April 19, 1946, and a copy of the June (1946) number of the Seikei Shunju (a political and economic monthly) containing an article based on the above newspaper articles; and also a copy of the Nippon Shuho (Japan Weekly Gazette) issue of February 24, 1946, as a related item."

This reply and the reference materials were received by this Board on the following day, May 5.

The Appellant believes that the finding of the Central Screening Commisssion: "From the fact that as President of the Peking Hotel Company he associated with the leaders of the North China Expeditionary Force, and engaged in political and economic activities through positive cooperation with the military it is considered he utilized and supported the military aggression of the army abroad, and accordingly it is considered that he falls under the 1946 Cabinet-Home Ministry Order No.1: Annex, Part 1, 7-iii" has been based on unfounded rumors, or malicious propaganda, or misinterpretation of documents.

He contends as follows:

1. The purchase, management and all other affairs of the Peking Hotel with which the Appellant was connected had nothing to do with the army. To state in detail:

(A) The Peking Hotel was originally a French cooperation known as "Le Grand Hotel de Pekin," of which 70% of the shares were owned by the Banque Franco-Chinoise, a juridical person of France. These shares of the French bank was purchased with dollar funds by Japanese - Mr. Chuhei

Ishii

Ishii and 6 other associates of his, who acquired thereby the controlling interest in the hotel. Because it was not the Appellant who acquired the control, it was impossible that there should have arisen any relationship between him and the army in connection with the purchase of the hotel.

(B) The Appellant, being a lawyer, was commissioned by Mr. Ishii to re-incorporate the French hotel under Japanese law. And when Mr. Ishii went back to America, the Appellant was asked to manage the hotel during his absence, and became the president of the company. That was all. In connection with the operation of the hotel, to say nothing of its re-organization, the Appellant received no aid or accomodation from the army. On November 14, 1943, Mr. Ishii returned from America, and the Appellant retired from the presidency of the Peking Hotel turning over the position to him. With respect to the Peking Hotel, the Appellant received neither help nor direction from the army in any way whatsoever.

2. The statement that the Appellant associated with the leaders of the North China Expeditionary Force and engaged in political and economic activities through positive cooperation withthe military is not true to fact. To state in detail:

(A) It was only after he had been entrusted by Mr. Ishii with the management of the Peking Hotel that the Appellant went as a matter of courtesy to call on General Shun Tada, Commander of the North China Regional Forces. It was the first time he met the top man of our army in North China.

Until

Until then he had no contact either with the General nor any other high officers of the army.

It happened General Tada was a man who advocated Sino-Japanese peace and friendship, striving hard to put the minds of the Chinese people at rest, and who, ever worried over the misrule of the army, was anxious to receive frank advice from anyone. The Appellant came to admire the personality of the general, and voiced ~~to~~ his critical opinion about the Tojo army faction from his private standpoint, or recommended measures to prevent the aggressive activities of the military, check their inhuman conduct, protect foreign rights and interests, give relief to Chinese in distress, and promote the movement for a general peace between Japan and China. Speaking more specifically:

(a) The Appellant, always opposed to the army on the questions of the China Affair and the Pacific War, made efforts to bring about a peace, by holding conferences with Chinese leaders, and calling for reconsideration and reflection by the military.

(b) Seeing that an orphanage run by foreign missionaries in Peking was hard pressed with food shortage under war-time conditions, the Appellant petitioned the Commander of the North China Expeditionary Forces, and succeeded in procuring for the institution a regular supply of flour for 5,000 sacks per month.

(c) When Professor Hsu Chen-i, chief secretary to the

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NND 795 072

President of the Yenching University, Dr. Steward (Now U.S. Ambassador to China) was arrested by the Japanese military police, the Appellant negotiated with the North China Military authorities and had the Chinese professor set free.

(d) Privately and from the standpoint of humanity the Appellant sometimes gave a word of warning to the army commander concerning protection of foreign residents in the concessions and of their rights and interests.

(B) As set forth under (A) above, the Appellant submitted advices and recommendations to Commander Tada or his Chief of Staff, General Arisue and others, on matters of general peace or of human rights - that is to say, against militarism and against aggression; but he never utilized and supported, as is stated by the Central Screening Commission, the Army's aggressive measures by engaging in any aggressive, political or economic activity.

Even while President of the Peking Hotel Company, the Appellant did not settle down in Peking, but lived in Japan most of the time, visiting Peking only occasionally. And during the period he never served as shokutaku, or adviser, to the army, nor did he have anything to do with the actual operations of the army.

3. As regards the erroneous finding of the Central Screening Commission concerning the Appellant, it is reported that the

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

Commission founded its judgement on a fabricated and slanderous Yomiuri-Hochi article in the issue of April 19, 1946, entitled "His Profile as told by X," and an equally unfounded article in the Nippon Shuho, and also a story on a similar line with the above two articles, which was printed in a pamphlet called the "Jikyoku" (Current Situation) edited and published by a certain Hideto Ishida, who had stood for election for the House of Representatives as a rival candidate of the Appellant, and been defeated twice; and that the Commission also got hold of the Official Election Gazette issued at the time of the General Election for the House of Representatives held under the Tojo Cabinet in April, 1942, and picked out a portion from the Appellant's "personal history" printed therein for confirming its decision.

The stories of the above-mentioned papers and pamphlet are all fabrications by those persons wanting to wreck the Appellant's reputation through slander and calumny. The Appellant has filed a libel suit against them, and the Procurators' Office of the Tokyo District Court has indicted the responsible parties for those publications, and the case is soon to be tried in Court.

As for the Official Election Gazette, it is, of course, intended chiefly for informing the voters concerning the character, convictions and policies of each candidate. What sort of a man any candidate is may be understood only by reading carefully his entire statement. It is wrong to judge him by picking out

one

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

one phrase here or one sentence there. Especially in the case of the 1942 General Election under the Tojo Cabinet, it is a notorious fact that "non-recommendation" candidates like the Appellant were subjected to severe pressure; and no matter how liberal they were in their inner convictions, they were as matter of campaign strategy compelled to voice opinions more or less ingratiating to the army, by avoiding all anti-military pronouncements.

If the Appellant's personal history in the Official Election Gazette contained passages that are not exactly unfriendly to the army, they were put in there merely as a matter of election strategy of a non-recommendation candidate, and they were not meant to refer to any concrete facts. The Appellant's intention was only to camouflage his personal history through the use of abstract but colorful words. Needless to say, this fact alone is no conclusive proof of the Appellant's being a militarist. Certainly it cannot be made a basis for judging him to have utilized and supported the army's aggressive military measures abroad. On the contrary, the fact that the Appellant is a pacifist, liberalist and culturalist, is made the central theme of the Gazette entry, as may be plainly seen from the detailed statements under the head of "Policies," concerning his social, economic, domestic, cultural and foreign policies.

Moreover, the above matter of the Election Gazette had been examined by the Allied Headquarters in July, 1946, which also investigated the Appellant's activities in North China

and

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

and the Shanghai area, and definitely confirmed the fact that he is not a person coming under the Purge Directive. This was communicated to the Japanese government by the Allied Headquarters under the date of July 24, 1946. The Appellant is convinced that there is no reason why the same gazette should be taken up afresh now as evidence for purge.

All in all, in connection with Japan's program of aggression the Appellant played absolutely no active or important rôle on the government's side, but rather as a private citizen he took a stand opposed to the military, and endeavored to block that program.. That he was not an active advocate of militant nationalism and aggression is clear as day. The very fact that he was a non-recommendation candidate in the general election held under the Tojo Cabinet proves it. That, inspite of it all, the Prime Minister should have considered the Appellant subject to the 1947 Cabinet-Home Ministry Order No.1; Annex, Part 1, 7-iii, and designated him as a person falling under the Purge Directive, is a gross error. Therefore, he argues, that the said designation should be rescinded as a matter of course.

This Board finds:

I. By examining together the depositions of Chuhei Ishii, President of the Peking Hotel Company, Yoshiro Ito, once attached to the Economic Division of the Japanese Embassy at Peking, and Seizo Arisue, former Assistant Chief of Staff, the North China Regional Forces, and the testimonies given before this Commission by Chuhei

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

Ishi; Kenzo Okushiro, former member of the North China Communications Company; Shu Yosano, former Councillor of the Peking Japanese Embassy; Chojiro Aoyagi, lawyer; and others, it can be established that:

The Peking Hotel Company, formerly a French Corporation in China came under Japanese control through the purchase of 4,718 shares of the company by a group of Japanese residents in U.S.A., Chuhei Ishii, Sadagoro Hoshizaki, Yasaburo Kawakita, etc, for the price of $154,000 in U.S. currency in July 1940;

The Appellant went to Peking then at the invitation of Chuhei Ishii for the purpose of examining as a lawyer the documents relating to the purchase and of re-registering the company as a Japanese juridical person following the consummation of the purchase; and

In connection with the said purchase, neither Chuhei Ishii nor the Appellant received no assistance from the North China Army authorities.

It can be further recognized on the basis of the above-mentioned evidence that:

When it was found necessary for Chuhei Ishii and others to return to the United States for a time, the Appellant was entrusted with the management of the Peking Hotel; he became managing director, and later president of the company;

In connection with his assumption of the Hotel management, or with the hotel management itself after he became managing director or President, the Appellant received no aid or support

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

from the North China Regional Force authorities; but

On the contrary, when the military authorities attempted to use a part of the hotel as army billet after it became Japanese property, the Appellant persuaded them to drop the plan by pointing out the undesirable international repercussions of such a step.

II. As to the question whether or not the Appellant associated as President of the Peking Hotel Company, with the leaders of the North China Expeditionary Force, and engaged in political and economic activities through positive cooperation with the military or utilized and supported the Army's military aggression abroad, it is clear from the depositions of Shun Tada, Commander of the North China Regional Forces and his Assistant Chief of Staff, Seizo Arisue, that the Appellant did not possess the status of shokutaku or adviser in the army, nor was he given any position connected with the army; but on the other hand, it is equally clear that at the same time he was keeping himself in touch now and then with Shun Tada, Commander of the North China Regional Forces, and Seizo Arisue, his Assistant Chief of Staff and others.

