not be overlooked that his liberalistic idea reveals itself in several places. (P.168, P.170, P.181, P.232, etc.) In short, this book is quite deficient in originality; a mere copy of books of "Eastern Asia Co-prosperity Sphere thesis" to be found in abundance in 1941-42 in Japan, and we cannot say that this book could have given the "conceptual foundation to the new order in Eastern Asia."

III. According to the Report and its accessories, the appellant wrote nine books up to 1940, major part of them handling the economic policy from socialistic point of view, noe of them having Militalistic or ultra-nationalistic trend.

He stuck to his standpoint as a scholar and never tried to make any political activity, far from having anything to do with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association or other organizations coming under the category "C". Many Testimonies verify that he was baptized as a christian and his personality is pure and noble.

Therefore, it must be called a great injustice to designate the appellant of such career, personality and thoughts as stated above, as a person coming under the Memorandum on account of a book written by the coercion of the circumstances. Accordingly, this Board has reached the conclusion that the designation of the appellant should be cancelled.

H. Yoshida

Mr. Kenkichi Yoshida
Chief Secretary of the public offices Qualifications Appeal Board

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THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 JUN. 11
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

File No. Appeal 144

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: CHIKURA, Yutaka

2. Present Position: None

   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister, 25th September 1947.

4. Matters applicable: President of the Chikura Book Store.

   Provisions applicable: Remark 5,(4), Paragraph 7 of annex 1 to the cabinet and home Ministry ordinance No. 1 of 1947

5. Date of Appeal filed: 26th December 1947

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: 12th March 1948.

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

3. Date of Decision: 7th May 1948.

4. Contents of Decision: Release

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

144

No. 130

The Public Screening Investigation Committee:

CHIKURA, Yutaka:

Reason

(1) That the Chikura Book Store of which the appellant, Yutaka Chikura has held the position of the president is on the whole of such a respectable nature as would make the screening of its president unwarrented, as claimed by the appellant, is attested by the fact that it has been publishing chiefly the text books and reference books used in universities and colleges . histories and biographies.

(2) Except for the two years during which the appellant was engaged in the business of publication of a press, he has been devoting the whole of his time to the business of Chikura Book Store for 18 years since 1929. He has never held any public post, nor was any sign of militalistic or supernationalistic tendency perceived in his act

or speech, as is evident from the investigation card and other documents.

(3) The appellant did not participate in the planning and compilation of the designated 18 books. These works were attended to by the chief compiler, the late Mr. Masayoshi Takenouchi who died in a battle in May 1945. These works were done by the authors of the designated books.

From (1) (2) and (3) in the foregoing, we conclude that the appellant's responsibility as the president of the said book store has to be questioned because as much as 18 books issued by it had to be designated, but taking into consideration the fact that the said book store is purely a private enterprise and that the man who was in charge of the compilation of the said books is now dead, the Committee has decided to exempt the appellant from the designation for the screening under the memorandum.

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

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THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 JUN. 11
QUALIFICATIONS SPECIAL BOARD

File No. Appeal 143

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: YOSHIDA, Takeshi

2. Present Position: Chief of the Forestal station of the Uryu Exercise Forest of the Agricultural Dept
   Position under Consideration: of the Hokkaido University
   None

3. Designation by whom and when: Governor of Hokkaido
   March 31, 1948

4. Matters applicable: Chief of Branch of the Imperial Ex-soldiers League
   Provisions applicable: 9 of 7 in List No. 1

5. Date of Appeal filed: April 5, 1948

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: April 15, 1948

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 112 Meeting, Miyagi and 6 commissioners.

3. Date of Decision: April 27, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Rescission

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Testimonies 12
   Petitions 6

143

No. 129.

The Public Screening Investigation Committee:

YOSHIDA, Takeshi:

Reason.

A. The Main Point of the appellant's claims ---
as per petition.

B. (1) The Appellant has been designated as eligible to screening under the memorandum on the ground that he held the post of the headman of the Seeushinai Branch of the ex-Soldiers League, Horokanai-mura, Uryugun, Hokkaido, during the period from January 1944 to August 1945.

(2) The greater part of Seeushinai area is a exercise forest of the Hokkaido University and the majority of the said branch of ex-Soldiers League of this region were those engaged in agriculture and forestry.

(3) The appellant had been working as the agricultural technician and the head of the forestal station of the said exercise forest since 1938 and was much looked up to

by

by the residents because of his devoted efforts in helping out settlers. Toward the end of 1943 the head of the branch of ex-Soldiers League was drafted and the post had to be filled. The Member of the said branch of the League then unanimously desired his appointment as a nominal head of the said branch considering that the operation of its business would be greatly facilitated if he consents to accept the post although he had no experience as a soldier for at that time all of the staff of that branch of the League had been drafted in succession and they could not find any other suitable person for the post. They, therefore unanimously asked the appellant whom they held in high esteem to accept the post for formality's sake.

(4) The appellant first refused to accept the post on the ground that he considered himself unfit to give necessary guidance to the members of the branch of the League because he had never re-

ceived

ceived military training, and also that he could not keep away from his duty. But in the meanwhile people continued to importune him to accept the post, and he requested time for consideration. In March 1944, he was issued an appointment as the head of the branch of the League, when he for the first time realized that leading members of the said branch had recommended him, but he refrained from lodging protest because he desired peace in the community.

(5) Even after his appointment he lacked both time and enthusiasm for his new duty, and most of his time was spent for the expanded works of the station as several of its officials were drafted. Therefore, the works of the said branch of the League were left to its leading members for execution, and he never personally attended its meetings to give guidance to its members. In July 1945 the appellant attended the inspection muster of the reservists but then he attended not to give

guidance

guidance as the head of the branch of the League but he was summond as a secondary reservists by order.

(6) The appellant was not too enthusiastic in the execution of his duty as the head of the said branch, and therefore he incurred the dissatisfaction of some of the members of the said branch, who on their part demanded his removal.

(7) The appellant was a technician and as such made endeavors to develop and cultivate the said exercise forest. During the War, he continued his efforts grappling with Nature, and as seen from the petition signed by the residents of the locality, he was free from all taints of militalistic or super-nationalistic tendency, and was much respected by the local residents for his lofty personality.

(8) On the whole the appellant's appointment as the head of the branch of the ex-Soldiers League was a mere nominal one, and it was considered actually impossible for him to give necessary guidance and

training to its members as he had received no training as a soldier. Taking into consideration the motive of his appointment, his lofty personality and the respect he commanded among the local residents, we have to conclude that his designation by the Governor of Hokkaido as eligible to screening under the memorandum on the ground that he held the post of the head of the branch of the ex-Soldiers League is improper. Therefore, the case has been decided as aforementioned.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 142

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 JUN. 11
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: TAKASHIMA, Yoshimasa,

2. Present Position: Engineer of the Agricultural Association in Toyama Prefecture,
Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Governor of Toyama Prefecture, 26th December 1947.

4. Matters applicable: Kosurito-mura Branch Chief of I.R.A.Y.A.
Provisions applicable: 2, Paragraph 4 of annex 1 to the cabinet and home Ministry ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

5. Date of Appeal filed: 20th March 1948.

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: 8th Appeal 1948.

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 109th Meeting, Tomiyasu and 4 commissioners.

3. Date of Decision: 21th April 1948.

4. Contents of Decision:
Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witness 4

142

No. 145

TAKASHIMA Yoshimasa

Reasons:

(1) The appellant, who lived in Kosurido village, Shimo-Shinkawa, Toyama Prefecture, was attending the office of the Toyama-ken Agricultural Association located in Toyama City. At that time it used to take nearly five hours by bicycle and train to go to and from the office so that he was exhausted almost every day. In the middle of May of 1943 when he was recommended by the villagers as the Chief of the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association there, he refused to assume the post thereof for the above reason. Since then he has been repeatedly urged to assume the post of Chief, but he kept his firm stand of declining their requests to the last. Thus, the post of Chief had been vacant until the end of the war. Nevertheless, the appellant was misinterpreted as if he occupied the position of the Chief of the Kosurido village Imperial Rule Assistance Youths Association solely based on the fact that he had been recommended as such. He has never, as a matter of fact, perform

any activities whatever relating to the Chief thereof.

(2) The appellant had been engaged in the technical guidance of agricultural production as a junior or senior technical official of the Toyama Prefectural Government Office for a long time and has not held any such positions as coming under the purge Memorandum.

The facts mentioned above can be acknowledged evidently by his questionaire, petition and written evidences attached. Therefore, the Committee has reached to a decision that the appellant should be acquitted of the designation of coming under the purge Memorandum.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 141

Copy

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: KOBE, Kensuke.

2. Present Position: Chief of Korean Branch of the Japan Marine Product company.
   Position under Consideration: Mayor of Bofu City,

3. Designation by whom and when: Governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture. 19th March 1947.

4. Matters applicable: Chief of Korean Branch of the Japan marine product company.
   Provisions applicable: Paragraph 7 of annex 1 to the cabinet and home Ministry ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

5. Date of Appeal filed: 25th March 1947.

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: 5th July 1947.

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

3. Date of Decision: 7th May 1948.

4. Contents of Decision: Release,

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witness 1

141

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

4. Reasons.

The appellant, KOBE, Kensuke, was designated by the Governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture on the ground that he falls under the purview of Note 6 of category "G" by his assumption of the post of chief of Korean Branch of the Nihon Suisan Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Marine Product Company, Ltd.) and by possessing the authority or controlling power same as the managing director or other staffs of the company. Being dissatisfied with this designation, the appellant submitted the present appeal.

A. Upon examining minutely the appeal, the report and the explanation of the Governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture, and upon investigating necessary matters, this Board has recognized the following facts.

(1) The appellant was in the position of chief of Korean Branch of the Nihon Marine Product Company, Ltd. from 1 May 1941 to 1 September 1943, and later, he was in the post of chief of Korean Branch Office of the Teikoku Suisan Tosei Kabushiki Kaisha (Imperial Marine Product Controlling Company, Ltd.) from 1 September 1943 to 1 December 1945.

(2) Korea, where the branch or branch office, of which the appellant was chief, existed, is needless to say, was a Japanese colony amalgamated into Japanese territory by the Japanese-Korean Treaty of 1910,

DECLASSIFIED: E.O. 14652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (C) NNDB # 775072

and quite different from those occupied area, occupied temprarily by the Japanese Forces during the China Incident or the World War II.

