri in 1922 and 1923.

Since 1926, SUZUKI devoted his full energies to writing and the political field. In 1928, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Diet, however successfully managed the election campaign of KATO, Kanju in 1936. He was unsuccessful in the Diet election in 1937, but served as Tokyo Municipal Assemblyman 1936-1942 representing the Proletarian Party. Twice arrested by the Special Higher Police in 1937 and 1938 for having violated the Public Peace Maintenance Law, however was not sentenced until 1942.

SUZUKI is noted for writings on the Capitalistic Monopoly of the economy of Japan and Zaibatsu-ism, and as manager of a small politically significant publishing firm from 1928 to 1946.

SUZUKI, Yoshio

POSITION: Member, House of Representatives (Fukushima, 2nd District)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable

A review of SUZUKI's questionnaire reveals that prior to and during the war he confined his interests to the fields of education and law and thus did not participate in any organizations or activities that would bring him under the provisions of the Purge Directive.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

SUZUKI participated in the founding of the Social Democratic Party (SHAKAI TO) in October 1945, and became a member of the Central Executive Committee the following month. At present he is a prominent member of the Party's center faction.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

1. Born 1894 in Fukushima Prefecture. SUZUKI graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1918 and the following year became an assistant professor in the University Law School. From 1921 to 1924 he studied administrative law and social legislation in Europe and America under the sponsorship of the Education Ministry. Upon his return from abroad SUZUKI became Professor of Law at the Tohoku Imperial University and retained this position until 1931. The following year he accepted the position of Professor of Law at Hosei University and remained there until 1935 when he resigned his professorship in order to concentrate upon his private law practice which he had maintained concurrently with his teaching assignments since 1931. SUZUKI first entered the House of Representatives in April 1946 and was returned to the Diet in 1947 for a second term.
2. SUZUKI has held membership in several Political Science, Social Legislative and Lawyers Associations since 1919. He has never been affiliated, however, with any political organization other than the present Social-Democratic Party.
3. Between 1932 and 1942 SUZUKI wrote many articles on "Administrative Law" for the University Press and on the "Critique of Judgements of the Supreme Court" for Horitsu Shimbun. In 1935 he published "Studies on Penal Regulation of the Election Law", and in 1946 "Explanations of the Politics of the Social Democratic Party of Japan."
4. SUZUKI brings to his present post extensive academic training and considerable practical experience in the field of administrative law and social legislation. His political career has, however, been brief and he had not, in the past, until his appointment as Minister of Justice in the KATAYAMA Cabinet, held important administrative positions, either in the government or in private enterprise.

**TAKEDA, Giichi (Chikukei)**

**POSITION:** Member, House of Representatives, (Ishikawa Prefecture, 1st District)

**STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550:** Not Purgeable

TAKEDA was a member but not an officer of the Saitama Prefectural Imperial Rule Assistance Association (TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI) in 1944. Ordinary members of this organization are not subject to the Purge Directive.

**POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:**

TAKEDA joined the Japan Liberal Party in November 1945 and became a member of the Board of Directors and advisors to the Party's Ishikawa branch. He terminated his Liberal affiliations and joined the newly organized Democratic Party on 11 April 1947, only two weeks before the National Elections because he was dissatisfied over the "present state of affairs prevailing within the Liberal Party." He belongs to the "renovatory" group within the Democratic Party and is reportedly a close friend of Foreign Minister, Ashida.

**BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:**

Born 1894 in Ishikawa Prefecture TAKEDA specialized in law and graduated from Kyoto University. He joined the Peoples' Political Party (MINSEI TO) and the Loyal Friends Society (SEIKOSHA) in 1929 and retained his membership in both these groups until 1936. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1930 and re-elected in 1932. Following his re-election, he was appointed secretary to NAGAI, Ryutaro, Minister of Overseas Affairs in the Saito Cabinet, and retained this position until 1934. In 1936 he was convicted of violating the election laws. This appears to have temporarily ended his political career for thereafter he entered the field of private industry. He has been a director of several industrial companies and holds or has held the following important posts: Director, Showa Electrode Co., Ltd., (SHOWA DEN KYOKU K.K.), 1936 to present; Director, Karafuto-Tsundera Industrial Co., Ltd., and Daishoji Industrial Co., Ltd., 1939 to present; Director of Takeda Industrial Co., Ltd., from 1939 to January 1947; Head of the Board of Directors of Hakukosha, a factory producing electrical equipment, 1940 to 1945; Director, Tsugami-Ataki Manufacturing Plant, 1941 to 1945; Head of Board of Directors, Takata Precision Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (TAKATA SEIKO K.K.), 1945 to 1946; and Director of Fukui Machinery and Rolling Stock Co., Ltd., (FUKUI KOSAKU K.K.), 1942 to present.