To investigate the question why the Appellant associated himself with such military leaders, the above-mentioned deposition of Shun Tada says in part to the following effect:

"I first met Mr. Narahashi in May, 1940 at my official residence of the Peking General Headquarters. He said he came to make a courtesy call as he had just taken over the management of the Peking Hotel, and presented me a letter of introduction

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

duction from a friend of mine. In the course of our conversation on that occasion I was struck by the fact that though yet young, and inspite of his being called a "successful" man by the world by virtue of his origin and past records, he was seeking after truth. As I myself had made self-questioning and self-reflection on my principle in the discharge of my duties, I asked him to tell me frankly whenever he heard any thing among the civilians about the army's misconduct or persecution of the weak with regard to foreigners. After that I invited him often; and he visited me often; and we discussed various matters. To state a few items, I recall: (1) He spoke of an orphanage run by foreigners, which was having difficulties for lack of food, and asked me for assistance. I at once ordered my subordinate to provide the necessary supply. (2) He once advised me to see that everything was done to guarantee the safety of the lives and property of British, American, French and other foreign residents of the concessions. (3) When a professor of the Yenching University was arrested by the Military Police on suspicion of anti-Japanese activities, Narahashi came to me to negotiate his release. (4) The most frequent topic of our conversation was the need of self-perfection. Of course, I never requested his direct collaboration in the actions and measures of the army, nor did he ever volunteer an "uncalled for" advice in such matters."

The deposition of Wintess Seizo Arisue says:

"I

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"I became aquainted with Mr. Narahashi during the years from 1937 to 1939 when I was military attaché of our Embassy in France. Mr. Narahashi came in connection with a law suit between the French Government and the Tokyo Municipality. I do not know who had introduced him so that he came to frequent our General Headquarters of the North China Regional Forces. General Tada, always quarrelling with Tojo, was such sort of a man as to keep at his side always a book of Issai Sato; so Narahashi probably came to him to discuss cultivation of minds and seek together after truth. I noted that the two men were exchanging books to read. Narahashi seemed to know also General Okamura. The general being a man of the warrior school, the two were perhaps talking about the "Sayings and Doings of Great Warriors."

Witness Masanaga Nakano testifies:

"General Tada and Narahashi were personally good friends, but I do not believe there was anything beyond that between them."

Witness Shinji Tokawa says in his letter:

"While I was in Peking Narahashi told me that he was negotiating with the army on a measure of relief for an orphanage operated by a Catholic church, which was suffering from food shortage. That was a splendid thing of him to do; and I admired Narahashi's attitude."

Finally, the above-mentioned deposition of Seizo Arisue contains the following passage:

"Narahashi,

"Narahashi, as a civilian, negotiated with the North China Army authorities, especially with the army Commander on several matters such as these: (1) He requested the army to give food relief to an orphanage operated by foreign missionaries at Peking; (2) he negotiated for the release of a Yenching University professor who had been detained by the military police; (3) he negotiated with the army concerning protection of foreigners residing in the foreign concessions and asked for the safe-guarding of their rights and interests; (4) he recommended as a civilian to the army a peaceful solution of the Sino-Japanese conflict; (5) as a civilian he suggested frequently measures calculated to put the army policy in the line of benevolent administration."

All these evidences indicate plainly that the relations of the Appellant with North China Regional Forces Commanders Shun Tada, and Yosutsugu Okamura, and Staff officer Seizo Arisue were purely a matter of personal friendship; and what he discussed with them concerned principally the question of character training, or was otherwise confined to the subject of misconducts or outrages of North China Military Forces which he desired to restrain or rectify.

III. Then, the fact that there is no truth in such allegations that the Appellant reaped financial profits through collaboration with the military leaders in North China, or by utilizing them as a background, may be readily deduced from testimonies of a

number of witnesses, of whom Kenzo Okazaki testifies:

"I do not believe Mr. Narahashi, as a result of his friendship with Mr. Arisue, could have made profits of any kind. Mr. Arisue, being a man of fairness and rectitude, and Narahashi having no other business interest than his hotel, I do not believe such a thing could have happened. Only Mr. Narahashi was very skilful in dealing with people, and entertained military men and others. And that, I believe, is the cause of various gossips."

Shinji Tokawa in his letter says:

"I am convinced that it is impossible that Mr. Narahashi should have ever made any profits by utilizing the influence of the army."

Witness Seizo Arisue testifies:

"Narahashi is reported by a newspaper to have received financial aid from the army or made money while I was in office. But when I arrived at the scene, the purchase of the Peking Hotel had been completed.... As a staff officer I had charge of political, economic and cultural affairs. But in connection with these, Narahashi never made any money by collaborating with the army."

The deposition of Tadanari Kido reads in part:

"To me, a Peking resident at that time, it is unimaginable that Mr. Narahashi, who, as a nominal manager of the Peking Hotel, came to Peking only rarely should have engaged in any manoeuvres in conjunction with the army. He was by no means

so influential a man in Peking. Moreover, a civilian businessman of any standing at Peking could tell that the army machine was not so democratic as to listen to whatever Mr. Narahashi might have had to say."

Furthermore, Yutaka Tsuchida, former Minister Plenipotentiary, says in his deposition:

"Mr. Narahashi is an old acquaintance of mine since 1937 when I was assigned to the Japanese Embassy in Paris. We renewed our old friendship in Peking. Every year when he came to Peking it was our custom to meet several times and discuss the affairs of the world. We were one in the conviction that the Sino-Japanese relations should be settled speedily by peaceful means. We also shared in the exactly same view in that we were worried lest the conduct of our expeditionary forces should stray from the path of rectitude..... I can definitely state that it is not a fact that he engaged in any political or economic activities through positive cooperation with the military, accordingly there can be no conclusion that he utilized and supported the army's aggressive military measures. It is true that he associated himself with the leaders of North China Regional Forces; but he did so from the above-mentioned conviction of ours and with a view to preventing or rectifying the aggression of the army. I know well that he gave his advice on several occasions to that effect to the Regional Commanders, Tada and Okamura, and the successive staff officers."

Again,

Again, in his deposition Tatsuichi Harada, former Councillor of the Embassy states:

"It was during the time I was serving at the Peking Embassy that Mr. Narahashi visited Peking several times a year between 1935 and 1939 as President of the Peking Hotel Company. He got in touch with Chinese leaders and exchanged views regarding the solution of the current problem on the basis of Sino-Japanese amity. On these occasions I arranged his interviews with Chinese and acted as interpreter. In the summer of 1938 I accompanied him from Peking to Shanghai assisted at his conferences with Chinese unofficial leaders in the Shanghai area. Mr. Narahashi then won the absolute confidence of the Chinese by undertaking to work for the fulfilment of their aspirations. In December 1939, he met together with Mr. Masaatsu Yasuoka, Tsao Chi (Now member of the Nanking Government) head of the Chinese Youth Party who came up to Peking from Shanghai and conferred earnestly for three hours on the question of a general peace, and promised to submit the proposition to the Japanese Government upon his return to Tokyo. As nothing concrete happened afterwards, but Japanese aggression in China was intensified more than ever, the Chinese non-governmental circles seemed disappointed at the apparent weakness of Mr. Narahashi's political influence. Nevertheless, standing between China and the Japanese military he continued to put in practice his principle of Sino-Japanese amity by negotiating for the release of Professor Chang Tungsun (now member of the Nanking Government) of the Yenching University, who was

captured

captured by the Japanese army, by checking the use of force by the Japanese army in the foreign concessions, or by restraining militarist aggression in the economic field. Because of this, Mr. Narahashi was considered a true friend of China, and a rare figure among Japanese, who had commanded so much respect and confidence of the Chinese."

Testimony of Kiyoshi Banno, former Vice President of the Central China Development Company:

"It was while I was staying in England that the China Affair broke out. From the beginning Mr. Narahashi maintained that the army's policy would ruin the country in the end. He never ceased from telling his view that international disputes should be solved by diplomacy and not by armed force. At first I felt that such an attitude of Narahashi was due to his long residence in France, which had attenuated, so to speak, his Japanese viewpoint. But as I came to know him better afterwards, I realized that his convictions were all rooted in his genuine character and sympathetic disposition."

Dr. Hiroo Okamoto, former President of the Peking Japanese Physicians Association, says in his letter:

"I hear that Mr. Narahashi, much concerned over the aggressive trend of the army's China policy, was giving warning to the army. As an international man of culture, he rejects the Japanese trait of insular arrogance, and preaches the universal harmony of mankind, and says that specially for the sake of Sino-Japanese friendship he will spare no effort;

and

and he is actually going bravely forward with putting his word into practice."

Finally Mr. Hsieh Nankuang of the Chinese Mission in Japan states:

"(a) The rumor that China demanded that the purging of Mr. Narahashi is utterly unfounded. (b) On the Chinese side we had in the past, have not at present, no idea of purging him. (c) Like many other Chinese, I know Mr. Narahashi is an able man; and as far as I am aware of, the Chinese Mission will raise no objection if he is made eligible for public office (See Reply of Acting Chief of Public Relations Section, G.H.Q. dated June 30, 1947).

From all these various evidences it is all too clear what the Appellant was doing in China and to China, and it is impossible to refute the assertion that his word and deeds could not have been such as to utilize or support the military aggression of the army.