(3) In the activities made by the appellant as the chief of the said ~~six~~ branches, nothing is to be found which would fall under the purview of category "G".

(4) The appellant, besides, has no relation at all with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association or any other nationalistic organizations, nothing to come under the purview of the Memorandum is found in his career.

B. Judging synthetically from what has been mentioned, the appellant was nothing more than the chief of branches of the said companies, existing in Korea, which was no other than one of the Japanese colonies. Accordingly, the appellant's position as the chief of Korean Branch of the Japan Marine Product Company does not correspond to the manager of branch in territories occupied by the Japanese Forces~~it~~ of the company listed in No.11, Appendix II , as prescribed in Note 6, category "G". On the other hand, the appellant's position as the chief of the Korean Branch Office of the Imperial Marine Product Controlling Company does not correspond to the manager of branch in the territory occupied by the Japanese Forces of a controlling company as prescribed in

No.2 of category "G". It is deemed improper, accordingly, that the Governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture has designated the appellant as falling under the purview of category "G" on the ground that he was in the position of chief of branch in Korea of the Japan Marine Product Company, Ltd., and therefore, the decision as stated above is given.

K. Yoshida

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

PURSUANT TO EXEC. ORD. 9401 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(G) OR (C) AND [illegible]

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 JUN. 11
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION BOARD

File No. Appeal 140

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: SONOBE, Noburo .

2. Present Position: Chief of the Fusakami-mura agricultural Association, Ibaragi Prefecture.
Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Governor of Ibaragi Prefecture, 5 October 1947.

4. Matters applicable: Fusakami-mura Branch Chief of I.R.A.Y.A.
Provisions applicable: 2, Paragraph 4 of annex 1 to the cabinet and home Ministry ordinace No. 1 of 1947.

5. Date of Appeal filed: 17 October 1947.

II. Appeal Board

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

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 118th Meeting, Miyagi and 6 commissioners.

3. Date of Decision: 6 May 1948.

4. Contents of Decision: Release,

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

140

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

4. Reasons.

The appellant, SONOBE, Noburo, was designated by the Governor of Ibaragi Prefecture as coming under the Memorandum by the reason that he was in the post of Fusakami-mura Branch, Yuiki-gun, Ibaragi Prefecture, of the Yokusan Sonen Dan (Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Asscciation). Being dissatisfied with this designation, the appellant submitted the present appeal.

A. Upon examining minutely the appeal, the report, the testimonies and the explanation of the Governor of Ibaragi Prefecture, this Board has acknowledged the following facts.

1. In 1943 (the date is unknown), the appellant recieved the written order arbitrarily appointing him the chief of Fusakami-mura, Ibaragi Prefecture, of the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association, without having consulted with him before hand. As he had been standing against the policy and leading principle of the Youth Association, he had no intention to accept the appointment, and he sent back the written order together with his letter of resignation. Later, he was asked repeated by MASUDA, Jutaro, chief of Yuiki-gun Branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association to withdraw his resignation, but he did not consent to the last.

2. During whole period in which the village branch of the Youth Association was existing, we can neither find the fact that the appellant worked as the chief of the village branch, giving, for instance, instructions to the deputy chief or other officials of the branch, or opening meetings, nor the fact that business of the branch has ever been carried under the name of the appellant as the chief of the branch.

3. When the Fusakami-mura Branch was established, EDA, Ichiro assumed the post of chief of the branch. In 1943 (the date is unknown), even though Mr. Eda did not resign or was not dismissed, the appointment of the appellant was suddenly and arbitrarily issued, which he positively rejected. Since then, neither new chief was appointed nor Mr. Eda handed over his office to another until the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association was dissolved in June 1945.

4. The appellant, besides, has no relation at all with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association or any other nationalistic organizations, nothing to come under the purview of the Memorandum is found in his career.

B. Judging synthetically from what has been stated, though the appellant formally was placed in a position which would appear to have been in the post of the chief of the village branch by arbitrary and coercive order,

he cannot be regarded as having substantially been in the position of village chief. So, it is proper to recognize that he does not come under the category "D". Accordingly, the designation by the Governor of the Ibaragi Prefectrual government of the appellant as coming under category "D" is irrelevant, and therefore, the decision as stated above is given.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 139

Copy

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: NAMBA, Shogo .

2. Present Position: Managing Director of the international electric communication company Ltd.
   Position under Consideration: None

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

4. Matters applicable: Managing Director of the international electric communication company Ltd.
   Provisions applicable: 3, Paragraph 7 of annex 1 to the cabinet and home Ministry ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

5. Date of Appeal filed: 15 September 1947.

II. Appeal Board

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

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 118th Meeting, Miyagi and 6 commissioners.

3. Date of Decision: 6 May 1948.

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witnesses 2
   Petition 1

139

4. Reasons.

The Prime Minister designated the appellant, NAMBA, Shogo, as a person coming under the Memorandum on the ground that the position held by the appellant from May 1945 up to date, of the managing director of the Kokusai Denki Tsushin Kabushiki Kaisha (International Electric Communication Company, Ltd.) falls under the purview of category "G". Being dissatisfied with this designation, the appellant submitted the present appeal.

A. Upon deliberation of the appeal, the report, the testimonies and other materials, the explanation of the Prime Minister, and upon inquiry of the appellant investigating necessary matters, this Board has recognized the following facts:

1. The appellant was in the post of managing director of the International Electric Communication Company, Ltd. from 30 May 1945 to 8 July 1947, his tenure of office up to the termination of the war being only three months.

2. The reason of electing the appellant as managing director of the company was that the company wished to compensate for the services rendered by the appellant to the scientific research works on the electric communications in the laboratory of the company. It was not because the appellant was needed for the operation of the policies of the company.

3. After he assumed the office of managing director, the appellant still held the post of chief of the laboratory, then assumed concurrently the position of vice-director of the Production Division of the company, and later, was appointed as the director of the same Division of the company, but his business was limited to the sutdy on electric communication technics as well as to the production of wireless communication apparatus. In fact, he was devoted himself to the improvement of radio communication apparatus and the study of electric wave propagation, just as he was before he assumed the post of managing director.

4. The important matters of administration of the company, such as investment and enterprise programs, especially the planning and operation business regarding the Southern occupied area, were under the charge of the Director of the Business Division (assumed concurrently by the standing managing director) or the director of the Southern Affairs Division (assumed concurrently by the President of the company). The appellant was not allowed to participate in these important matters, nor did he take part in any of these business.

5. During his tenure of office of three months till the termination of the war, the appellant assisted twice the Director's Meeting of the company, on which no important

matters concerning the administration of the company was discussed, and no utterance was made by the appellant.

6. The appellant is an investigator and technician who, before entering the company, had held a post in the Electric Laboratory of the Ministry of Communications, and since entering the company, regardless of the position as managing director, engaged in the research work on wireless communication apparatus and phenomena of electric wave propagation; and published many a time the results of his study in the magazines both in Japan and in the United States of America. We cannot find any trace which shows that the appellant was militaristic or ultra-nationalistc minded.

B. Judging syntheitdally from the above-stated facts, though the appellant was in the position of managing director of the International Electric Communication Company, the position was no more than a name, which substatially was worthless of its name, his tenure of office being only a short period just beforethe termination of the war. Accordingly, it is proper from the spirit of the Memorandum to acknowledge that the appellant does not come under category "G". Thus, the designation of the appellant as coming under the Memorandum is irrelevant, and therefore, the decision as stated above is given.

K. Goshida

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

File No. Appeal 138

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 JUN. 10.
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: NAGAI, Tatsuo

2. Present Position: None

   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister
   Sep. 30, 1947

4. Matters applicable: Editor-in-chief of the Magazine "Bungei Shunju"

   Provisions applicable: 7 in List No. 1

5. Date of Appeal filed: Dec. 27, 1947

II. Appeal Board

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

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 110 Meeting, Miyagi and 6 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: Apr. 23, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Rescission

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

138

Reasons

The facts recognized by this Board on the strength of various pieces of evidence are as follows:

(1) The appellant, NAGAI, Tatsuo, had occupied the post of editor-in-chief of the magazine "Bungei Shunju" from March, 1939, to January, 1941.

(2) The then structure of the Bungei Shunju Co., Ltd., was divided into two bureaus: the Editorial Bureau and the Business Bureau. As regards editorial affairs, all power and right of order were held by SAITO, Ryutaro, the then Director of the Company and concurrently Director of the Editorial Bureau. The power of the appellant, who worked under him as editor-in-chief of the "Bungei Shunju", was only to supervise the staff as a senior.

(3) The appellant held the post as editor of the monthly magazine "Reports from the Fields" which was published on the outbreak of the China Incident as a supplement to the "Bungei Shunju" in a separate volume. But this was utterly nominal and formal. There was an independent editor-in-chief for the "Reports from the Fields", and the appellant was not concerned at all with its compilation.

(4) Among the leading members of the "Japan Editors' Society", which was established in those days and which was closely connected with GEMMON HOKOKU KAI (Association for the Service to the State through the Press), were several persons of the Bungei Shunju Company. These persons made a recommendation to Director SAITO

of the Editorial Bureau, who was then President of the "Japan Editors' Society," as a result of which the appellant was relegated to the Business Bureau in January, 1941, under the pretext that he had a "strong liberal inclination."

The "Japan Editors' Society" apparently resorted to some drastic actions in those days in response to the so-called new structure movement and maintaining inseparable relations with GENKOKU HOKOKU KAI. And, so far as the publications of the Bungei Shunju Company were concerned, all those who positively took up jingoistic and anti-foreign themes were leading members of the "Japan Editors' Society."

(5) Sometime in 1939, the appellant and Director SAITO of the Editorial Bureau met Major SUZUKI, Kurazo of the Army Press Bureau at the "Toto-tei," Fujimi-cho, by request of the latter. The major offered on that occasion that the Army would provide every possible convenience in the procurement of paper and in other matters if a cooperative attitude with the Army was clearly manifested in the magazine "Bungei Shunju." But the appellant flatly declined it, and the major abused him to his face, as testified by ICHINOKI, Nagaaki, "shokutaku" member of the Army Press Bureau, who was present at the meeting.