After the surrender TAKEDA again entered politics, ran for the Diet elections in April 1946, and was elected to the Lower House on the Liberal Party ticket. This year he stood for election on the Democratic ticket and was again successful. TAKEDA is currently a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Public Welfare Committee within the Diet.

**TOMABECHI, Gizo**

**POSITION: Member, House of Representatives  
(First District, Aomori Prefecture)**

**-STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable.**

1. TOMABECHI was from November 1940 to May 1941 a director in the Tohoku Pulp Development Company (Tohoku Shinke Pulp K.K.); but since the organization had three managing directors, TOMABECHI's ordinary directorship does not bring him under the provisions of SCAPIN 550.

2. TOMABECHI was a member of the Political Affairs Research Council and Food Countermeasures Committee, temporary committees of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society not listed in the Purge Directive.

**POLITICAL AFFILIATION:**

TOMABECHI was appointed Chief of the Progressive Party's General and Political Affairs Section in February 1947. When in March the Progressive Party merged with other political elements to form the Democratic Party TOMABECHI became chairman of the new organization's Political Investigation Committee.

**BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:**

1. Born 1880 in Aomori Prefecture. TOMABECHI, a graduate of Tokyo Higher Industrial School was appointed a Director, Japan Artificial Fertilizer Co. Ltd. in October 1919. Since that time he has held seventy-two different official posts most of which were held in economic companies or associations. Among these are thirty fertilizer or chemical companies, six fisheries, three mining companies one electric company, two banks, three industrial companies, three machine manufacturing companies, one land company and one publishing company.

2. TOMABECHI first entered politics in April 1946 when he ran for and was elected to the House of Representatives from Aomori Prefecture. In the course of his first term, he served as Chief of the Tax System Investigation Committee and as a member of the Wages and Allowances Investigation Committee. In the elections of April 1947 TOMABECHI filed as a Democratic Party candidate, was returned to the House of Representatives for a second term, and was appointed Transportation Minister in the Katayama Cabinet. He retired from this position in November 1947 as a part of the Democratic Parties program to "consolidate", and possibly because his son was imprisoned for sending him a sealed box car of black market food and charcoal.

TOMIYOSHI, Eiji

POSITION: Member, House of Representatives (Kagoshima Prefecture)  
Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Commerce

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable

TOMIYOSHI, according to his questionnaire has never participated in any activities which bring him within the purview of the Purge Directive.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

TOMIYOSHI holds three positions of considerable importance in the Social Democratic Party (SHAIKAI TO). He is concurrently a member of the Central Executive Committee, Chief of the Publicity Department and President of the Federated Party organizations in Kagoshima. TOMIYOSHI belongs to the center faction but is almost equally acceptable to the right wing of the Party.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

Born 1899 in Kagoshima Prefecture. TOMIYOSHI is a graduate of the Tokyo School of Mathematics. Since 1924 he has been engaged in agriculture. He has been affiliated with socialist parties and their activities since 1925 when he joined the rank and file of the Japan Farmers' Party (NIPPON NOMIN TO). TOMIYOSHI is at present a member of this organization's Central Executive Committee. In 1927 he joined the Farmer-Labor Party (RODO NOMIN TO) as a member of this group's Central Executive Committee and represented this body in the Kagoshima Prefectural Assembly. He severed his connections with the Farmer-Labor Party in 1928 but continued to serve as a member of the Prefectural Assembly until 1931 when he was elected to the Diet. He remained in the House of Representatives until the "Tojo Elections" of 1942, when he ran as an unrecommended candidate and failed. He joined the Social Mass Party (SHAIKAI TAISHU TO) in 1936 and retained his position on this organization's Central Executive Committee until 1940. During his tenure of office in the Diet, TOMIYOSHI made several trips to various countries within the Japanese Empire studying economic conditions in order to determine their affect upon Japan's economy. After his failure in the elections of 1942 TOMIYOSHI retired from public service and did not emerge from political seclusion until Japan's defeat. From 1942 to 1944 he was engaged in business as a non-regular staff member of the Kagoshima Mutual Loan Co., Ltd. He aided in the formation of the Japan Social Democratic Party in November 1945 and won a seat in the Lower House in the first post-war elections of 1946 and was re-elected in 1947.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

WADA, Hiroo

POSITION: Member, House of Councillors, (National Constituency)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Not Purgeable.