IV. Nevertheless, the Nippon Shuho, No.12 (February 24, 1946), the Yomiuri-Hochi (April 19, 1946) and the Shuho (December 1, 1946 and November 1, 1947) successively printed articles alleging that:

The Appellant received the Peking Hotel as a gift, having the commander of the North China Regional Forces behind him;

In the Imperial Rule Assistance Election under the Tojo regime the Appellant, while posing as an opposition candidate,

did

did his best to serve Tojo; although he joined at first the Liberal Party, but quit it later for the sake of becoming Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, and deserted Ichiro Hatoyama, his benefactor, and schemed successfully to bring about his purge; During the war he reaped big profits by joining in the aggressive political and economic operations of the North China Regional Forces; While keeping in intimate terms with Lieutenant General Arisue, and Gendarmerie Commanders Kato and Miura, all of the Tojo faction, he wound himself skilfully into the graces of Commanders Tada and Okamura, both of the Anti-Tojo faction; In collusion with Kenzo Asahara (leader of the Great Yahata Steel Mill Strike, who later switched to the rightest camp) and the then Chief of Staff Itagaki, he meddled in the case of division of the Hardon estate of Shanghai and realized an enormous amount of money; At the time of the Koiso Cabinet, he acted as one of the members of General Koiso's brain trust, together with Masaatsu Yasuoka and Masaharu Honda; or

On the occasion of filling the vacancies in the Imperial appointment membership seats in the House of Peers toward the end of the Shidahara Cabinet, he pocketed large sums as recompense from a certain Nakajima, mine operator of Kyushu, and other men.

With respect to all these allegations the Appellant filed libel suits with the Tokyo District Procurator's Office. On June 14, 1947, Procurator Sawada indicted as suspects Jiro

Tachibana

Tachibana, Yukio Komata, Tamaki Shibuya, and Hideto Ishida. And preliminary examinations are in progress at the Tokyo District Court.

According to the evidences collected by this Board, especially to the above-mentioned deposition of Kiyoshi Banno, and those of Takeo Tanaka, Chief Cabinet Secretary under Koiso, and Masaatsu Yasuoka, it is clear that of the above articles, at least, the parts relating to the Peking Hotel, the Hardon estate, and the Koiso brain trust, are mere calumnies unfounded on facts. Moreover, there exist absolutely no evidence warranting a belief in the truth of all other allegations (excepting the point relating to the Appellant's friendly intercourse with Tada Commander of North China Regional Forces, and Arisue and other military men).

It is true, the Appellant's announcement of candidacy and personal history in the 1942 Election poster contained statements to the effect that he cooperated with the North China Regional Forces and devoted his energy to political and economic operations in China for assisting the army from the flank. But such statement, being exaggerations or rhetorical flourishes for catching votes, may not be considered true statements of actual facts.

V. On the other hand, the Appellant following the war's end enlisted under the banner of the Liberal Party led by Ichiro Hatoyama, and then quit the party to become Chief Cabinet Secretary and concurrently Minister of State in the Shidehara government. It was while the Appellant was in office that Hatoyama

was

was purged, which led some people to believe that the purge had been caused through treachery and intrigue on the part of the Appellant. Regardless of whether such a belief was justified or not, it is undeniable that the Appellant incurred strong ill feeling among the followers of Hatoyama.

Witness Hideo Takagi testified before this Board to the following effect:

Hideto Ishida is a man whom Ichiro Hatoyama had helped become secretary to Tomejiro Okubo. In the first General Election after the war Ishida ran from the same electral district of Fukuoka with Narahashi, and was defeated.

Probably because of these circumstances, Ishida has cherished bitter grudge against Narahashi, and he is scheming for his political downfall. In April or May, 1946, Ishida told me that he was collecting data for Narahashi's purge and asked me to cooperate. ~~It happened~~ Dai Tokuta (Alias Kenji, a brother of Kyuichi Tokuta) happened to be with us. Ishida begged Tokuda to see that Narahashi's entry in the Official Election Gazette of 1942 was reprinted in the Akahata (Red Flag), organ of the Communist Party. Later he became Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jikyoku Kenkyu Kai (Society for Study of Current Situation), an organization founded by himself, and published the Jikyoku. About September, 1946, he printed an article on Narahashi in his magazine, and distributed its copies widely.

Moreover, as a result of the investigation I undertook

at

at the request of a certain party of G.H.Q into the condition of the Hatoyama faction after the leader's purge, I discovered that it was not only Ishida alone, but other Hatoyama men such as Bamboku Ohno, Tometsugu Okubo and Joji Hayashi also, who had taken part in engineering the purge of Narahashi. When I met Okubo during the general election campaign in April 1947, he praised Ishida highly for the latter's rôle in ousting Narahashi. Again, according to Ishida himself, Joji Hayashi got several tens of thousand yen for his share also."

It may be safe to consider the above testimony as a revelation of the behind-the-scenes manoeuvres concerning the present case.

VI. Besides considering the data upon which the Prime Minister based his designation of the Appellant as a person falling under Paragraph G of the Purge Directive, the Board has, as indicated above, questioned a number of witnesses, and collected and scrutinized numerous certified statements and depositions. It has been pointed out that a great majority of the unfavorable comments on the Appellant are either slanders and calumnies unfounded on facts, or irresponsible assertions without proof. Especially with regard to such allegations as that the Appellant "engaged in political economic activities through positive cooperation with the military," or that he "utilized and supported the military aggression of the army," there exists not a single reliable piece of evidence.

Therefore,

Therefore, the Prime Minister's facile judgement on the basis of undependable and flimsy data that the Appellant is a "person who by speech, writing or action, has shown himself to be an active exponent of militant nationalism and aggression," cannot but be considered improper.

Accordingly, this Board, recognizing that the present appeal of the Appellant is warranted, has arrived at the conclusion as given in the text of finding.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 65

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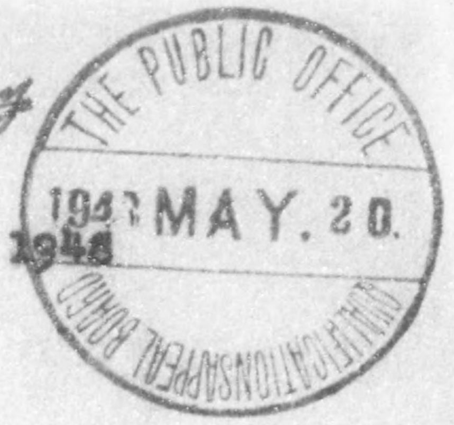

May 20, 1948

To: Gov. Sec, G.H.Q.

From: Secretariat of the Appeal Board

Subject: Result of the examination of the Appeal Board

1. The Secretariat of the Appeal Board wishes to inform the Gov. Sec. the result of the examination of the Appeal Board as follows:—

(I) Rescission Cases ..... 251 checked JS 24 May 48

(a) cases passed by the Appeal Board and approved by G.H.Q. 14

(b) cases passed by the Appeal Board but not yet approved by G.H.Q. 237

(II) Non-rescission Cases 804

(a) cases not passed by the Appeal Board and concurred in by G.H.Q. 102

(b) cases not passed by the Appeal Board, and not yet concurred in by G.H.Q. 704

(III) Cases rejected by the Board 6

Total 1061

(IV) Cases which ceased to exist sue to the death of the appellants 1. HATSUKADE, Hiroshi 2. TSUCHIYA, Koji 2

(V) Cases withdrawn by the appellants theinselves 7

Total 9

Grand Total 1070

2 A list of all appellants is herewith attached.

K. Yoshida

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

Remarks

◎ ..... rescission — cases passed by the Appeal Board and approved by G.H.Q.

○ ..... rescission — cases passed by the Appeal Board, but not yet approved by G.H.Q.

※ ..... non-rescission — cases not passed by the Appeal Board and concurred in by G.H.Q.

× ..... non-rescission — cases not passed by the Appeal Board and not yet concurred in by G.H.Q.

▲ ..... withdrawal — cases withdrawn by appellants themselves

△ ..... rejection — cases filed without due procedure and rejected by the Board without examination

List of Appellants

May 18, 1948

× ABE, Koji
× ABE, Kozo
○ ABE, Yuji
○ ABURANO, Choichi
× ADACHI, Yuji
× AIBA, Chisato
× AIGA, Hisaji
○ AIZAWA, Shinichi
○ AKAO, Yoshio
※ AKAGI, Ichiro
× AKASHI, Saburo
△ AKIBA, Noboru
× AKIOKA, Takejiro
× AKISE, Hidenosuke
× AKITA, Masamitsu
× AKITSUKI, Yasukichi
○ ANDO, Masazumi
× ANDO, Sadao
× AOKI, Kesaburo
× AOKI, Kyeichi
○ AOYAMA, Tashichi
※ ARAFUNE, Seijuro
× ARATAKE, Magoichi
○ ASAKAWA, Motozumi
× ASAKURA, Shichiro
× AWAYA, Yuzo

◎ CHIBA, Yujiro
○ CHIKURA, Yutaka
× CHINO, Hohei
× CHIZAKI, Usaburo
× CHUMA, Inokichi

× DAITOKU, Shoichi
× DOBASHI, Kesakiyo
× DOI, Ikuji
× DOI, Shunzo
× DOTSU, Masaichi

× EBINA, Kanji
※ EGAWA, Tamenobu
× EGUCHI, Yoshio
※ ENOTO, Shigeo
× ENDO, Masaichi

× ENOMOTO, Shigeharu
× ENOMOTO, Shinichi
× ETO, Natsuo
× ETO, Takaaki

○ FUJIKAWA, Toru
× FUJINO, Yoshio
× FUJINUMA, Shohei
○ FUJIOKA, Junkichi
× FUJISAWA, Takeo
○ FUJISHIRO, Toichi
× FUJITA, Hidetoshi
× FUJITA, Nuio
× FUJITA, Sadasaku
× FUJITA, Takeji
× FUJITO, Tokichi
× FUJIWARA, Aruji
○ FUJIWARA, Sakuhei
× FUJIWARA, Satoru
× FUJIWARA, Yoshiaki
× FUJIYOSHI, Takashi
× FUJIZUKA, Junji
× FUKAHORI, Zenjiro
× FUKAYA, Seiichi
○ FUKUDA, Eisuke