Regarding the facts stated under (1) to (5) above, certificates prepared by KIKUCHI, Kan, former President of the Bungei Shunju Company, and by KUNE, Masao, a contributor who had close relations with the Company, have been tendered.

Judging

Judging from the above, the appellant had assumed the name of editor-in-chief of the "Bungei Shunju" during the period from March, 1939, to January, 1941, but he had no real power nor voice, all power concerning editorial affairs having been held by Director SAITO of the Editorial Bureau. It should be concluded that the appellant's position as editor-in-chief was only a nominal one without any substance whatever. It is due to the fact that liberal like the appellant could never be given an importante position under the social circumstances of the time, and indeed he was always oppressed and rejected by Director SAITO and some other leading members of the Company as above-mentioned. Moreover, the appellant had long hated the Army and been an outright anti-militarist who would refuse to cooperate with it at any cost. In view of the spirit of the purge system, it is entirely unwarranted that such an anti-militalistic, liberal, pacific and cultural person should be purged as coming under the Memorandum for nominal causes.

It is considered, therefore, that the designation of the appellant by the Prime Minister as a purgeable person is not proper and should be cancelled.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 137

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 JUN. 10.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: KUBOTA, Michio

2. Present Position: None

Position under Consideration: Mayor of Atame City.

3. Designation by whom and when: Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture, 22th March 1947.

4. Matters applicable: Chief editor of the "ATAMI SHIMBUN"

Provisions applicable: Paragraph 7 of annex 1 to the cabinet and home Ministry ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

5. Date of Appeal filed: 27th March 1947.

II. Appeal Board

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

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 118th Meeting, Miyagi and all commissioners.

3. Date of Decision: 6th May 1948.

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witnesses 9

137

4. Reasons.

The appellant, KUBOTA, Michio, was designated by the Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture as coming under the Memorandum on the ground that he, as the chief of editor of Atami Shimbun Sha, advocated militarism by publishing extremely militaristic readings in the Imperial Army Confort Number, etc., during 11 February 1927 to 30 October 1940, and this fact comes under category "C". Being dissatisfied with this designation, the appellant submitted the present appeal.

A. Upon minute deliberation of the appeal, report, testimonies and the explanation of the Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture, and upon necessary investigations, this Board has recognized the following facts.

I. The appellant was the chief editor and administrator of the "Atami Shimbun" from 11 February 1927 to 30 October 1940.

II. The Atami Shimbun, of which the appellant was chief editor and administrator, was a small newspaper of only seven hundred copies published every day during whole period. The circulation was limited in the City of Atami, especially to the Karyu Kai (frivolous society) of the city. The readings were mainly concerned with what happened in Atami City, national topics were seldom, if ever, inserted, having no editorial columns.

Owing to its low-toned editing aiming principally at the frivolous society, the paper was generally known as "gay society newspaper" or "erotic newspaper", but it is evident that it was not a paper of powerful influence in social or spiritual world.

III. In Atami Shimbun published during the war, descriptions advocating the so-called "Jugo no Mamori" (Defence in the rear) are sometimes found, but these were inserted in compliance with the policy of the government, just as in any other newspapers, but their contents were rather dull and flat in those days. We cannot find any other descriptions propagating especially militarism or ultra-nationalism compared with other newspapers in general. Accordingly, the Atami Shimbun is not recognized as a paper especially tinged with militarism or nationalistic trend, which can be proved by the fact that the paper was compelled to discontinue the publication by the Tojo Cabinet in November 1940.

IV. In the Imperial Army Comfort Number of 7 December 1937 of the Atami Shimbun, the only evidence produced by the Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture, an article signed by the appellant waspublished, whose title was "Thank you, boys!" (Words sent to soldiers)". This article, carefully studied, is, in short, a composition embelished with figurative language expressing the wish to thank

for the services of soldiers, to pray for their health and to wait for their safe return, which was not heavily tinted with militarism. This kind of articles was not rare in those days.

V. The Atami Shinbun Sha was not listed among the press or news organizations under the category "C" that was prescribed after the appellant had been designated as falling under the Memorandum.

VI. The appellant, besides, has no relation at all with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association or any other nationalistic organizations, nothing to come under the purview of the Memorandum is found in his career.

B. Judging synthetically from the above-mentioned facts, the appellant, as the chief editor of the Atami Shimbun Sha, never inserted articles especially militaristic or has done nothing to be regarded as militalistic or ultra-nationalistic. Consequently, it is proper to recognize that he does not come under category "C" or under any other categories. Thus, the designation of the Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture of the appellant as a person falling under the Memorandum is improper, and therefore, the decision as stated above is given.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 136

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1949 JUN. 10.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: INAMURA, Saburo

2. Present Position: None

   Position under Consideration: Public Peace commissioners of Wabisa Town in Kagawa Prefecture.

3. Designation by whom and when: Governor of Kagawa Prefecture. 6th March 1948.

4. Matters applicable: Member of the special service of the navy.

   Provisions applicable: Item 6, Paragraph 2 of annex 1 to the cabinet and home Ministry ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

5. Date of Appeal filed: 2th April 1948 .

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: 14th April 1948 .

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 113th Meeting, Miyagi and 5 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: 28th April 1948.

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witness 1

136

Reasons:

(1) Whereas the Governor of the Kagawa Prefecture had designated INAMURA Saburo as coming under the Purge Directive, on the ground that the appellant was a member of the Kaigun Tokumu Bu (Special Service of the Navy) and therefore fell under Item 6, Paragraph II of Appendix 1 to the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, the appellant, dissatisfied with the designation, submitted the present appeal.

(2) The Board, after having carefully examined the appeal, questionnaire, and testimonies, as well as the written explanation of the Governor of the Kagawa Prefecture, has established the following facts.

(a) The fact that the appellant was a Shokutaku of the Special Service of the Navy is beyond dispute. Toward the end of December, 1941, soon after the Japanese Navy occupied Hongkong, the appellant, who was then the general affairs chief of the local branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kabushiki Kaisha, was approached by the local manager of the branch office, with a request to assume a post in the Special Service of the Navy in Hongking as a Shokutaku. The appellant, judging from the various conditions at that time, found it the only alternative to accept the offer and agreed to assume the post of a Shokutaku early January, 1942, and retained the status of a Shokutaku for about two months until the beginning

of

of March of the same year, when he retired from the post.

(b) The appellant, however, did not receive any written appointment, nor any salary or remuneration in kind of otherwise. The appellant, therefore, remained from the first to the last to be one of the so-called Mukyu Shokutaku (non-salaried Shokutaku) and was by no means a regular member or career civilian employe of the Special Service.

(c) Although the appellant held the title of a Shokutaku of the said Special Service for about two months as mentioned before, he actually attended to his duties only for less than a month, on account of his illness and other circumstances. The work done by the appellant during this short period was confined to the field investigation of the facilities and production capacities of small factories operated by Chinese within the naval policing district of Hongkong, and to making report on the results of such investigation to the officer in charge. No fact can be established that the appellant overstepped the scope of his work as mentioned above by taking part in the intelligence and policing affairs, which essentially were the assigned duties of the Special Service.

(d) The appellant's career does not indicate any relationship to the various groups connected with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association or other nationalistic organizations, nor anything that might be deemed as coming under the relative SCAP Memorandum.

(3) Judging from these facts, it is recognized that although the appellant was temporarily a Shokutaku of the Special Service of the Navy, he was not a regular member nor belonged to career personnel of the Special Service of the Navy but was merely a temporary non-salaried Shokutaku, who had no part in the essential intelligence and policing duties.

In consideration of the spirit of the Memorandum, a person like the appellant cannot properly be interpreted as coming under the career naval civilian employe who served in or with the Kaigun Tokumu Bu, as defined in Category B of the said Memorandum. Accordingly, the designation of the appellant made by the Governor of the Kagawa Prefecture as coming under the SCAP Memorandum on the ground that Item 6, Paragraph II of Appendix 1 to the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 applies to the appellant cannot properly be upheld; hence the decision as mentioned before.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 135

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 JUN. 10.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: MORISHITA, Riso

2. Present Position: None

Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Governor of Tochigi Prefecture. 28th January 1948.

4. Matters applicable: Chief of the Hikoma-mura Branch of the imperial Ex-servicemen's Association, Tochigi Prefecture.

Provisions applicable: Paragraph 7 of annex 1 to the cabinet and home Ministry ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

5. Date of Appeal filed: 20th February 1948.

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: 15th April 1948.

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 117th Meeting, Miyagi and all commissioners.

3. Date of Decision: 5th May 1948.

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witnesses 1

135

4. (Reasons)

(1) The Governor of Tochigi Prefecture designated MORISHITA, Riso, the appellant, as a person falling under the Memorandum because he held the post of the chief of the Hikoma-mura Branch, Tochigi Prefecture, of the Imperial Ex-Service Men's Association. But not satisfied with this designation, the appellant submitted the present appeal.

(2) After a careful examination of his appeal, questionnaire, certificates, and the explanation of the Governor of Tochigi Prefecture, the Appeal Board recognized the following facts:

a. It is ture that in May, 1944, when GOMITA, Kenju, then chief of the Hikoma-mura Branch, resigned his post, the appellant was approached with an offer of the above post by GOMITA, Iichi, then managing-secretary of the Branch.

b. However, despite secretary Gomita's earnest and repeated requests, the appellant kept on refusing flatly to take up the post for family reasons.

c. And it was finally decided that the appellant would become a naminal acting chief of the Branch until the successor to the above-mentioned Branch Chief Gomita was appointed. Thus he really became acting chief of the Branch on May 31, 1944, but on July 10, 1944, before the successor to the chief of the Branch was appointed, the appellant was called up on July 10, 1944, to the 36th Unit of the Eastern Army, where he served

till the end of the war.

d. Consequently, the appellant held the post of the acting chief of the Branch for only 41 days from May 31 to July 10, and that he took up the post of the Branch Chief cannot be recognized. Furthermore, he did nothing special while he was the acting chief, and no work of the Branch was done in the name of the appellant as the acing chief.

e. Besides, the appellant's career has nothing to do with organizations relative to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and nationalistic groups nor is there anything else in it which is to be recognized as falling under the Memorandum.