1. A career official in the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, WADA's questionnaire contains nothing to indicate that he falls under SCAPIN 550. He, in fact, was arrested on 4 April 1941 for violation of the Peace Preservation Law and remained in prison until 27 April 1944.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS

WADA has not formed any obvious political affiliation. His refusal to join the Liberal Party was a contributory factor in his forced resignation from the Yoshida Cabinet in January 1947. The extreme rightist element of the Liberal Party contested his appointment as Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. The Social Democrats have urged him to join their party, but he has remained aloof from political ties. He ran as an independent and was elected to the House of Councillors from the National Constituency in April 1947.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

Born 1903 in Saitama Prefecture. After graduation from Tokyo Imperial University in 1924, he entered the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry where he occupied successively more important posts until 1941, including those of Inspector and later Secretary of the Cabinet Planning Board, 1937; Chief, Rice Administration Section, Bureau of Rice and Cereals, 1938; Secretary of the Manchurian Affairs Secretariat and concurrently of the East Asia Board, 1939; Chief, Agriculture Ministry Secretariat, 1940; and Chief, Agricultural Administration Section of the Agricultural Administration Bureau, 1941. In April, 1941 during the notorious "Planning Board Incident" WADA was arrested for violation of the Peace Preservation Act primarily because he had books on Marxism in his possession. He spent the greater part of the war in prison and was not finally acquitted until September 1945. After his acquittal, he was reinstated in the Government Service as director of the Agricultural Administration Bureau with rank of Chokunin Official, 2nd grade. On 25 May 1946 he was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, a position he retained until 31 January 1947. In June 1947 he was appointed Chairman of the Economic Stabilization Board.

**ASHIDA CABINET**  
(Formed 10 March 1948)

<u>Office</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Age</u>
Prime Minister and Foreign Minister (concurrently)	Hiroshi ASHIDA	Democrat	62
Finance Minister	Tokutaro KITAMURA	Democrat	63
Education	Tatsuo MORITO	Soc. Democrat	61
Welfare	Giichi TAKEDA	Democrat	55
Agriculture- Forestry	Kazuo HAGA	Soc. Democrat	47
Commerce- Industry	Chosaburo MIZUTANI	Soc. Democrat	52
Transportation	Seiichi OKADA	People's Coop.	57
Communications	Hiji TOMIYOSHI	Soc. Democrat	50
Labor	Kanju KATO	Soc. Democrat	57
Chief Cabinet Secretary	Giso YOSHIBUCHI	Democrat	69
Director-General, ESB	Takeo KIRUSU	Democrat	54
Attorney-General	Yoshio SUZUKI	Soc. Democrat	55
Director, Construction Board	Sadayoshi HITOTSUMATSU	Democrat	74
Deputy Prime Minister and Administrative Research Director	Suchiro NISHIO	Soc. Democrat	58
Chairman, Local Government Finance Committee	Masaru NOMIZO	Soc. Democrat	51
Director-General, Reparations Board	Kyoji FUNADA	People's Coop.	51

State Ministers

No. 10

104 LABOR DISPUTES  
OCCUR IN SEPTEMBER

(Morning Edition)

KYODO

TOKYO, November 27.---The Labor Ministry yesterday announced that in September 104 labor disputes involving 1,087,113 organized workers occurred.

The announcement classified the disputes into 43 strikes, 18 sabotages, 11 lockouts and others.

Furthermore, the settlement of 64 disputes was still pending from the previous month.

The enormous increase in the number of workers involved in the disputes was due to the participation of large unions as the Government and Public Workers' Union

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Labor Disputes 2

(Morning)

and the National Communications Workers Union as well as to an increase in disputes by small-scale factory workers unions, the announcement said.

In most cases, the cause of disputes was a demand for more wages and salaries, the announcement continued.

Of the total disputes, 84 were settled.

Classified according to industries, the machinery industry came first in the list with 38 disputes followed by coal, chemical, metal and other industries, the announcement said.