× FUKUDA, Katsuji
○ FUKUDA, Kyosuke
○ FUKUDA, Tadanobu
× FUKUDA, Teisaburo
× FUKUDA, Tomijiro
× FUKUOKA, Shigekazu
× FUKUNAGA, Katsuki
× FURUKAWA, Hachidayu
○ FURUSAWA, Denshichi
× FURUSAWA, Taichi
× FURUSE, Denzo
○ FURUSHO, Shirohiko
× FURUTA, Seiko
× FURUTA, Yoshikazu
× FURUTANI, Tadashige
× FUTAMI, Yasusato
× FUTAMURA, Tatsuro
○ FUWA, Suketoshi

× GONDO, Hansaburo
× GONDO, Tatsuo
× GOTO, Eigo
× GOTO, Eiki
× GOTO, Kazami
× GOTO, Motoharu
× GOTO, Yahachi

× HABARA, Shoichi
○ HADA, Rushiro (Takeshiro)
× HAMADA, Shoji
◎ HAMAJI, Tatsusuke
× HANABUSA , Gunji
× HANADA, Hayato
× HANAMURZ, Osamu
× HARA, Miji
○ HARA, Misaku
× HARA, Kumaichi
◎ HARA, Motosuke
◎ HARA, Suteshi
○ HARADA, Katsumi
× HARAGUCHI, Matsutaro
× HASEGAWA, Mitsutaro
× HASEGAWA, Shun
× HASEGAWA, Tarokichi
× HASHIMOTO, Kogi
× HATANAKA, Kikuji
× HATANO, Tetsujiro
HATSUKADE, Hiroshi (died)
✱ HATTORI, Katsumi
○ HATTORI, Yoshio
× HAYAKAWA, Saburo
× HAYASHI, Hansuke

Chief Dir of Kochi Kai

○ HAYASHI, Heima
◎ HAYASHI, Hiroichi
× HAYASHI, Iwazo
× HAYASHI, Masamichi
× HAYASHI, Raisaburo
× HAYASHI, Ren
× HAYASHIZAKI, Kozo
◎ HEMMI, Masaichi
× HIDA, Shojiro
× HIDAKA, Genji
○ HIGUCHI, Masanori
× HIGUCHI, Yasuhiko
◎ HIKIJI, Ryotaro
✱ HINO, Yoshio
× HIRAGA, Kiyoto
○ HIRAKAWA, Renichi
○ HIRANO, Masukichi
× HIRANO, Rikizo
× HIRANO, Toshio
✱ HIRAOKA, Ryozo
× HIRAOKA, Saichi
▲ HIRATA, Kazuki
× HIROOKA, Kenji
× HISAI, Tadao
× HISHINUMA, Isamu
× HIWATASHI, Ryonosuke

HIYAMA, Kiyoshi
HIYAMA, Yoshiro
HOKYO, Terashi
HOMMA, Senkichi
HONAGA, Mamoru
HONDA, Jo
HONDA, Yoichi
HORI, Shigeru
HORI, Shinichi
HORIKAWA, Kazuo
HORIKOSHI, Umeo
HORIMOTO, Sajiro
HOSHIKA, Hansuke
HOSHINO, Mineru
HOSHINO, Tatsuo
HOSODA, Chujiro
HOSOKAI, Tokuzo
HOSOKAWA, Hataji
HOTTA, Masaiku

ICHIDA, Yoshiaki (Yoshinori)
ICHIKAWA, Fusae
ICHIKAWA, Kiyoshi
ICHIKAWA, Tamotsu
IDEMITSU, Sazo

IGAI, Seiroku
IGARASHI, Takeo
IHORI, Masaharu
IIDA, Asakichi
IIDA, Seizo
IIJIMA, Manji
IINUMA, Kanemitsu
IJICHI, Shiro
IJIMA, Shichitaro
IKEDA, Hideo
IKEDA, Kiyoshi
IKEDA, Yasukichi
IKEDA, Yorinobu
IMAI, Gen
IMAI, Goroku
IMAMURA, Yoshishige
IMAO, Noboru
IMASATO, Katsuo
INABA, Hakuichi
INADA, Masuo
INADA, Shuichi
INAI, Gentaro
INAMORI, Shigeshi
INAMURA, Saburo
INOUE, Toshiei

× INOMATA, Kenjiro
× INOUE, Isaburo
○ INOUE, Kichijiro
◎ INOUE, Ryoji
× INOUE, Shigemasa
※ INOUE, Shikio
× INOUE, Shiro
× INOUE, Teiichi
× INOUE, Tsutomu
○ INUKAI, Ken
× INUKAI, Takeji
× IREI, Hajime
※ IRIE, Kaniehi
× IRIMAJIRI, Yoshiyasu
× ISAWA, Takio
○ ISHIBASHI, Jiroichi
○ ISHIBASHI, Tanzan
× ISHIDA, Shozo
○ ISHIDA, Tsuyoshi
× ISHIDA, Yuzen
× ISHIGUMA, Heihachi
○ ISHIGURO, Takeshige
× ISHIGURO, Yoshifumi
× ISHIHARA, Michimasa

○ ISHII, Mitsujiro
× ISHII, Sadao
× ISHII, Shigeo
× ISHIKAWA, Kiichi
○ ISHIKAWA, Takeyoshi
× ISHIKAWA, Yoshio
× ISHIKI, Toraji
○ ISHIKURI, Yushichi
× ISHIMOTO, Tomiya
○ ISHIYAMA, Kenkichi
※ ISHIDA, Masanori
○ ISOMURA, Eiichi
× ITO, Gosanji
○ ITO, Hanitsu
× ITO, Kyokichi
× ITO, Komaji
※ ITO, Nobufumi
× ITO, Shigeo
※ IUCHI, Tetsutaro
× IWAHORI, Yoshinori
○ IWAI, Shoichi
○ IWAKAWA, Toru
× IWAMA, Hatsujiro
× IWASA, Goichi
× IWASAKI, Sumiuichi

× IWASHIGE, Ryuji
× IWAZAKI, Kojiro
× IZUMI, Mitsusuke

○ JOMORI, Shozo

× KADA, Naoji
× KAGEYAMA, Takato
× KAJI, Kakuyemon
× KAMEI, Hideo
× KAMEI, Takami
× KAMI, Katsuhiro
× KAMICHIKA, Shinobu
○ KAMIHIRA, Ryoei
× KAMITANI , Rishichi
× KAMIYA, Tsunekichi
× KANAI, Hiroto
× KANAI, Keiji
× KANAI, Kiyoshi
※ KANAYA, Toshio
× KANAYAMA, Hozo
◎ KANAZASHI, Eiichi
× KANDA, Ryuji
× KANEDA, Shuichi
× KANEKO, Shigeo

× KANEKO, Shuzo
× KANESAKI, Motojiro
× KANEZAKI, Mitsuzo
◎ KANO, Hisaakira
× KARASAWA, Toshikiyo
× KARASHIMA, Kichizo
※ KASHIMURA, Hiroshi
○ KASHU, Ekizo
※ KATAGIRI, Katsumasa
× KATAOKA, Masahide
◎ KATO, Daisuke
× KATO, Heikichi
× KATO, Katsuyasu
◎ KATO, Kinjiro
× KATO, Musubu
※ KATO, Saburo
× KATO, Shigetada
× KATO, Suco
◎ KATSUKI, Tamotsu
※ KAWAGUCHI, Tadaatsu
× KAWAHAKE, Takeshi
× KAWAHARA, Shunsaku
× KAWAHARA, Setoo
※ KAWAHATA, Misaburo
※ KAWAHATA, Tahei

× KAWAI, Ryusai

○ KAWAI, Yoshinari

× KAWAMURA, Masaaki

× KAWAMURA, Wakaji

◎ KAWANAMI, Toyonori

× KAWANO, Matsujiro

○ KAWASAKI, Katsu

× KAWATO, Ichijiro

× KAWAWADA, Nobuji

○ KEIMATSU, Shozaemon

KIDA, Takeo

× KIDO, Makoto

× KIGOSHI, Sadanori

× KIKUCHI, Chouemon

▲ KIKUCHI, Kikuzo

× KIKUCHI, Sentaro

× KIKUCHI, Takeo

○ KIKUCHI, Yonosuke not recommended for release

× KIKUTA, Shunichi

○ KIKYO, Riichi

× KIMIJIMA, Seikichi

○ KIMIJIMA, Yoshie

○ KIMURA, Ken

○ KIMURA, Koichi

× KIMURA, Shigeyuki

○ KIMURA, Tsukane (Tsuka)

× KIMURA, Yoshikichi

○ KINOSHITA, Kaoru

○ KINOSHITA, Tojiro

× KITA, Reikichi

× KITAGAWA, Juniehi

○ KITAHARA, Tetsuo

○ KITAMURA, Kojiro

○ KITAMURA, Yozo

○ KITANO, Kichinai

× KITAO, Tadayoshi

× KITASATO, Zenju

× KIUCHI, Heiuemon

○ KIUCHI, Nobutane

○ KOBAYASHI, Kanae

× KOBAYASHI, Kanshichi

× KOBAYASHI, Kenji

× KOBAYASHI, Shizuo

○ KOBAYASHI, Tokuichi

× KOBAYASHI, Toranosuke

○ KOBE, Kensuke

○ KOCHI, Michisuke

○ KODAMA, Kanichi

× KOGEN, Jukichi

○ KOIKE, Ujichiro

KOJIMA, Kanotaro
KOJIMA, Shohei
KOMASE, Shigeru
KOMATSU, Takashi
KOMATSU, Tosaburo
KOMATSUBARA, Tomosaku
KOMINE, Ryuta
KOMURA, Sakahiko
KOMURA, Shunichi
KOMURO, Juntaro
KONDO, Katsumi
KONDO, Shigeya
KONO, Ichiro
KONO, Mitsu
KOSAKA, Kaichiro
KOWAGUCHI, Torao
KOYAMA, Chuichi
KOYAMA, Kango
KOYAMA, Mitsugu
KOYAMA, Sadao
KUBO, Kazumasa
KUBO, Nagoichi
KUBO, Yutaka
KUBOTA, Michio
KUBOTA, Tsunetaro