(3) Judging from all the facts mentioned above, the appellant held the post of acting chief of the Branch for only a short period, but he was neither appointed chief of the Branch, nor did he do anything as chief of the Branch. Accordingly, it is deemed proper that the appellant cannot be regarded as a person who held the post of the chief of the Village Branch of the Imperial Ex-Service Men's Association mentioned in Clause G(Note 9.) It is therefore deemed not proper that the Governor of Tochigi Prefecture designated the appellant as a person falling under the Memorandum because he held the post of the chief of the Branch. Hence the above-mentioned decision.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 134

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 JUN. 10
CLASSIFICATION SERVICE BRANCH

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: IWAI, Shoichi

2. Present Position: None

   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Governor of Gifu Prefecture 16th April 1947.

4. Matters applicable: Chief of the Nakagawa-mura Branch of the imperial Ex-servicemen's Association, Gifu Prefecture.

   Provisions applicable: Paragraph 7 of annex 1 to the cabinet and home Ministry ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

5. Date of Appeal filed: 10th July 1947

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: 12th April 1948.

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 117th Meeting, Miyagi and all commissioners.

3. Date of Decision: 5th May 1948.

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witnesses 7

134

IV. Reasons

1. On the ground that since July 6, 1945, Appellant IWAI, Shoichi was in the position of Chief of the Nakagawa-mura Branch of the Imperial Ex-Servicemen's Association, Ambachi-gun, Gifu Prefecture, the Governor of Gifu Prefecture has designated him as falling under the SCAP Memorandum. Objecting to this decision, he has filed the present appeal.

2. As a result of careful examination of the written appeal, the questionnaire, relative certificates, and the written explanation of the prefectural governor, this Board has found as follows:

(1). It is an obvious fact that the appellant agreed to assume his duties, if appointed, as Chief of the Nakagawa-mura Branch of the Imperial Ex-Servicemen's Association, Ambachi-gun, Gifu Prefecture, at a meeting of executive members of that branch held on July 6, 1945.

(2). Upon receipt of a calling-out paper on July 20 the same year, the appellant, however, made clear immediately His declination to accept the appointment, by requesting OGAWA, Hiroshi, a Standing Councillor of the said village branch to withhold the submission of a report on selection of chief of that branch which was to be sent to the Combined Branch of Ambachi-gun. (This was then a part of the procedures of appointing chief of a village branch of the Imperial Ex-Servicemen's Association)

(3). In consequence of the action taken by the appellant, the above-mentioned report was not submitted and therefore, no official announcement of his appointment as chief of the branch was made. Accordingly, he never, assumed his duties as regular chief of the

branch of Imperial Ex-Servicemen's Association and responding to the call, the appellant joined on July 30 the same year the defence force under the Army and served there until the end of the war.

(4) During the period between July 20 (when he made clear his declination of the offer) and July 30 (when he was called to the colours) and also during the period between July 6 (when he agreed to take office)and July 20 (when he made clear his declination of the offer) the appellant in no case commanded the said village branch as its chief nor did he call a meeting or conduct the business of the branch in his capacity as its chief. Nor can it be recognized that the business of the branch was conducted in the name of the appellant as chief of that village branch, The afore-mentioned facts show that the appellant merely held himself in readiness with the intention of assuming activity as chief of the village branch as soon as his appointment was officially announched.

(5). In his career of other fields the appellant had no connection with any organization affiliated with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association or any other nationalistic society. Nor has he any other record which may be regarded as falling under the Memorandum.

3. Judging from the foregoing, it may be said that, although he once consented to assume his duties as chief of the said branch of the Imperial Ex-Servicemen's Association, he never took office as regular chief of the branch nor can it be recognized that he showed activity as Chief of the village branch.

Accordingly, it is proper to interprete that the appellant does not come under the category of those who held the positions of chiefs of village branches of the Imperial Ex-Servicemen's Association

as stipulated under Remarks 9 of Category G. As the Governor of Gifu Prefecture was, therefore, injustified in designating the appellant as falling under the Memorandum, this Board has reached the aforementioned conclusion.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 133

Copy

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: TAKAHASHI, Chiyota

2. Present Position: None

   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister
   December 27, 1947

4. Matters applicable: A Trainer of the Hokkaido National Training School

   Provisions applicable: 3 in List No. 1

5. Date of Appeal filed: March 20, 1948

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: April 9, 1948

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

3. Date of Decision: May 7, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Rescission

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Testimonies 1

/33

Reasons.

The appellant was designated by the Prime Minister as coming under the purview of III, Appendix I of the Cabinet and Ministry of Home Affairs Ordinance No.1, 1947, by the reason that he was in the position of the trainer in the Hokkaido Kokumin Dojo(Hokkaido National Training Scool). Being dissatisfied with this designation, he submitted the present Appeal.

(a) The substance of the Appeal.

When the master of the Hokkaido National Training School announced that he had appointed arbitrary the appellant as the trainer of the school, the appellant requested the rescision of the appointment, stating that he could not accept the post. In spite of the ardent entreaty of the master of the School, the appellant rejected the offer on the ground that his profession and ability did not allow him to assume the post, and at last the appointment was cancelled. Accordingly, the appellant had nothing to do with the School.

(b) The explanation of Examination Board.

The designation of the Prime Minster was made based on the list submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs when the School was first established.

(c) The reasons of decision.

As the result of the minute study of the Appeal and Testimonies,

this Board recognizes that the appellant was not in the position of the trainer of the Hokkaido Kokumin Dojo and acknowledges that he does not come under the purview of III, Appendix I, the Cabinet and Ministry of Home Affairs Ordinance No.1, 1947.

The reasons thereof are as follows.

(1) HAYASHI, Teishiro, the then master of the School testifies that he appointed the appellant, TAKAHASHI, Chiyoda, without asking his consent, as the trainer, but the appointment was cancelled on account of the rejection of the appellant, and, accordingly, the appellant was not the trainer of the School.

(2) The explanation of the Examination Board asserts that the designation was given on the basis of the list of officers submitted to the Home Ministry at the time when the School was first established. However, it must be recognized that the list was submitted to the Home Ministry after the arbitrary appointment of the appellant at the establishment of the School, but even when the appointment was cancelled by the rejection of the appellant, no procedure was taken to revise the list submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

By the reasons stated above, it is proper to recognize that, though the name of the appellant was once announced as one of the trainers of the School, he actually did not

assume the post. Accordingly, this Board reaches the conclusion that the designation by the Prime Minister of the appellant as coming under the purview of III, Appendix I, the Cabinet and Ministry for Home Affairs Ordinance No1, 1947 is irrelevant, and therefore, thedecision as stated above is given.

K. Yoshida

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

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THE PUBLIC OFFICE QUALIFICATIONS BOARD
1948 JUN. 10

File No. Appeal 132

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: FURUSAWA, Denshichi

2. Present Position: Director of the Tochigi Agriculture and Forestry Association

Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Governor of Tochigi-ken January 28, 1948

4. Matters applicable: Chief of Village-Branch of the I.R.A.A.

Provisions applicable: 4 in List No. 1

5. Date of Appeal filed: April 14, 1948

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: April 15, 1948

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 120 Meeting, Miyagi and 5 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: May 8, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Rescission

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

132

Reasom

The appellant has been designated as the person falling under the Purge Memorandum by Governor of Tochigi Prefecture because he was a chief of Nishicashi-mura branch of Tochigi Prefecture of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association from on March 12, 1945 to 15 August 1945. As the result of having carefully examined the appeal, questionnaire, testimony, and explanation by Governor of Tochigi Prefecture, the Appeal Board has decided to cancel the designation of the purge for the following reasons.

(1) The appellant took office of the village master of Nishi-oashi-mura, Tochigi prefecture on 12 March 1945, but he never took over the business of the Imperial Rule Assistance Assn.. The village ex-master did not hand to the appellant any form of work of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the appellant was not requested to continue it. Of course, the appellant has never acted as a branch chief.

(2) According to the explanation of Governor ofTochigi Pref., a Nishicashi-mura branch of the I.R.A.A. was dissolved on May 12, 1945, so the appellant's tenure of the post of a namely branch chief was a short time of only 2 months.

(3) The appellant career has nothing to be acknowledge the appellant as a militarist and ultranationalist.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 131

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 JUN. 10.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: ITO, Hanitsu

2. Present Position: None

Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Governor of Aichi-ken
February 14, 1948

4. Matters applicable: Chief of town brauch of the I.R.A.A.

Provisions applicable: 2 of 4 in List No.1

5. Date of Appeal filed:
April 3, 1948

II. Appeal Board

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

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners:: 118 meeting
Miyagi and 6 commissioners

3. Date of Decision:
May 6, 1948

4. Contents of Decision:

Rescission

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

131

Reason

The appellany has appealed to the Appeal Board because he discontented with the designation falling under the Purge Memorandum by Governor of Aichi Prefecture for the reason that the appellant was a chief of town-branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Associationn for about 6 months from Dec. 16, 1944 to June 10, 1945.

I. Gist of the appellant's contention

As stated in the appeal.

II. Examination and decision of the Appeal Board

A. The appellant opposed the idea of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Many persons who believed the idea of the I.R.A.A. were selected to the recommended candidates by the prefectural branch of the I.R.A.A. according to the order of headquarters of the I.R.A.A. in the general election for members of the House of Representatives on April 30, 1942. In this election, the appellant disputed with such influences of the I.R.A.A. as a chief in the election business for Tamasaburo Watanabe who was not recommended by the I.R.A.A., but, to his regret, T. Watanabe failed to be elected. (See a certificate by Tamasaburo Watanabe)

B. The appellant repeatedly refused to assume the post of the village-master because his business was very busy for his being of a member of the prefectural assembly and council, chief of town branch of the Agriculture Assn and other public offices. But after all he could not refuse it, he accepted to be the village-master on

condition that his office is an honoury post. Although, the appellant opposed the idea of the Imperidl Rule Assistance Association stated as above, he did not take the office of the I.R.A.A. when he accepted the office of the village master. Accordingly, it is obvious in Toshiitsu Ito's certificate that the faculty of branch of the I.R.A.A. was in condition of stop-page, and also apparent in the certificates of Ippei Shiraki, Toyokazu Niwa, Shioichi Kita and 4 others.