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-17-

Labor disputes 3

(Morning)

A total of 459,424 working days  
or 3,215,968 working hours (actual per day  
working hours being computed as seven hours)  
was lost as a result of the disputes, the  
announcement said.

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24 October 1947

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Report of the National Academy of Sciences Advisory Group

1. Reference is made to the Report of the Scientific Advisory Group of the United States National Academy of Sciences, dated 1 October 1947.

2. The Report suggests for Japan a comprehensive system of scientific reorganization in its broadest sense, to include the social as well as the natural sciences, "in such a way as to aid as much as possible in the speedy mobilization and fruitful and peaceful development of scientific effort." The Scientific Advisory Group made its recommendations after considering many Japanese proposals for the formation of an over-all "deliberative organ" composed of leaders in or representatives of science in Japan, -- of which the outstanding proposed objective is to "rationalize" or "coordinate" scientific research and technology.

3. Two major steps in the general reorganization of science and its administration in Japan are suggested in the subject Report:

- A. The establishment of an Advisory Council on Higher Education and Research, a non-governmental organization with membership elected by qualified persons and representatives of all responsible groups, both by geographical areas and types of scientific activity.

This Council would have the principal functions of  
a) advising governmental organizations as to objectives, policies, and principles in higher education and research;  
and b) nominating lists of candidates for a governmental organization to be charged with the administration of higher education and research.

B. The formation of a Commission on Higher Education and Research to be composed of a small number of full time members appointed by the Prime Minister from among a slate of candidates nominated by the Advisory Council on Higher Education and Research.

This Commission would be an arm of the national government: it would be responsible to the Prime Minister; it would present its budget to the office of the Prime Minister and thence through the usual channels. The Commission would absorb certain existing functions of the Ministry of Education: its major functions would be:

- a) To assume jurisdiction over all public institutions of higher education and publicly-supported research institutions;

- b) To distribute as it deems wisest for the welfare of the country such research funds as are made available to it; and
- c) To advise the Prime Minister and through him the Cabinet and the Diet on coordination and integration of research activities.

4. It is apparent that the foregoing proposals would remove certain outstanding responsibilities from the traditionally bureaucratic Ministry of Education. It is the opinion of the Scientific Advisory Group that "instruction in the sciences cannot properly be divorced from research in the sciences." Furthermore, the proposals also involve the transformation of the Imperial Academy of Sciences into a self-supporting honorary society with routine functions of publishing papers of distinction and awarding honors.

However, in the process of mobilizing scientific activity in Japan the Commission itself will come to assume undue powers and dominating influence which, in turn, will react as injuriously to free scientific research and intellectual pursuits as the former bureaucratic and tradition-bound institutions which the Report undertakes to attack. The Commission's centralization of authority may be observed in the following objectives: it would exercise full control over all funds of the central government spent in furtherance of education at its highest level; it would directly control all central government funds destined to be expended for research purposes by agencies other than the ministerial departments; and it would advise upon the use of, but would not directly control, all public funds for research conducted by Ministries of the central government. In the opinion of the undersigned, the discharge of these powers on the part of the Commission constitutes more than the setting up of "a central clearing house on research activities."

5. In view of these observations, therefore, <sup>it is evident</sup> ~~the undersigned is of the~~ <sup>opinion</sup> that the proposals presented in the subject Report constitute exorbitant delegation of powers. Without entering into a discussion of the benefits which may accrue from the development on a broad basis of scientific enquiry and technical understanding, as envisaged by the Report, ~~this writer considers~~ both the centralizing effects and the assumption of undue authority over disbursement of public funds by a system as proposed in the subject Report <sup>would</sup> ~~be~~ <sup>probably</sup> ~~against~~ the development of free institutions in Japan. In the long view, the political and financial implications inherent in the proposals would mean undue interference with free scientific investigation and intellectual pursuits, the consequences of which would be dangerous in any country, but especially in Japan where "thought control" and regimentation of scientific enquiry were part of a long tradition.

Prepared by: M. Grilli  
kg.