KUDO, Koki
KUHARA, Fusanosuke
KUKI, Saburo
KUMADA, Raizo
KUNAGAI, Takamura
KUMANO, Ei
KUNIOKA, Keiichi
KUNISHIGE, Takaichi
KUNITOMI, Shinichi
KURAMOTO, Choji
KURODA, Jiro
KURODA, Matsutaro
KURODA, Shizuichi
KUROIWA, Keijiro
KUROIWA, Koichi
KUROMORI, Asao
KUROSAWA, Kinji
KURUSU, Saburo
KURYU, Shigeki
KUSAFUKA, Rokujiro
KUSUI, Katsuichi
KUTSUNA, Nobumasa
KUWAHARA, Mikine
KUWAHARA, Tetsuo
KUZAWA, Tomoyuki
KUZUHARA, Hideichi

MACHIDA, Yoshitomo
MAEDA, Aijiro
MAEDA, Eio
MAEDA, Hisayoshi
MAEDA, Kiyoshi
MAEDA, Matabei
MAEDA, Miyomatsu
MAEDA, Shoji
MAEJIMA, Shigeru
MAEKAWA, Kichie
MAGAI, Shinichi
MAKABE, Sadao
MAKINO, Kamejiro
MAKINO, Ryozo
MAKINO, Ryuyo
MAKINO, Tosaburo
MANABE, Hisakichi
MANO, Tameo
MARUYAMA, Yoshiro
MASAKI, Juro
MASAKI, Yoshihide
MASUDA, Norimoto
MASUMITSU, Shigeo
MATSUBARA, Seijiro
MATSUBAYA, Ryotaro

MATSUDA, Magoichi
MATSUI, Haruo
MATSUI, Toshio
MATSUKAWA, Masazo
MATSUMOTO, Shigeharu
MATSUMOTO, Kosaburo
MATSUMOTO, Takatsuna
MATSUMOTO, Tomeo
MATSUMURA, Giichi
MATSUNAMI, Tatsujiro
MATSUNO, Seiko
MATSUNO, Tasaburo
MATSUNO, Yukiyasu
MATSUO, Kauemon
MATSUO, Kikutaro
MATSUO, Kunimatsu
MATSUO, Tetsuro
MATSUOKA, Junkichi
MATSUOKA, Matsuhei
MATSUURA, Shutaro
MEGURO, Shiro
MIDORO, Masaichi
MIKAMI, Hideo
MIKI, Yokichiro
MINAKAMI, Keiki

× MINAMI, Shinkichi
○ MINAMI, Shunichi
× MINAMI, Zenzo
× MISHIMA, Isamu
○ MISHIMA, Ryozo
× MISHIMA, Wasuke
× MITAMURA, Takeo
※ MITSUBAYASHI, Kozo
× MITSUGI, Kanpu
○ MITSUHASHI, Kikuo
× MITSUHASHI, Shiroji
▲ MITSUKA, Miyamatsu
× MIURA, Kuniso
× MIYAGAKI, Tatsuhiro
× MIYAGISHI, Yosamatsu
※ MIYAKAWA, Munemori
× MIYAMOTO, Hiroshi
※ MIYAMOTO, Minezo
× MIYAMOTO, Seniehi
× MIYAMOTO, Uichi
× MIYANISHI, Takeichi
× MIYASHITA, Naoji
× MIYATA, Tadao
× MIYATA, Yajiro
× MIYAUCHI, Matsutaro
× MIYAWAKI, Satoshi
× MIYAZAKI, Kazuo
※ MIYAZAKI, Kichizo
× MIYAZAKI, Ryusuke
○ MIYAZAKI, Shokichi
× MIYAZAKI, Tadashi
○ MIYAZAWA, Fusao
○ MIYAZAWA, Taneo
○ MIZOGUCHI, Noboru
× MIZUKAWA, Kiyoshi
× MIZUMOTO, Yoshihiko
× MIZUNO, Katsumi
× MIZUNO, Takeo
× MIZUSHIMA, Tokuji
○ MIZUTA, Masukichi
× MIZUTANI, Shiro
× MIZUUCHI, Setsuo
× MOCHIZUKI, Goroshigeharu
× MOCHIZUKI, Hajime
× MONMA, Shiro
× MORI, Mitsuo
× MORI, Ryotaro
○ MORI, Satoru
※ MORI, Shoji
× MORI, Toshinari

× MORIYASU, Hiromu
× ~~MORI, Yasuhiro~~
× MORI, Yoshinobu
× MORIMOTO, Tomizo
O MORIMOTO, Yoshio
O MORINAGA, Hayashi
× MORISHITA, Kuniro
O MORISHITA, Riso
× MORITA, Ikkan
× MORITA, Rishichi
O MORITA, Saburo
O MORITA, Tadao
O MORITANI, Yoshiki
× MORIYA, Eio
O MORIYA, Shoichi
× MORIYA, Waro
× MOTOYAMA, Shosuke
× MUKAI, Kunihiro
× MURAI, Hirosuke
× MURAKAMI, Kunio
× MURAKAMI, Tadasu
◎ MURAKAMI, Teiichi
× MURAMATSU, Ichisaku
× MURAO, Shigetaka
× MURAO, Shizuo
× MURASE, Naoimi

× MURATA, Kazuma
× MURATA, Kensuke
O MURATA, Kosuke
× MURATA, Tadashi
O MURATA, Takashi
× MURAYAMA, Chokyo
× MURAYASU, Shinkuro
× MUROFUSHI, Takanobu

× NABA, Tetsuji
× NAGAI, Gen
× NAGAI, Hiroshi
× NAGAI, Hitoshi
O NAGAI, Tatsuo
× NAGANUMA, Koshiro
× NAGAO, Akira
▲ NAGAO, Kakuzaemon
× NAGAOKA, Tomekichi
× NAGASAKA, Ichiroku
× NAGASAKI, Sonosuke
× NAGASHIMA, Kanekichi
× NAGASHIMA, Kiichi
O NAGATA, Masaichi
× NAGATA, Masayoshi
× NAGATA, Moriyuki

× NAGATA, Masaji

× NAGATOMI, Naohiko

○ NAGATOMO, Hisahachi

※ NAGAYASU, Ryotaro

× NAGURA, Kisaku

× NAITO, Choichi

△ NAKA, Sukematsu

× NAKABE, Kenkichi

× NAKABE, Toshisaburo

× NAKABE, Yoshikichi

× NAKAGAWA , Eikichi

× NAKAGAWA, Takeo

○ NAKAGOMI, Kamezo

× NAKAJIMA, Shunji

◎ NAKAMITSU, Yoshichika

× NAKAMURA, Chogoro

× NAKAMURA, Gito

※ NAKAMURA, Junichi

× NAKAMURA, Kingo

◎ NAKAMURA, Masao

× NAKAMURA, Monji

× NAKAMURA, Shoji

× NAKAMURA, Suegoro

◎ NAKAMURA, Taimichi

◎ NAKANISHI, Hisao

× NAKANO, Kinjiro

× NAKANO, Hoichi

○ NAKANO, Yohei

× NAKAOKA, Manabu

※ NAKATSUKA, Taneo

◎ NAKAYAMA, Eiichi

× NAKAYAMA, Itsuo

△ NAKAYAMA, Moriji

◎ NAKAYAMA, Taichi

※ NAKAYAMA, Torao

× NAKAYAMA, Sueichi

× NAKAYAMA, Sukechika

○ NAMBA, Hideo

× NAMBA, Kazumi

◎ NAMBA, Shogo

× NAMBA, Taichi

○ NARAHASHI, Wataru

◎ NARITA, Denzosuke

○ NATSUI, Shigemitsu

× NAYA, Yoshito

※ NEMOTO, Kyuya

○ NIISATO, Kanematsu

× NIKAI, Shuntaro

× NIRASAWA, Heikichi

× NISHI, Takeki

✗ NISHIDA, Dengoro

✗ NISHII, Kazutaka

✗ NISHIJIMA, Matosuke

✗ NISHIKAWA, Hiroshi

✗ NISHIKAWA, Tamaji

◎ NISHIMURA, Keizo

✗ NISHIMURA, Soji

✗ NISHIO, Yaichiro

○ NISHIOKA, Takejiro

✗ NISHIUCHI, Sadao

✗ NISHIUCHI, Somei

○ NIWA, Yasujiro

✗ NOGA, Masatomo

○ NOGAMI, Kengoro (Katagoro)

✗ NOGAMI, Sukeyoshi

✗ NOGAMI, Yoshigoro

✗ NOGUCHI, Kiyoshi

○ NOGUCHI, Tomizo

✗ NOMURA, Gakuyo

○ NORIGAMI, Kiichiro

✗ NOZAKI, Yoshio

○ NOZAKI, Ryushichi

✗ NOZAKI, Yuzo

✗ NOZAWA, Ryuichi

✗ NUMATA, Tamenosuke

✗ OBAMA, Motoo
✗ OBAMA, Toshie
✗ OE, Seiichi
✗ OFURU, Tomonaga
△ OGATA, Haruo
※ OGAWA, Ippei
✗ OGINO, Ryo
※ OGINO, Takeo
○ OGURI, Ko
✗ OHASHI, Chuichi
✗ OHASHI, Masami
◎ OHASHI, Shinichi
✗ OHASHI, Tadao
✗ OIKAWA, Kiichi
◎ OIKAWA, Meisen
✗ OISHI, Kyoji
✗ OISHI, Masaru
○ OIWA, Makoto
◎ OKA, Ryoichi
✗ OKA, Masakazu
✗ OKADA, Dairoku
✗ OKADA, Kanjiro
✗ OKADA, Kozo
○ OKAMOTO, Naoto
✗ OKAMOTO, Shoichi
✗ OKAMOTO, Wataru
✗ OKAMURA, Yoshiharu
✗ OKAZAKI, Chusaburo
✗ OKAZAKI, Tomotaro