(C) Judging from the above-mentioned facts, the designation by governor of Aichi Prefecture falling under the provision of a of 2 of 4 in Appendix No. 1 is deemed improper because the appellant opposed the idea of the I.R.A.A. and revolved against the movemeut of the I.R.A.A. as a chief of the election business for the non-recommended candidate in an election of 1942 and has not discovered any proof that the appellant assmued the branch chief of the I.R.A.A. according to the certificates. Therefore, the Appeal Board has decided as abcve.

K. Yoshida

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

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File No. Appeal 130

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: NOGUCHI, Tomizo

2. Present Position:
None
Position under Consideration:
None

3. Designation by whom and when:
Prime Minister
October 11, 1947

4. Matters applicable: Auditor of the Nomura East India Colonization Co., Ltd.
Provisions applicable:
6 of 7 in List No.1

5. Date of Appeal filed:
Nov. 19, 1947

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board:
December 17, 1947

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

3. Date of Decision:
April 2, 1948

4. Contents of Decision:

Rescission

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

Testimonies 6

130

Reason

The appellant has been designated as the person falling under the Purge Memorandum by the Prime Minister for the reason that the appellant was an auditor of the Nomura East India Colonization Co. Ltd. and from April 1944 to September 1945 he had a right or a controlling power as same as the standing director in reality. As the result of having carefully examined the appeal, questionnaire, testimonies submitted by the appellant, the Appeal Board has determined to release the appellant from the designation for the purge because the Prime Minister's designation is a mistake for the following reasons.

(1) There was no system of standing auditor in the Nomura East India Colonization Co. Ltd., but Keiji Nomura, auditor from Nomura family, had a right or a controlling power as same as the standing director in reality.

(2) For the reason that the appellant was a chief of Tokyo branch of the Nomura Partnership at the time, the appellant was only named as an auditor in an honoury post and never did any work as an auditor.

(3) When a general meeting for accounts of the first term of the company was held in March 1945, the fact that the appellant did report on audit was only because the author, Keizo Nomura, of the statement who was absent at the day and the appellant read the statement of accounts in his stead.

(4) The appellant also has no history to be acknowledge himself as a militarist and ultranationalist.

K. Yoshida

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

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THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 JUN. 10.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

File No. Appeal 129

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: NAKANO, Yohei

2. Present Position: None
   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Governor of OSAKA. FU
   4th February 1948.

4. Matters applicable: Izuokita-Branch chief of the Imperial Ex-servicemen's Association in OSAKA-FU
   Provisions applicable: Remark 9, paragraph 7 of annex 1 to the Cabinet and home Ministry ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

5. Date of Appeal filed: 25th March 1948.

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: 5th April 1948.

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners:: 109th Meeting, Tomiyasu and 4 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: 21th April 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Testimonies 2

129

[illegible], Toyobei

Reasons:

About January in 1945 the appellant was suffering from the degeneration of pigment in the retina of both eyes which caused inability to see 2 meters ahead, and was almost sightless (his condition is now worse than in those days), so that he could not conduct business as chairman of the branch of the Ex-service Men Association. He had never bean in service as the chairman of the Izumio-Kita Branch of the Ex-service Men Association of Japan.

The above facts can be ascertained corroborated by documentary evidence.

Thés Board has, therefore, reached the decision that the applkant should be released from the designation as a person falling under the Memorandum.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 128

Copy

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: SAKAMOTO, Yazo

2. Present Position: None
   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister, 29 March 1948.

4. Matters applicable: Chief of the KAMO Branch of the DAI NIPPON SEKISEIKAI.
   Provisions applicable: 3 of annex 1 to the cabinet and home Ministry ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

5. Date of Appeal filed: 12th April 1948.

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: 15th April 1948.

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

3. Date of Decision: 10th May 1948.

4. Contents of Decision: Release

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

128

Reasons

(1) The appellant, as proprietor of the Japan Rhine Hotel (Ota-cho, Gifu Prefecture), only gave permission, under compulsion of hotel manager YOSHIKAWA, for the use of the hotel by KAI NIPPON SEKISEI-KAI (Great Japan Sincerity Association) for meeting and other purposes. He had no other connection with DAI NIPPON SEKISEI-KAI, and did never take part in any meeting or activity of the Association. He was once placed on the list as an Branch Chief of the Association, but his name was struck off in only a little over four months as the above fact was revealed. Of course, his name has never appeared in the annual report on the Special Higher Police.

(2) The appellant in those days lived in Nagoya, and not at Ota-cho, busily engaged in the management of a foodstuff company there. And his character and career as a born merchant have nothing to do with ideological or political activities.

(3) The appellant once assumed the post as Vice-President of the Gifu Nichi-Nichi Newspaper Office. But this was a local paper owned by a private person, with a circulation of less than five thousands. By request of its President with whom he had friendly relations, he stamped out plots in and outside the office to take over the paper, and carried out the purge of the office under the name of Vice-President. But he took no part in the planning, compilation and management of the paper.

The above facts have been confirmed by documentary evidence. Thes Appeal Board, therefore, has decided to release hi from the designation as a purgeable person.

K. Yoshida

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

1 3

File No. Appeal 127

Copy

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: KITAHARA, Tetsuo

2. Present Position: President of the "ARS"
   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister, 22th October, 1947

4. Matters applicable: Conductor of the "ALS"
   Provisions applicable: Remark 5 (4) Paragraph 7 of annex 1 to the cabinet and home Ministry ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

5. Date of Appeal filed: 9th January 1948.

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: 12th April 1948.

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

3. Date of Decision: 7th May 1948.

4. Contents of Decision: Release.

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

127

Reasons.

The appellant, KITAHARA, Tetsuo, was designated by the Prime Minister on 20 October 1947, on the ground that he was the Conductor of the Als Publishing Frim during the designated period.

The assertion of the appellant is as stated in the Appeal.

Upon studying the materials concerned, this Board has recognized it proper to cancel the designation. The reasons thereof are as follows:

(1) The Als Publishing Firm was listed among the organizations under the category "G", for 17 out of 25 volumes of "Nazis Series" published during the designated period were publications coming under the Memorandum. Each volume of this series was a pamphlet of about fifty pages, which should not be classed with other books of ordinary size. The contents of these books are mainly the descriptions introducing the social and ecnomic conditions of Germany, and we cannot say that they were written with the intention of propagating the totalitarism. The number of publication was at first five thousand copies, but later it was reduced to three thousand due to low demand, and as there were many books sent back, the number actually distributed to the public was small, the influence therefrom being very slight quantitatively.

(2) The circumstances in which the Nazis Series was published

are worth to be paid due consideration. The responsible persons editing the said series were OSHIMA, Hiroshi, former Ambassador to Germany, and KOJIMA, Itsuhiko, The publication of this series was initiated by KOJIMA, Itsuhiko, and the contract between Kojima and the appellant was that Oshima and Kojima would exclusively in charge of planning, editing, selection of writers, and proof-readings, in which the appellant would not take part. The appellant would only take charge of printing, binding and sale of the books. In a word, it was a publication contract on consignment basis.

When the series was completed, however, the appellant was quite disappointed to find that it was not pure scientific work as had been expected, but a mere collection of speeches or other easy-going, clap-trappy writings. The appellant, then, insisted the cancellation of the contract, but Kojima, who was supported by the army and the Information Board, did not listen, and they entered in a head-on collision. At last, the Nazis Series was brought to a close by publishing twenty five volumes, half of fifty volumes of the first plam. This fact tells us that the appellant was not so zealous in the publication of the Nazis Series and that he was true to the conscience of a publisher.

(3) The Als Publishing Firm is famous for its publication,

for many years, of the books concerning literature, art, education and pictures as well as books regarding industry. Especially, the pictures and gravures of the Als Sha were recieved with public favor for their beauty. The conductor, KITAHARA, Tetsuo, the yonger brother of the famous poet, HAKUSHU, was an idealist endowed with much of artistic disposition, who devoted himself to the publication of books culturally and educationally worthwhile, even disregarding the profit. Therefore, there is no reason whatsoever to regard him as nationalist or militarist. The Als Sha was listed among the organizations under the Memorandum, only because the appellant thoughtlessly accepted the publication of the Nazis series when he was asked by KOJIMA, Itsuhiko. However, the seventeen volumes which came under the designation were only 0.43 per cent of all the publications during the designated period and their actual influence to the public was very small. So, it must be concluded that, in view of his genuine efforts in the publication business of long years, it is improper to designate the appellant as coming under the Memorandum by a trivial strain. Therefore, the decision as stated above is given.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 111

Copy

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: KUBO, Kazumasa

2. Present Position: None

Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Governor of Osaka Prefecture February 7, 1948

4. Matters applicable: Chief of town-branch of the Imperial Army Reservist League

Provisions applicable: 7 in List No. 1

5. Date of Appeal filed: March 18, 1948

II. Appeal Board

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

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 118 Meeting Miyagi and 6 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: May 6, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Rescission

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Testimonies 1

126

Reason

(1) KUBO Kazumasa, the appellant, has been provisionally designated as the person who falls under the Memorandum by the Governor of Osaka Prefecture according to the report made by the Deputy Mayor of Takatsuki City, Osaka Prefecture on the ground that he had been the chapter chief at Takatsuki of the Imperial Ex-Soldiers' League during the period from 5 February 1945 to 2 September 1945. Upon investigation, the appellant has found the designation mistaken. The facts are as follows:

(2) The appellant had been only the deputy chapter chief of the Ex-Soldiers' League at Akutagawa, Takatsuki City for 20 days from 1 May 1945 to 20 May 1945 and it has also been found that from 5 February 1945 to 2 September 1945 the post of the chapter chief remained vacant, from 5 February to 30 April KŌNO, Takeshi had been the deputy chief and from 21 May to 2 September KAWABE Ryoichi had held the same post.

(3) The facts mentioned in (2) are admitted to be true according to the certification made by Mayor of Takatsuki City, YOSHIDA Seiichiro. Therefore, the appellant should be cleared from the designation made by the Governor of Osaka Prefecture.