Pub Aff Div

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

27 October 1947

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*Osborne Hauge*  
Public Affairs Division

Prepared by: *Mag.* M. Grilli

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

27 October 1947

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Public Affairs Division

Prepared by: M. Grilli

Daily <sup>news</sup> ~~report~~ summary  
Bi-weekly radio

Monthly summation

Weekly prefectural press

Weekly report on  
special subjects

1. New party  
negotiations
2. Japanese reaction  
to reorganization  
of Communist  
Etc

I. Political Dev.

II. Political Parties

III. National Gov.

IV. Local Gov.

V. The Diet

VI. The Purge

VII. Legal and Judicial Affairs

Reps.

9

Watanuki Samiro (JY)	15 May
Ahara, Eisaku (JY)	1 May
Hiyashi, Ren "	30 Apr.
Hiraoka, Ryozo (JY)	10 June
Tanikawa Noboru (JY)	6 June
Imamura Hitoshi (YS)	24 Apr
Hino, Yoshio (YS)	11 Apr
Hosoda, Chujaro (JY)	20 May
Ishibashi, Sanzan (YS)	7 May

Councillors ⑨ 10

Chuma, Inokichi (24) 12 June  
 Ueno, Kizaemon (24) "  
 Takegoshi, Tokuzo (24) "  
 Ikai, Seiroku " "  
 Keimatsu, Shozemon (24) 15 May  
 Kishino, Makio (24) 17 June  
 Yanagawa, Sozaemon (24) "  
 Yoshimatsu, Takashi (24) 16 Apr.  
 Tonooka, Rieuka (24) 17 June

Yagi, Kokichi, (24) 5 May

~~May 19  
 Jun 28  
 Jun 20  
 May 28  
 May 31  
 June 10  
 May 29  
 Jun 16  
 Jun 12  
 Jun 24  
 Jun 24~~

~~Jun 24  
 Jun 24  
 Jun 24~~

~~Councillors~~

Representatives

Purged  
By GS

11

Purged  
By GS

10

June 10

June 6

June 21 (Last)

May 16

Mar 31 (1st)

Apr 24

Apr 6

Apr. 11

Apr. 11

Apr. 1

Apr 1

## S OF CONSTABLES CLARIFIED

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The Ministry has therefore ruled that a judicial police constable, acting as an agent of the judicial police inspector, may seize, search, and inspect in all instances where this may be done by the inspector, except that:

(1) The constable must in normal circumstances contact the police inspector and act under his directions.

(2) In the case of flagrante delicto, when the criminal is apprehended in the act of committing a crime, the constable may seize evidence without first getting specific directions from the police officers.

(3) In case the judicial police inspector is located at considerable distance from the police constable's headquarters, the latter may apply to the court for a warrant of search seizure and inspection directly as agent for the former.

(4) In cases falling under preceding paragraphs (2) and (3), the constable must report the matter to the inspector immediately.

## ARTICLE 255 OF CRIMINAL CODE INTERPRETED

Procurators, when requesting warrants of search and seizure, have been instructed to follow the provisions of Articles 7 and 8 of the Bill for the Temporary Adjustment of the Code of Criminal Procedure rather than Article 255 of the original code.

Under the provisions of this article, it has been possible for a procurator to request a judge himself to carry out a search, seizure or inspection without the issuance of a warrant.

Article 35 of the Constitution states that no search and seizure shall be made except upon issuance of a warrant unless the search is made when a person is caught in the act of committing a crime.

Therefore, a judge must have a warrant clearly stating the place to be searched, the items to be seized, and the cause of the search.

Moreover, the provisions of Article 255 indicate that the judge who acts under these provisions has the same powers as the Examining Judge. Since preliminary examination has been

abolished from the Code, it is necessary that this vestige of preliminary examination be abolished as well.

However, the provisions of Article 255 concerning examination of suspects or witnesses before the beginning of public hearing, and requests to the court to order expert evidence will remain in force. All other provisions in the Code which concern such examination and requests specify after the commencement of public action.

Without retention of such use of Article 255 it would be impossible, for example, to order an autopsy in the case of death in suspicious circumstances, since Article 7 of the Temporary Adjustment forbids a public procurator or a judicial police officer to "order expert evidence which requires an examination of the body of a person, autopsy, or act of destruction of an object." Thus, a judge must issue the order and Article 255 permits the procurator or police to request such order.



For December Summation

Several items - See ATIS - 4 Dec. Background

Several items - See ATIS - 4 Dec. Background

Several items - See ATIS - 4 Dec. Background

Several items - See ATIS - 4 Dec. Background

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Several items - See ATIS - 4 Dec. Background

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