✗ OKI, Isamu
✗ OKI, Yasutaro
※ OKUBO, Denzo
※ OKUDA, Kikuro
✗ OKUNO, Isamu
✗ OKUYAMA, Shoichi
※ OMINE, Kura
✗ OMINA, Gosaburo
○ OMORI, Kenji
✗ OMORI, Kumaki
✗ OMURA, Takeo
✗ ONEDA, Tosaburo
✗ ONISHI, Masaharu
◎ ONISHI, Ryozo
※ ONISHI, Daisuke
✗ ONISHI, Tarobei
○ ONITAKE, Nobuhiro
○ ONO, Masaichi
○ ONO, Nagao
✗ ONO, Sueo
✗ ONO, Tadasaburo
✗ ONO, Toichi
○ ONODA, Masatutaro
※ ONODERA, Keizo
✗ OSAWA, Shinichi
○ OSAWA, Yoshio
✗ OSHIMA, Kazue
✗ OSHIMA, Yutaka
○ OTA, Inaji

× OTAKARA, Yozo
× OTAKE, Masataro
○ OTEKI, Bunnosuke
× OTANI, Hiroshi
× OTANI, Yoshitaka
× OTSUKA, Shunzo
◉ OYA, Hanjiro
× OYAMA, Kenkichi
× OYAMA, Kuranosuke
× OYAMADA, Yoshio
× OZAKI, Keigi
× OZAKI, Soichiro

× ROKUSHA, Osamu
○ ROYAMA, Masamichi
× RYU, Tomizo

× SAHEKI, Eiichi
× SAHEKI, Yoshito
× SAIGO, Yoshio
× SAIKI, Shokuma
× SAITO, Kanematsu
× SAITO, Kojiro
× SAITO, Tetsuo
× SAIKA, Iichiro
× SAKAGUCHI, Shujun
× SAKAGUCHI, Tokuso
○ SAKAI, Shonosuke
× SAKAI, Sabachi
× SAKAJIRI, Hojiro

○ SAKAMOTO, Yozo
× SAKATA, Kenji
× SAKATA, Mikita
× SAKATA, Yasuto
× SAKOMIZU, Hisatsune
× SAKUTA, Takataro
× SANADA, Ken
× SANNOMIYA, Korenosu
× SANO, Michizo
× SANO, Satomi
○ SANO, Zensaku
× SARUWATARI, Kazuo
○ SASADA, Yoshibumi
× SASAGAWA? Ryohei
× SASAKI, Chuichi
○ SASAKI, Mosaku
× SASAKI, Shigemasa
○ SASAKI, Takahiko
× SASAKI, Takeo
× SASAKI, Totaro
× SASAMOTO, Kazuo
× SASHIDA, Goichiro
× SATO, Akira
× SATO, Eiichi
× SATO, Eishi
× SATO, Haruji
× SATO, Hisayoshi
× SATO, Isao
× SATO, Kakuichiro
× SATO, Keijiro

※ SATO, Masato
× SATO, Mario
◎ SATO, Takeshi
× SATO, Toranosuke
◎ SATO, Toshiaki (Toshiharu)
× SAWAI, Kenkichi
× SAWAI, Sokichi
× SAWAI, Takanobu
※ SAWAMURA, Ryu
▲ SAYAMA, Reiichi
× SEKI, Masao
× SEKIYA, Toshitsugu
× SEKIYAMA, Nobu
× SEKIYAMA, Shigetaro
× SETO, Doichi
× SETO, Takeo
× SHIBA, Otozo
× SHIBATA, Yoshio
◎ SHIBAYAMA, Ryusuke
× SHIDA, Masanu
◎ SHIGEMASA, Seishi
× SHIGEYAMA, Gen
× SHIINO, Yoshichi
◎ SHIKAKURA, Kiehiji
× SHIMADA, Kihachiro
× SHIMADA, Saichi
※ SHIMADA? Tamejiro
◎ SHIMIZU, Kiniehi
◎ SHIMINU, Rikimatsu
× SHIMIZU, Ryosaku
◎ SHIMIZU, Takarumaru
× SHIMIZU, Teruo
× SHIMIZU, Toshihiko
◎ SHIMIZU, Yoshichiro
× SHIMIZU, Yoshikazu
× SHIMIZU, Yoshikiyo
× SHINMEI, Masamichi
◎ SHIMODA, Masami
× SHIMOGO, Denpei
× SHIMOSHIGE, Takeo
× SHIMOTATARA, Shigeru
◎ SHIMURA? Takashi
× SHINDO, Nobuyoshi
× SHINDO, Seiichi
× SHINGO, Seiji
× SHINKAI, Shinji
× SHINOHARA, Rikuro
× SHIOHARA, Masasaku
◎ SHIOJI, Masaki
× SHONO, Naomichi
× SHIOTSUKI, Manabu
× SHOZAKI, Eiichi
× SHIOZAWA, Tatsuo
× SHIRAI, Isamu
× SHIRAKAWA , Suzumu
× SHISHIDO, Kenjiro
◎ SHISHIDO, Takeo
× SHORIKI, Matsutaro
× SOEDA, Keiichiro
× SOMA, Teiji
◎ SONOBE, Noburo

× SOSHIZAKI, Seiji
× SUEHIRO, Kojiro
✗ SUGA, Jotaro
✗ SUGAMURA, Michitaro
✗ SUGANAMI, Shoji
✗ SUGAWARA, Tsunenori
✗ SUGI, Yoshinobu
○ SUGIHARA, Arata
○ SUGIE, Junji
× SUGIMOTO, Hideichi
× SUGIMURA, Masayoshi
✗ SUGIMURA, Mitsuzo
○ SUGISHIMA, Teijiro
✗ SUGISHITA, Osamu
✗ SUGITA, Ichiro
○ SUGIYAMA, Motojiro
✗ SUMI, Ishinosuke
○ SUMIYA, Etsuji
× SUZUKI, Ginya
× SUZUKI, Kenzu
× SUZUKI, Kanae
× SUZUKI, Katashi
○ SUZUKI, Kampei
× SUZUKI, Masataka
× SUZUKI, Rinnosuke
○ SUZUKI, Ritei
× SUZUKI, Shigeo
⊖ SUZUKI, Takeo

✗ TABUCHI, Iwao
× TACHI, Tetsuji
✗ TACHIKAWA, Shozo
○ TADA, Toshihiko
✗ TAGUCHI, Niro
✗ TAGUCHI, Sukeichi
○ TAHARA, Haruji
✗ TAJIMA, Hiroe
✗ TAJIRI, Akiyoshi
○ TAKADA, Motosaburo
× TAKAGI, Kunio
✗ TAKAGI, Sampei
✗ TAKAHAMA, Kiyoshi
× TAKAHARA, Asaichi
✗ TAKAHARA, Katsue
○ TAKAHASHI, Chiyota
✗ TAKAHASHI, Genichi
× TAKAHASHI, Kaname
✗ TAKAHASHI, Kesaburo
✗ TAKAHASHI, Onotaro
× TAKAHASHI Sei
✗ TAKAHASHI, Tokutaro
○ TAKAHASHI, Tsuyoshi
× TAKAHASHI, Wasaburo
× TAKAHASHI, Yoshimaro
× TAKAHASHI, Yoshitsugu
✗ TAKAHASHI, Yuta
× TAKAKUWA, Chiyomatsu

✗ TAKASE, Kyoji	✗ TAKIZAWA, Kikuichiro
✗ TAKASE, Reizo	✗ TAMAKI, Masahiko
✗ TAKASHIMA, Junsaku	✗ TAMAKI, Yoshio
◎ TAKASHIMA, Masao	◎ TAMAW, Kiyoomi
※ TAKASHIMA, Yonekichi	※ TAMARUSHIMA, Takeo
◎ TAKASHIMA, Yoshimasa	✗ TAMURA, Hidekichi
✗ TAKATA, Noriyuki	▲ TAMURA, Kihachi
◎ TAKATORI, Jiro	✗ TAMURA, Komajiro
◎ TAKATORI, Kenjiro	✗ TAMURA, Mitsuyasu
✗ TAKATSU, Fujiro	✗ TANABE, Isamu
✗ TAKAYA, Teijiro	✗ TANABE, Osamu
✗ TAKAYAMA, Kikuji	◎ TANABE, Tadao
◎ TAKAYAMA, Kinichi	◎ TANAKASHI, Kotora
✗ TAKAYANAGI, Takeo	✗ TANAKA, Hitoshi
✗ TAKEBE, Gikichi	◎ TANAKA, Isaji
✗ TAKEGOSHI, Tokuso	✗ TANAKA, Isamu
✗ TAKEGOSHI, Yosaburo	○ TANAKA, Kiyoshi
✗ TAKEI, Gunji	✗ TANAKA, Mitsugi
✗ TAKEMOTO, Magoichi	✗ TANAKA, Niro
✗ TAKEMURA, Kichiuemon	✗ TANAKA, Nobuyuki
✗ TAKEMURA, Shigetoshi	✗ TANAKA, Sakae
✗ TAKENAKA, Osamu	✗ TANAKA, Usaburo
✗ TAKESHITA, Manbji	✗ TANIDA, Mitsuyoshi
✗ TAKEUCHI, Ayayoshi	▲ TANIGUCHI, Kotoyoshi
✗ TAKEUCHI, Kenkichi	✗ TANIGUCHI, Tomoso
△ TAKEUCHI, Kisaburo	✗ TANIKAWA, Kiichiro
✗ TAKEUCHI Shigeyo	◎ TANIKAWA, Noboru
✗ TAKEUCHI, Tadashi	✗ TANIMURA, Kinjiro
○ TAKIGUCHI, Take	✗ TANAKA, Sumio
✗ TAKIKAWA, Gisaku	◎ TASHIRO, Shigeki
✗ TAKIWAKI, Hironitsu	✗ TERADA, Koso