K. Yoshida

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

DISCLOSURE AND STAY PURSUANT SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) ANDA # 715 872

File No. Appeal 110

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 JUN. 10.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: MORI, Satoru

2. Present Position: None

   Position under Consideration: None

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

4. Matters applicable: President of the Showa Denko Co., Ltd.
   7 in List No. 1

   Provisions applicable:

5. Date of Appeal filed: July 20, 1947

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: April 15, 1948

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 120 Meeting,
   Miyagi and 5 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: May 8, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Rescission

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

125

DECLASSIFIED (ES 1.5. 1163- SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) AND # 793-872

Reason

The Appeal Board has found the following facts according to vorous evidences:

(1) MORI, Satoru, the appellant, was inaugurated as the President of the Showa Denko K.K.(Showa Electric Ind. Col, Ltd.) on 2 May 1945, having been elected by the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders and was registered as the president on 21 May of the same year.

(2) He had been the director of the company from November, 1942 to the time of his inauguration as the president of the company. But he was a so-called outside director of the company, for he devoted himself to other business taking little part in the duties of the Showa Denko K.K.

(3) When he was inaugurated as the President of the Showa Denko K.K., SUZUKI, Saburosuke, nephew of SUZUKI Tadaharu, former president of the company, was appointed the chairman of the board of directors and SUZUKI Tadaharu also remained the adviser as before, Thus the business of the company had been controlled chiefly by the two persons.

(4) At the time of his inauguration as the President of the Showa Denko K.K., he was extremely busy as the President of the Nippon Yakin Kogyo K.K. (Japan Metallurgic Industry Co., Ltd.) to dispose of the duties of the company as soon as possible in order to take over the business of the Showa Denko K.K. However, due to the incessant air-raids the War came to the end before he commenced to work for

the Showa Denko K.K.

(5) In conclusion, his tenure was only two months before the end of the War though he was the President of the Showa Denko K.K., taking little part in the business of the company even at that time. Accordingly his position as the president was entirely nominal without any real power. Furthermore, according to the certificate made by Mr. Bruno Vitta (correct name unknown), director of the Jochi University and concurrently the representative of the Pope Mission in Japan, he is reported to have shown by act that he is a real supporter of liberalism, defending catholic universities against military oppression during the War. It is a great pity that such a man of good character should be excluded from public service on the ground that he held merely the nominal post of the President of the Showa Denko K.K. for only two months before the termination of the War without any real power. The decision can't be said to be appropriate. Therefore, the designation of the appellant by the Prime Minister as falling under the Memorandum shoul be released.

H. Yoshida

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

Additional Report

It is added that the appellant held the post of the President of the Chosen Denko Co., Ltd. from July 1945 to November 1946. The details on this point are as follows:—

(1) Although the Chosen Denko Co., Ltd. is a subsidiary company of the Showa Denko Co., Ltd. the two companies were indeed one and the same, as the directors and employees of the Chosen Denko Co., Ltd. were those of the Showa Denko Co., Ltd. as well.

(2) The appellant did not fulfil any duty as President of the Chosen Denko Co., Ltd. during his tenure of office. Not only had he never been at the main office (in Korea), but also he had never visited the factory. The company was still under construction when the war ended.

Judging from above, the Board is of opinion that the fact of his assuming the position of the President of the Chosen Denko Co., Ltd. does not affect the decision mentioned above.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 109

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 JUN. 10.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: KOIKE, Uichiro

2. Present Position: None

   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister
   April 6, 1948

4. Matters applicable:

   Provisions applicable: Director of the North China Development Co. Ltd.
   5 in List No. 1

5. Date of Appeal filed: April 12, 1948

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: April 15, 1948

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 112th Meeting
   Miyagi and 6 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: April 27, 1948

4. Contents of Decision:
   Rescission

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

Reason

KOIKE, Uichiro the appellant has been designated as the person falling under the Purge Memorandum for the reason that the appellant held a position as a Director of North China Development Co. Ltd. The Board having carefully examined the appellant's questionnaire, the appeal and Mr. Yoshiaki Hatta's certificate who was President of North China Development Co. Ltd, and found the followings.

(1) The date of appellant's appointment to Director of the said Company was on July 9th 1945.

(2) The appellant was ordered to leave to Peking to take his position, so the appellant prepared to start for Peking. But, at the time, the situation was so critical and the transportation was stopped, so that he could not go to Peking and then came the end of the War on Aug. 15, 1945.

(3) Consequently the appellant only prepared to leave for his post in Peking and he never attended the official conference and never did any work for the company. And the war was defeat, since then he naturally quitted his position as director of the company.

Judging from the above-mentioned facts, the appellant's tenure as director was only 45 days before the end of the war, and during his tenure he did not do auy business for the company. (As written above, it is well known that the appellant was busily occupied in preparing to leave for Peking and as the situation was so critical the appellant could not do any work for the company).

Therefore the truth is known that the appellant was the director in name only and having done nothing for the company, and his tenure was for only a shout time of 45 days before the end of the War.

Of course, the standard of the Purge must be strictly kept bnt in suchan unprecedented case as this it is too formal and disregards the substance of the Purge Memorandum to have the appellant fall under the Purge because he was a director of North China Development Co. Ltd. in name only.

Consequent to the more careful examination of the appellant's career by the Board, we found the truth to be that the appellant was Director of the Great Japan Industry Patriotic Society from April, 1943 to April, 1944. So, to add some explanation, the Office of Director of Industry Patriotic Society was requested the acceptance of that office uniformly to the men who were taking about Personnel and Welfare business of the famous companies mines, and factories at the time. At the time, the appellant was the Chief of Personnel Division of Japan Electric Supply Co. Ltd. and was very busy for it, so he refused to accept its post because he had no time to take other job and it does not match his own principle, but the appellant's refusal did not comply with and it is recorded that he was a director of the society for about one year. But the appellant never joined the directors' conference of the society. It was only nominal without execution. (See the joint certificate by Mr. Hashihshara, Heitaro, the Chief director and Mr. Iwakami, Fumio, standing director of the Society). Subasequently this, the Central Public Office Qualifications Examination Board decided that the appellant has not been designated as the person falling under the Purge Memorandum as director of the society. And then, as the appellant's career, thought and so forth was written on the materials precisely, the appellant had studied about the state of affairs of America,

especially an American and Christion Sprrit by the American te-
acher since he was a boy and when he became older he entered to
the Osaka Shosen Company (O.S.K.) and mainly stayed in Tacoma
and New York, and while his stay in America he visited all the st-
ates-When the U.S.A. joined the World War I, the appellant ap-
plied for the American Volunteer of his own accord. And also,
after the end of the World War II, the appellant was appointed
Governer of Wakayama Prefecture. It is obvions that the appellant
cooperated vill the U.S. occupation policy during his temure as
Governer. In a word, judging from the appellant's career and ex-
perience, the appellant is not any ultranationalist or possesor
of ~~jingoism~~ policy. He is the most peaceful minded and cul-
tured man and is familiar with the state of America.

The appellant is the most desirous man in future for the
construction of a new democratic Japan.

For the above reasons, this Board has reached the conclusion
that the Prime Minister was unjustified in designating the appel-
lant as falling under the Purgee, and the appellant must be re-
leased.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 107

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 JUN. 10.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: TAKAYAMA, Kinichi

2. Present Position: President of Takayama-shoin, publishing company.
   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister
   Nov. 28, 1947

4. Matters applicable: President of Takayama-shoin.
   Provisions applicable: Sub Item 4 of 5 in List No. 1

5. Date of Appeal filed: December 26, 1947

II. Appeal Board

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

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

3. Date of Decision: May 10, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Rescission

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

Reasons.

The facts that this Board has recognized by various testimonies are as follows:

I. The Takayama Shoin (Takayama Publishing Company) was designated as coming under the purview of category "G" by the reason that eight out of one hundred and fifty six books published by the company during 7 July 1937 and 7 December 1941, were designated to fall under the purview of the Memorandum.

II. Eight books were designated in the following circumstances. That is, when the Takayama Publishing Company was first designated as coming under category "G", seventeen books were decided to come under the Memorandum, Then, the appellant raised an objection, producing counter-evidences that the seventeen books were not of militaristic and aggressive nature. Upon re-investigation in the sub-commission of the Central Public Office Qualification Board, sixteen books were released and only the "Nisshi Jihen Yori Nisso Sensoo e" ('rom Sino-Japanese Incident to Russo-Japanese War) compiled by SHIGEMORI Tadashi remained as designated book. At that time, the designation of publishing and press companies as progressing and the names of organizations and individuals were one by one announced. Therefore, when the appellant knew that only one book remained under designation, he began to hope

that his counter-evidence might bear fruit. However, on 4 November 1947 after the examination was over, an informal announcement was made by the authorities that seven more books were newly designated. Being informed of this additional designation at the last stage of examination, the appellant did not have time to raise counter-evidence, and not later than ten days, he received formally the notification (dated 13 November) of rejection of counter-evidence for the release of the Takayama Publishing Company from the list of designated organizations on account of eight deisgnated books.

III. In spite of the numerous counter-evidences produced by the appellant, he was designated as coming under the Memorandum as the President of the Takayama Publishing Company.

IV. The appellant has never sympathized with militaristic or aggressive idea, being pervaded steadfastly with liberalism and democracy.

For instance:

(1) Somewhere around the year of 1912, there was a society called "Gakusei Jikyo Kenkyu Kai" (Students' Current of Time Study Society), as one of the enterprises of the Kokumin Shinbun Sha, in which students of universities and colleges in Tokyo listened to the lectures of leading figures of all circles and made discussions on

the topics of the day, once every week, with a view to fostering the students' recognition of the current of the time and enhancing liberalistic and democratic ideas among them. Among the lecturers in this society were YOSHINO, Sakuzo, SUZUKI, Bunji, OZAKI, Yukio and others, ~~pioneers of the labor movement~~, and the appellant, student of the Nihon University at that time, was one of the most ardent attendants of this meeting.

(2) After graduation from the University, the appellant became a reporter, and acted as liberalist and democrat. During the session of the Diet in the time when Mr. Shidehara was the Acting Prime Minister, political fascism and violent politics were prevalent in the Houses. The appellant received outrageous oppression of the gang in the House for his liberalistic idea, which at last induced to the decision of rejection of violence in politics by the press-gallery.

(3) The appellant published his articles every month from 1934 to 1936, in which he warned against the introduction of fascism into the politics and yearned for the world peace based on the international cooperation.