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

X TERADA, Motonosuke
X TESHIMA, Shotaro
X TESHIROGI, Ryukichi
X TODA, Munetaka
X TODO, Sakuji
X TOEDA, Ichibei
O TOKANO, Takeshi
X TOKUGAWA, Kuniyuki
X TOKUGAWA, Nobukata
O TOKUNE, Yoshio
X TOMINAGA, Yoshio
X TOMITA, Keiichi
X TOMODA, Juichiro
X TONE, Kameji
X TONE, Michisaburo
O TONODA, Koji
O TONOOKA, Risuke
X TORIGOE, Tomoichi
X TORII, Tokio
X TOYODA, Shinichi
O TOYODA, Shizuichi
X TOYOSHIMA, Masanao
X TOZAWA, Shichitaro
X TSUBOKAWA, Asauemon
O TSUCHIDA, Renji
TSUCHIYA, Koji (died)
X TSUDA, Shiro
O TSUGITA, Daisaburo
X TSUJI, Kaneshige
X TSUJI, Kingo
X TSUJI, Jun

O TSUJI, Takezo
X TSUJI, Yasunori
X TSUJINAKA, Rinmatwu
X TSUKADA, Ippo
X TSUKAMOTO, Hidenobu
X TSUKAMOTO, Yoshio
X TSUKIYAMA, Asajiro
X TSUNASHIMA, Hisajiro
X TSUNEMATSU, Saburo
X TSURUMAKI, Tatsujiro
X TSURUMARU, Kanichi
X TSURUMI, Yusuke
X TSURUSHIMA, Masuo
X TSURUTA, Magobei
O TSUTSUMI, Kinjiro

X UCHIDA, Masami
X UCHIDA, Mitsuchika
X UCHINO, Yutaka
X UCHIYAMA, Tanzo
X UEDA, Chukichi
X UEDA, Kiyoji
X UEDA, Saijiro
X UEKI, Toshio
X UEMURA, Katsumi
X UENO, Gensaku
X UENO, Kisaemon
X UENO, Seiichi
~~X UENO, Seiichiro~~
UENO Seiichiro
X UENO, Toshinobu

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

I

J

UETSUKA, Tsukasa
UI, Takeo
UMEDA, Zenichi
UMEKAWA, Teichiro
UMEZU, Yoshizo
UO, Eijiro
USHIO, Kenji
USHIO, Shigenosuke
UTADA, Chikatsu

WADA, Hidekichi
WADA, Jinkuro
WADA, Kiichiro
WADA, Riichi
WAKABAYASHI, Hideo
WAKAMORI, Seichi
WAKITA, Tokuhei
WANIBUCHI, Kunimitsu
WANIFUCHI,, Shichiroemon
WASO, Fukuyoshi
WATABAYASHI, Kiichi
WATANABE, Kichimatsu
WATANABE, Kiyomi
WATANABE, Kyosi
WATANABE, Toshitake
~~WATANABE, Toshitake~~
WATANABE, Tsuruzo
WATANABE, Uichi
WATANUKI, Ryoji

WATANUKI, Samin
WATSUJI, Haruki

YABE, Heinosuke
YAEGASHI, Unkichi
YAGAMI, Takeshiro
YAGI, Kokichi
YAGUCHI, Kotaro
YAKURA, Iwajiro
YAKUSHIJI, Kikuma
YAMADA, Jiro
YAMADA, Kenichi
YAMADA, Mamoru
YAMAGISHI, Hidesaburo
YAMAGISHI, Kenji
YAMAGUCHI, Kenji
YAMAGUCHI, Kinnosuke
YAMAGUCHI, Nobum
YAMAGUCHI, Seichi
YAMAHATA, Keinosuke
YAMAKAWA, Tadao
YAMAKUMA, Gozen
YAMAMORI, Riichi
YAMAMOTO, Hisaji
YAMAMOTO, Katsuichi
YAMAMOTO, Keiso
YAMAMOTO, Masafusa
YAMAMOTO, Matsujiro
YAMAMOTO, Senshiko

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

O

- YAMAMOTO, Shoichi
- YAMAMOTO, Sosaku
- YAMAMOTO, Yoshiaki
- YAMANAKA, Renji
- YAMANAKA, Ryoichi
- YAMANE, Ryuji
- YAMANE, Tsunetaro
- YAMANO, Katsushi
- YAMAUCHI, Kenju
- YAMAUCHI, Naomoto
- YAMAZAKI, Mitsushige
- YAMAZAKI, Richu
- YAMAZAKI, Susumu
- YAMAZAKI, Tadashi
- YANAGAWA, Sozaemon
- YASAKI, Kunaji
- YASUDA, Isao
- YASUI, Tadashige
- YASUNI, Kuniharu
- YODA, Washiro
- YOKOO, Yoshikazu
- YOK[redacted], Yoshimi
- YOKOYAMA, Eitaro
- YONEHARA, Yoshiaki
- YONENO, Teycmi
- YONEZAWA, Mototake
- YONEYAMA, Izumi
- YONEYAMA, Yakami

Y

- YONEZAWA, Yonoshichi
- YOSHIDA, Keitaro
- YOSHIDA, Meibaku
- YOSHIDA, Takeshi
- YOSHIDA, Toshiaki
- YOSHIDA, Unichi
- YOSHIKAWA, Chiemaru
- YOSHIKAWA, Masao
- YOSHIMATSU, Takeshi
- YOSHIMURA, Yoshitaka
- YOSHIO, Matajiro
- YOSHIOKA, Ryutaro
- YOSHITAKE, Jun
- YOSHITSUGU, Toshio
- YOSHIUE, Sosuke
- YUKI, Takeo
- YUKI, Zuiyo
- YUNOMURA, Tatsujiro

- ZAMA, Katsuhei
- ZEN, Keinosuke

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

File No. Appeal 53

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THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAY. 9.
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: MORIGAMI, Kiichiro

2. Present Position: None

   Position under Consideration: Village Master of Tokawa-mura, Aomori Prefecture

3. Designation by whom and when: Governor of Aomori Prefecture April 8, 1948

4. Matters applicable: Army Special Volunteer Reserve Officer

   Provisions applicable: 2 of in List No.2

5. Date of Appeal filed: May 23, 1947

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: Nov. 26, 1947

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

3. Date of Decision: May 1, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witness none
   Testimonies 2
   Petition none

59

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

Reasons.

A. The substance of the assertion of the appellant.

As stated in the Appeal.

B.

(1) The appellant was designated by the Governor of Aomori Prefecture as coming under the purview of Category "B" on the ground that he served as Tokubetsu Shigan Yobi Shoko (Army Special Volunteer Reserve Officer).

(2) An Army Special Volunteer Reserve Officer is a person who, having finished the courses of Kambu Kohosei (reserve officer's cadet), Soju Kohosei (reserve pilot's cadet)etc., was appointed Reserve Service Officer (Yobieki Shoko), and who volunteered to serve on active service under the Imperial Ordinance No.731 of 1939.

According to the copy of the appellant's Senji Meibo (Field Service Roster) attached to the Appeal and the copy of Jugun Shomeisho (Army Service Certificate) issued by SHIGEHIRO Sanba, Commander of the 131th Infantry Regiment, dated 15 April 1946, which was later submitted by the appellant, the appellant joined the Fifth Infantry Regiment as reserve officer's cadet on 1 December 1930, went through active service on 30 November 1931 and was appointed the reserve Infantry second-lieutenant on 1 March of the same year. Later, he was adopted as

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

special volunteer reserve officer in September 1935.
It is evidentthat from that time up to 15 April 1946
when he repatriated from China and completely released
from army as a reserve Infantry major, he never returned
to active service on his volunteering in accordance with
the Imperial Ordinance No.731 of 1939.

(3) Accordingly, it is an error that the Governor of Aomori Prefecture designated him as a person coming under the Memorandum on the plea that he ~~###~~ had been an Army Special Volunteer Reserve Officer, and therefore, the decision as stated above is given.

K. Yoshida

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

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

File No. Appeal 54

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THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAY. 19.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: SASAKI, Mosaku

2. Present Position: None

   Position under Consideration: Director of BUNGEISHUNJU SHINSHA Co. Ltd.

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

4. Matters applicable: Managing Director and Editor for the BUNGEISHUNJU Co. Ltd.

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

5. Date of Appeal filed: January 19, 1948

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: March 31, 1948

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

3. Date of Decision: May 6, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witnesses none
   Testimonies 13
   Petitions none

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

Reasons:

Whereas the Prime Minister had designated the appellant (SASAKI, Mosaku) as coming within the purview of Note 4 of 5 in Appendix 7 of 1 of the Cabinet-Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 on the ground that the appellant assumed the position of Managing Director and Editor for the BungeiShunju Co. Ltd., the appellant, on the plea that this designation was wrongly founded, has submitted the present appeal.

I. The substance of the arguments advanced by the appellant:

a. That the appellant did not, at any time, hold the office of Editor for the BungeiShunju.

b. While it is true that the appellant held the position of Managing Director for the BungeiShunju, the latter was in practice a purely private organization under the dictatorship of Kan Kikuchi who was the founder and president of said concern. Consequently the appellant's position as Managing Director for the concern was entirely nominal and honorary, his position in actual practice being no different from an employee of said concern.

c. As novelist, the appellant has published more than one hundred pieces, none of which being militaristic or ultra-nationalistic in nature. (refer to the appeal papers previously submitted by the appellant).