V. Judging synthetically what has been stated, though the Takayama Shoin was listed among the organizations under

the category "G", the books under the Memorandum were only eight volumes in total, to the seven of which no chance of raising objection having been given. On the other hand, if there were some seasonable books among the publications of the company, they were handled by pure commercial motive by the hands of the staff of the company, which was permissible under the circumstances during the war-time. Anyhow, it is clear that it was not because the appellant heartily co-operated with the war. Furthermore, in case of the appellant, his consistent inclination toward liberalism, democracy and pacifism is conspicuous, and it is easily supposed that he, a man of culture, is capable of contributing to the reconstruction of democratic Japan.

Therefore, it is improper to designate the appellant as coming under the Memorandum on the mere reason that he was the President of the Takayama Shoin, regardless of the fact that there are so poweful individual counter-evidences. Accordingly, the designation of the appellant by the Prime Minister as a person coming under the Memorandum should be cancelled.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 105

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THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 JUN. 10.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: YOSHIMURA, Yoshitaka

2. Present Position: None

Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Governor of Miyazaki Prefecture December 23, 1947

4. Matters applicable:

Provisions applicable: Chief of town-branch of the Imperial Army reservist League
Sub item 9 of 7 in List No. 1

5. Date of Appeal filed: March 15, 1948

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: March 30, 1948

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 107 meeting
Miyagi and 6 commissioners

3. Date of Decision:
April 16, 1948

4. Contents of Decision:
Rescission

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. :
Testimony 1

122

Reason

1 Gist of the appeal

Itwas July 4, 1945 that Yoshimura Yoshitaka the Appellant got the writ of appointment for the chief of town branch of Ex-servicemen's Association of Shonai-machi, Miyazaki Prefecture, and the appellant was called for military service on 27th of the same month. Therefore the term was less than a month and he had not performed any duty as the chief of the branch (Refer to the testimony of Tsutomu Niichi, the former clerk in charge of military affairs of Shonai-machi town office)

2 The explanation of the Governor of Miyazaki Prefecture, ~~ac-~~ According to the report of Public Service Qualifications Board of Miyazaki Pref. as for the appellant, the prefectural Authorities, on their investigation of persons who should come under the Purge Memorandum, could not confirm the substance because the documents concerned had been destroyed in Shonai-machi, the domicile of the appellant. Thereupon the Prefectural Authorities made reference to Fukumi Akui who lived in the town and was the former chief of associated branch of Ex-servicemen's Association in Kitamorogata-gun. The Board therefore concluded that the appellant had held the office as the chief of town branch of Shonai-machi from April ,1945 to August of the same year.

Thus a tentative designation against the appellant as falling under the Purge Memorandum was made on Nov 19, 1947. However, the contention of the appellant is such as mentioned above, and also is belived to be genuine when considered from testimonies of persons concerned. The statement of the said Fukumi Akui, the chief of the associated branch therefore is concluded to be based on a false Memory.

According to the facts thus concluded as above mentioned, althongh the appeliant got the writ of appointment and held the office, his term was less than a month at the time of the end of the war and during such time no substantiel actively was done. Accordingly the Appellant shonld be concluded as not to be come under the Purge Memorandum because of the short-term service.

But owing to the aforementioned state of affairs had not been clearly seen, the appellant was ~~tentatively~~ provisionally designated. Had an objection duly been raised, the designation should be cancelled, however no such deed was done during the legal period, thus the ~~tentative~~ provisionally designation took a turn for a real one.
Here the appeal has legally been lodged, therefore the decision of the Appeal Board is desired.

Decision of the Appeal Board.c

Confirmed the facts of the appellant's assertion which had been concluded by the Public Qualifications Board of Miyazaki Prefecture, and acknowledged the explanation of the governor which based on the report of the same Board to be totally reasonable, this Board arrived at the conclusion that the designation shonld be rescinded.

K. Yoshida

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

File no. Appeal 126

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 JUN. 8.
QUALIFICATIONS BOARD

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: TONODA, Koji.

2. Present Position:
Member of the house of Representative,
Position under Consideration:
Member of the house of Representative,

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

4. Matters applicable: Book " SHIN SHINA TOKUHON"
Provisions applicable: 3, Paragraph 7 of annex 1 to the cabinet and home Ministry ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

5. Date of Appeal filed: 10th July 1947.

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board:
2th October, 1947

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

3. Date of Decision:
10 May, 1948.

4. Contents of Decision:
Release

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

121

Reasons.

The appellant, TONODA, Koji, was decided not to come under the Memorandum in April 1946, but by the result of re-examination, was designated as coming under the Memorandum, the reasons of which was that he advocated bellicose nationalism in his book "Shin Shina Tokuhon" (New Text-book on China) published in September 1940. This board, upon consideration of the Appeal and the Explanation of the Prime Minister, has reached the conclusion that the designation of the appellant should be cancelled. The reasons thereof are as follows:

1. The book in question, "Shin Shina Tokuhon", was written after he came back from China where he had been despatched as the reporter of the Yomiuri-Shinbun Sha on the occasion of the celebration of the return of Wang Ching-wei to Nanking in May 1940. The contents of the book were a simple introduction of the political and economical conditions and history and geography of China. There are some war-like descriptions such as the "new order in Eastern Asia" in the first and second chapter, but these are not the description of the appellant's opinion, but the mere reproduction of the governmental announcements or press news. It was impossible to criticise freely the China problem under the strict control of speeches in those days, and it was unavoidable that some kind of adulatory words be inserted. He stated the actual conditions of Wang government in the

third chapter, and, at the same time, he also related the actual conditions of Chang Kai-shek government. These are the objective description of truth and no intention is traced to praise particularly the Wang government and to slander the Chang government. In a word, the book in question aimed at the introduction of the China problem to the people at large, and not intended to advocate the aggressive policy or to justify the aggressive war. It is recognized that the real intention of the appellant was to let our people understand the complicated actual circumstances in China and to bring about the early solution of the China incident and the establishment of the peace in the Orient by means of cooperation between China and Japan.

II. As the reporter of the Yomiuri Shimbun Sha, the appellant was related to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a long time. In this connection, the former Foreign Minister, Arita, and the former Director of Information Bureau, Shiratori wrote the forewords to the book in question. It must be very cruel and reckless to judge the thought trend of the appellant by the words written in these forewords.

The appellant was always opposed to the militerization of the politics of our country, and he had no relation whatsoever with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association or any other organizations related to the Association.

In 1942, he stood as a candidate for the election of the member of the House of Representative, but, as he was not the so-called recommended candidate, he failed in the election by the severe oppression of the military and other authorities. Later, he went to Shanghai to devote himself to the study of economic problems.

In view of the above-mentioned career of the appellant, we cannot regard him as an advocate of ultra-nationalism or bellicose aggressive policy, and therefore, the decision as stated above is given.

K. Yoshida

H. Kenkichi Yoshida
Chief Secretary of the public office
Qualifications Appeal Board

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THE PUBLIC OFFICE QUALIFICATIONS BOARD
1948 JUN. 8.

File No. Appeal 125

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: TSUJI, Takezo

2. Present Position: None

   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister, 29th March, 1948.

4. Matters applicable: Standing Secretary of the "TOA-RENMEI" in Yamagata Prefecture.

   Provisions applicable: Paragraph 3 of annex 1 to the cabinet and home Ministry ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

5. Date of Appeal filed: 12th April . 1948.

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: 16th April, 1948.

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 113th Meeting, Miyagi and 6 commissioners.

3. Date of Decision: 28th April, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

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

120

Reason

(1) TSUJI Takezo, the appellant, had never been the standing secretary of the chapter in Yamagata Prefecture of the East Asiatic League Association nor held any important post of the Association. These facts can be clarified by the testimonials made by ex-Representative KIMURA Takeo, one of the leaders of the Association who registered the appellant's name on the roster as a standing secretary, by YOSHIDA Tomio, secretary of the Association chapter in Yamgata Prefecture and by others who had connection with him directly or indirectly

(2) It is in the certificate made by the Governor of Yamagata Prefecture, MURAYAMA Michio, dated 10 April 1948 that the designation of the appellant as falling under the Memorandum is clearly admitted to be wrong. According to the investigation of this matter by the Governor, he was never appointed the standing secretary of the chapter in Yamagata Prefecture of the East Asiatic League Association, held no other important post, nor had any connection with the establishment of the chapter.

(3) It is clearly mentioned in the certificates and reports made by the persons who have connection with him that from the beginning the appellant has been the manager of cinema theaters, having had no interest nor taken any active part in political or propaganda activities.

In short, it should be concluded that this case was caused without his consent by KIMURA Takeo and his subordinates.

(cf, the above-mentioned testimonials by the League leaders)

as they thought it would be advisable in case of utilization of theaters for the League to register the appellant's name in the roster of the League members, bacause, he has cinema theaters at various places in the prefecture.

Therefore, the Appeal Board has decided the appellant should be cleared from the designation as falling under the Memorandum.

K. Yoshida

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

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THE PUBLIC OFFICE QUALIFICATIONS BOARD
1948 JUN. 8.

File No. Appeal 124

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: FUKUDA, Kyosuke

2. Present Position: Standing Director of the TOKYO SHIMBUN
   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister,
   15th October 1947.

4. Matters applicable:
   Provisions applicable: Chief of Editorial office and Vice-President of the MIYAKO, Shimbun,
   Remark 5 (4), Paragraph 7 of annex 1 to the cabinet and home Ministry ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

5. Date of Appeal filed: 26th December 1947.

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: 11th March 1948.

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 99th Meeting,
   Miyagi and 4 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: 29th March, 1948.

4. Contents of Decision:
   Release.

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

119

3. Reasons:

(1) Substance of the Appellant's Argument.

As stated in the appeal attached.

(2) Substance of the Prime Minister's Explanation.

FUKUDA, Kyosuke was in the post of the chief of editorial office of the Miyako Shimbun from March, 1938, to February, 1939, and of the vice-president of the same company from February, 1940, to September, 1942.

This constitutes a case coming under Remark 5 (4), Paragraph 7 of Annex 1 to the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No.1 of 1947, so that the appellant was designated as falling under the SCAP Memorandum dated January 4, 1946 in accordance with the provision of Article 4 of Imperial Ordinance No.1 of 1947.

(3) Examination and Decision of the Board.

1) Personality, nature, conduct and career of the appellant were examined in the first place according to the questionnaire submitted by the appellant and all the other evidences that had been made available before the Board.

The appellant was the only son of FUKUDA, Eisuke. Immediately after graduation from a middle school, he followed his father's plan to study in the United States. During the seven years until September, 1930, the appellant studied at the universities of Missouri and Dartmouth and acquired American culture. On returning to Japan, the appellant entered the Miyako Shimbun to succeed to his father's occupation, and was studying the actual management of newspaper business. By nature the appellant was an admirer of the American-style liberalism and democracy, and had little or no sympathy with nationalism, much less with militarism. It is

obvious

obvious that even when the appellant was reluctantly nominated as an inquiry committee member of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association he did not partake in the campaign of this kind very seriously. It is further recognized that the appellant was in personal intercourse with Americans even after his return to Japan, and after the Tojo faction declared war upon the United States he took measures for the relief of resident U.S. citizens. (cf. Testimony of Crighton, former correspondent of International News Service.)

In so far as his pe sonal thought and conduct were concerned, the appellant should be recognized as an internationalist and a pro-American, far from being a militarist or nationalist, or anything coming under Category G, of which there was not the slightest reason for suspicion.

2) The character of the Miyako Shimbun was examined next. It was a well known fact that the Miyako Shimbun characterized itself in the news of arts and show business as well as frivolous community or redlight district. Accordingly majority of its readers belonged to these circles. It may easily be imagined in such circumstances that topics relating to militarism, nationalism, bureaucratic dogmatism and the like were rejected by them as something barbarous or inelegant. But it may also be needless to add that this tendency of the paper was not favored by the military groups and bureaucrats. The natural result was that since the outbreak of the China Affairs, or even since the Manchurian Affairs, an added pressure was brought to bear on the Miyako Shimbun and other papers of liberalistic tendencies by the military factions, bureaucrats and particularly by police authorities. To be sure, as conclusively testified by

Evidence No.8 submitted by the appellant, it is undeniable that some articles with militaristic tone were found from time to time in the Miyako Shimbun during the period from July 7, 1937, to December 7, 1941. But it is not justifiable to say because of these articles that the basic character of the Miyako Shimbun took a turn, and now supported and advocated militarism and nationalism. That the original character did not completely change may be demonstrated by the fact that, as quoted in Evidence No.7 also submitted by the appellant, anti-militaristic ideas never ceased to find expression in the paper. It may properly be recognized that the appearance of articles with militaristic tendency, as mentioned above, was the only unavoidable compromise on the part of the Miyako Shimbun for maintaining its very existence amidst the then current militaristic tyranny.

3) Then what was the responsibility of the appellant for the articles that appeared in the Miyako Shimbun? As mentioned in detail in the preceding paragraph, the Miyako Shimbun cannot properly be considered as a paper tending to militarism, nationalism or aggressive policy. Even if this point is left out of question, the actual authority of editing the paper was in the hands of FUKUDA, Eisuke, the appellant's father, and his trusted subordinates. The appellant was only studying the management of newspaper business and the acutal work of editing a paper. This is clearly established by a testimony of KOJIMA, Sokichi, KOYAMA, Nobuo and other 14 persons as well as those of YAMANA, Shinnosuke and AIHARA, Kamataro, which were submitted by the appellant. If the appellant, while he was learning the business, was titled as deputy chief editor, chief

of

of editorial office, vice-president or whatever other dignified names, they were as meaningless as toy medals. In short, the Japanese society in the past had such a deep-rooted tradition of feudalism and family system, that except in special cases a son succeeded to his father's business, and the appellant's case was just one of the numerous instances coming under this general rule. The appellant at that time was too powerless and inexperienced to be held responsible; and was too much of a liberalist and a democratic pro-American to be considered as a militarist or a nationalist.

Judging from what has been established above, the designation of the appellant made by the Prime Minister as coming under (3) of Category G of the SCAP Memorandum cannot properly be upheld. Deeming the appeal submitted by the appellant as fully justified, the decision as mentioned in the text of the present award has been arrived at.

K. Yoshida

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

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THE PUBLIC OFFICES
1948 JUN. 8.
GHQ, SCAP, CIVIL INFORMATION & EDUCATION SECTION, BUREAU

File No. Appeal 123

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: YAMANAKA, Ryoichi

2. Present Position: None

   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister, 17th March, 1948.

4. Matters applicable:

   Provisions applicable: Director and Chief of "JUDO" Division of Miye Branch of the "BUTOKU-KAI". Remark 10, Paragraph 7 of annex 1 to the Cabinet and home Ministry ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

5. Date of Appeal filed: 10th April , 1948

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: 15th April, 1948

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 112th Meeting Miyagi and 4 commissioners.

3. Date of Decision: 27th April, 1948.

4. Contents of Decision: Release.

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

112

Reasons

(1) The appellant, according to the Questionaire submitted by him, was a teacher of "judo" for middle schools and police stations in Miye Prefecture. No consultation was made with him when the "Butoku-kai" branch of Miye Prefecture was reorganized and he was perfunctory appointed as one of directors only for the reason of his seniority in the field of "judo" in Miyagi Prefecture. The facts that no directors meeting had ever been held during the period of his tenure of office and that his directorship was absolutely no more than nominal, were clearly stated in the testimony of Tadasu , Matsuura, the manager of the branch,

(2) The appellant had never been assigned for the chief of "Judo" Division of Miye branch, althongh he was called "the chief" by the fellow-members only because of his seniority (see the memorandum of Heiroku Wakabayashi a former cherk of Miye branch of Butoku- kai).

(3) Taking consideration of aforementioned (1) and (2), the appellant's assertion that no activity of the appellant as a man of "judo" was performed because the "judo" plays were almost in state of standstill owing to the inteusified air-raids since the reorganization of Miye branch, was sufficiently concluded to be true.

In accordance with the above mentioned facts the Appeal Board arrived at a conclusion that the designation against the appellant as coming under the Purge Memorandum should be rescinded.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 121

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THE PUBLIC AFFAIRS
1948 JUN. 8.

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: HIGUCHI, Masanori

2. Present Position: None

Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister
October 29, 1947

4. Matters applicable: Editor of "Asahi Weekly"

Provisions applicable: 4 of 5 of 7 in 1st No.1

5. Date of Appeal filed: December 24, 1947

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: March 19, 1948

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 119 Meetin
Miyagi ad 6 commissioners

3. Date of Decision:

May 7. 1948

4. Contents of Decision:

Rescission

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

Testimonies 10

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Reason

I. The appellant's assertion

As stated in the appeal.

II. Gist of the Prime Minister's explanation

(1) Having carefully examained the questionnaire and concerned materials, it was acknowledged that the appellant was a magazine editor of the weekly magazine " The Shukan Asahi" for 3 years from Aug. 25, 1935 to October 1, 1940. This fact falls under the provision of 4, Remarks 4, paragraph VII of Appendix No.1 of the cabinet and the Home Ministry Ordinance No.1 of 1947, so the appellant has been designated as the person coming under the Purge Memorandum.

(2) The appellant was a magazine editor of " The Shukan Asahi " which had comparatively many articles within the purview of the Purge Memorandum for a long time of over 3 years, so it is deemed proper to acknowledge that the appellant had a voise in the matter of compilation of the magazine.

(3) But it is deemed improper to insist that the appellant does not naturally fall under the purges because Bunshiro Suzuki and Keiji Ogura who were a superior than the appellant and did not under. Ulitimately, the above 2 persons have been judged as the persons who does not fall under the purgee because they have had an obvious and apparent acting for anti-militarism, and also the judgement that did not fall under the purgee for Toshikazu Hori, magazine editor has done because it was acknowledged that his tenure of his office was only 2 months and he could not have any

room to touch the editorial ways of the magazine.

III. Examination and decision of the Appeal Board

(1) It is no doubt that the appellant was an editor-in-chief for about 3 years from Aug. 25, 1938 and the Shukan Asahi is only a weekly magazine publishing by the publication bureau which is one of many bureaus of the Asahi Newspaper Company.

(2) Then, the Prime Minister was judged the appellant in proportion to an independent publication company to the publication bureau of the Asahi which is publishing the weekly magazine "The Shukan Asahi". Judging the position of the persons concerned in the Asahi from these points, the position of director of the publication bureau is equal to managing director who is managing the business of the company under the president, editor-in-chief is equal to magazine editor. who helpedThe appellant was only a namely magazine editor who helpec editor-in-chief and engaged the business of editing under the editor-in-chief. The suggestion that the appellant has a right or responsibility as same as an editor-in-chief of an independent publication company being restrained by his namely position of a magazine editor of " The Shukan Asahi " ignoring the following facts and is not deemed proper - that is, the Asahi publication bureau is only one department of the said company, and Bunshiro Suzuki, director of the publication bureau controlled the business of the bureau under president, Murayama. Keiji Ogura was an editor-in-chief. These 2 persons wese the superior than the appellant and had the responsibility of editing and controlled the editorial business in accompany

with a directo

with director of the business bureau. (See certificates of Tadashi Hasebe, Manji Iinuma and Bunshiro Suzuki, and materials attached tc the petition signed by Ryuichi Kaji and 320 others.)

(3) Then, as examining the provision of a and b, 4 of Remarks 5, paragraph VII of Appendix No.1 of the Cabinet and the Home Minister Ordinance No,1 of 1947, the criteria of the purgee is limited to the position above the magazine editor, but assistant editor does not include in this. Accordingly, as the result of having carefully examined the appellant's real position, the appellant must be exclude from the purview of the Purge Memorandum.

(4) Morever, having examined the appellant's personal, character, career and so forth, there is no reason that the appellantmust be screen out from the public office as a militarist and an unfavorable person. Therefore, the Prime Minister's designation for the appellant as the person falling under the Purge Memorandum is a mistake, so the Appeal Board acknowledged that the appellant has some reason for his appeal and has decided as above.

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

File No. Appeal 90

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THE PHILIPPINES
1949 JUN

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: YAMAMOTO, Matsujiro

2. Present Position: None

Position under Consideration: Candidate for member of the House of Representatives

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

4. Matters applicable: Village Branch-Chief of I.R.A.A.

Provisions applicable: 1 of 4 of List No. 1

5. Date of Appeal filed: June 24, 1947.

II. Appeal Board

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

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

3. Date of Decision: May 7, 1948

4. Contents of Decision:

Resciasion

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Testimonies 10.

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