II. The Substance of the explanation given by the Prime Minister:

The Prime Minister retracts part of his previous reason for designation, namely where he called the appellant the Editor of the BungeiShunju, and he specifies, as his reason for designation, only the fact that the appellant had held the office of Managing Director for the BungeiShunju.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) AND 79-572

III. Reasons for Rescission of Purge Designation by the Appeal Board:

A thorough investigation of the defenses, testimonials and other reference materials reveals that the appellant never assumed the position of Editor for the BungeiShunju, and that the office he did hold -- that of Managing Director -- was purely nominal and honorary as a hired executive, which means that he was in practice an ordinary employee of said concern, and finally that as an individual, the appellant's idiosyncracies were entirely democratic and liberal. The Appeal Board recognizes these factors for the following reasons:

1. From the investigations conducted by this Board, it is a fact that the appellant did not hold the office of Editor for the BungeiShunju. This disproves the statement in the Prime Minister's designation to the effect that the appellant was in the office of Editor for said concern from 1931 on. And the Prime Minister's Explanation made public at a later date does not dispute this fact, that is, the Appellant did not hold the office in question. Besides this irreproachable evidence, the Board's decision is based on the following facts:

The Editor of the BungeiShunju was Ryutaro Saito as evidenced from "Gossips in and about Kyoto" appearing on P. 364 of the magazine BungeiShunju, January 1937 (its 15th commemoration number) and "Round Table Talks by W_iters" appearing on P. 282 of the same number; for it is Ryutaro Saito who officiates said group talks as is customary for a magazine editor to do so. To the evidence of these features can be added another account appearing on P. 77 of the Sunday Mainichi published on December 10, 1947.

in which novelist Tatsuzo Ishikawa is quoted as saying, "I received the Akutagawa prize in 1935, and as soon as I got it, Ryutaro Saito, Editor of the BungeiShunju asks me to write up something for the coming January number....", and also the fact that the masthead of the magazine at that time states the name of Ryutaro Saito as Chief of the Editorial Department. (All evidence papers on this item are kept in this Board).

The BungeiShunju Company Ltd. was designated as coming within the terms of Clause G. on the ground that it published militaristic propaganda over the period of September 7, 1937 upto December 7, 1941, but the appellant, as is clear from above evidences, had had no part in the publication of said concern. All BungeiShunju publications were under the editorship of Kikuchi, Kan, who inaugurated the magazine in 1923 and remained as its editor of over all nature, and Ryutaro Saito, Director and official Editor for the magazine. (This fact is clearly recognized from the evidence that all defense papers of said concern and publications of it are in the name of Ryutaro Saito).

2. The Board recognizes that the appellant did hold the office of Managing Editor for said concern but also that said office was purely nominal and honorary without requiring any execution of duties on the part of the appellant. The Board has arrived at this conclusion from the following evidences:

a. Although it is stated in the constitution of said concern Managing Director is to assist the president in executing the latter's duty of supervising over all affairs of the concern, in actual practice, all business administration and editing of the magazine were in the hands of the combined hands of president Kikuchi

and Director and Editor Ryutaro Saito, and there is no reason to suppose that the appellant, who is primarily a novelist, should be able to participate in the general conduct of the magazine.

The fact that on each cover of the magazine from the time of its inauguration in 1923 up to 1939 are printed five Japanese characters, "Kikuchi Kan Henshu" (Edited by Kan Kikuchi) and also Kikuchi's own account printed in the January number, 1937, "It is upto the later generation to decide the worth of me as a writer but I am confident that I did succeed as magazine entrepreneur" go to show where the responsibility for the conduct of the magazine had rested.

That the title of the appellant as Managing Director was a nominal one is evident from the motive of his employment in said concern and also from the fact that all shares in the appellant's possession were gifts of the president, and that a very small portion of the total company shares. (585 as of March 31, 1939 over against 15,000 of the total company shares). There is no office protocol or delegation of duties in said concern, and the appellant's salary was privately determined by the president, which was equivalent in sum to an ordinary employee of the concern.

Later when Kikuchi came to devote all his time to the business administration of the magazine and his own writing, he left all editorial matters to the hand of Ryutaro Saito. This is evidenced from the following Testimonial (No. 5 attached). "Actual matters of the BungeiShunju were handled by Kan Kikuchi and Ryutaro Saito and Sasaki (the appellant) had filled an empty position as Director, This was known to members of the Niroku-kai, and we sympathized with him about this.

b. Early in the autumn of 1940, the appellant, indignant over the slavish policy the BungeiShunju followed towards the military authorities, gave up all active participation in magazine writings, as well as affairs of the concern.

Originally, the appellant joined the staff of said concern at the request of its president Kikuchi. With the intensification of the army pressure on the press after July, 1937, the beginning of the China Incident, Kikuchi led the magazine in such a way as to compromise with the trends of the time, and this was offensive to the appellant whose ideas are primarily liberal. And the appellant for this reason was not in good terms with the sychophantic element of the company, with angry scenes of arguments recurring in an increased frequency.

Particularly, the appellant violently opposed to the company policy in the early autumn of 1940 when the pressure of the army and the Japanese government most strongly dominated the people, and the appellant filed resignation with the president, who, however, refused to accept it. As an alternative to the circumstance, the appellant stopped coming to the office, devoting most of his time to golfing as a member of the Fujisawa Golf Club for which he was Director.

The appellant was given the title in March 1943 of "Vice President" for said concern, but it was entirely nominal in no way designating promotion, but in the way of placing him apart from policy-making of the concern.

As Kan Kikuchi himself testifies, the appellant predicted the defeat of this country from the beginning of the war, and he early evacuated to Ito of Izu Peninsula, without participating in any way in the conduct of the said concern. The following

testimony (No. 10 attached) Speaks for this situation:

"We editors were greatly impressed by the attitude of Mr. Sasaki when he stuck to his anti-war principles and was consequently ostracized by his colleague, and retired for five odd years in an obscure place without stepping one step inside the company. We were impressed by his integrity".

3. From the following evidences this Board is convinced that the appellant's idiosyncracies are liberal and democratic, always in favor of peace.

a. The appellant has long been making a living as novelist and there is no semblance of militarism or nationalism in his work when placed under scrutiny by this Board from the time of the Manchurian Incident, the period marking the rise of ultra-nationalism in this country. Of over 100 pieces of his work, there was none that had militaristic implications. Neither did the appellant participate in war literature movement prevalent in this country since the Manchurian Incident, with a great number of writers participating in the so-called investigation tour sponsored by the military authorities. Over the period of 14 odd years of Japan's belligerence upto the surrender, the appellant stood aloof from activities pertinent to the military policy of the government, consequently published no report or work of military nature, neither did he act at any time as a war correspondent. (ref. to each testimonial attached).

b. The appellant refused to join the revised organization of the Japan Literary League of which he was an officer, when the said League was incorporated into the "Japan Patriotic Literary Society" through the wishes of the government and the Army. That

he had no connection whatever with this society is evident from the "Literary Almanac (Bungei-Nenkan) of the time.

c. That the appellant adhered to his personal principles against public criticisms indulged in at the general staff meeting of said concern, held in 1940 is evident from Testimonial No.12.

Other testimonials filed with this Board point to the extent of pressure directed against the appellant because of the latter's speech and conduct which were branded as "pro-American" during the war.

That people were convinced of the appellant's democratic principles is evident from the fact that the public including labor unions sought him out as the first president of the newly organized BungeiShunju Company after the surrender when the publishing world conducted a manner of self-purge, eliminating all militaristic and nationalistic elements from its midst. Kan Kikuchi, president of the original BungeiShunju himself was a purgee so listed.

As to the character of the appellant as a noted liberal of this country, it is too well-known, even from Testimonials filed or his social connections, to require mention here.

In sum, above evidences give rise to the following conclusion of this Board: While it is true that the appellant held the office of Managing Director of the BungeiShunju Company Ltd., said concern was, in its actual conduct, in the hands of president Kikuchi, Editor Saito and General Director Naruse, with no room for a novelist like the appellant to participate in it. The appellant had no attendance at the office from the beginning of autumn 1940 almost as soon as the military trends became in evidence in this country, neither does the record show his participation in the army campaign in which so many writers joined. From these facts, the

appellant cannot be properly classified in the same category with the rest of the company directors. It can justly be argued that it is contradictory with the spirit in which purge should be conducted to purge a man of this character.

The number of indidividuals receiving purge designation in the BungeiShunju Company is unproportionately great compared with other similar offices, namely president Kikuchi, General Director Naruse, Director & Editor Saito, Chief Editorial Writers Mansaburo Hanabusa, Tatsuo Nagai, Riichi Kikyo and Eiichi Kosaka, totalling 8.

For reasons above, this Board recognizes the error of designating the appellant as one coming within the purview of the Memorandum and hereby retracts the designation.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 59

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: OGURI, Ko

2. Present Position: Director of Agrarian Association,
   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture. July 26, 1947

4. Matters applicable: Working at Military Police Head Qwarters
   Provisions applicable: 6 of 2 of List No.I.

5. Date of Appeal filed: August 10, 1947

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: September 10, 1947

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: The 96th Meeting Miyagi and 6 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: March 24, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

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

57

III. Reasons

Considering that Appellant Ko Oguri comes under the provisions under 6, II, Appended List I, Cabinet and Home Ministry Order No. 1 of 1947 on the ground that he was in the service with the Yokusuga District Military Police in April, 1945, Governor of Ibaragi Prefecture has designated him as falling under the SCAP Memorandum. Objecting to this action, however, the appellant has filed the present appeal.

1. Gist of the appellant's assertion.

Although he served with the Yokosuga District Military Police, he was attached to that unit as an infantry corporal only to perform chiefly such duties as the arrangement of clothing for its personnel and keeping of the book of receipt and delivery of articles and in addition, he served as an assistant in the payment of salaries. Not only had he no direct connection with the essential activities of the Military P.lice, but the term of his actual service with that unit was only one year, because he hospitalized due to sickness during his service there. The appellant, therefore, asserts that there is no ground to designate him as a person falling under the said Memorandum.

2. Reasons for decision.

As a result of minute examination of the written appeal, certificates issued by those concerned, and the purge regulations, this Board has reached the conclusion that, as he served with the Military Police as a member of the accounting-house personnel and his duty was confined to the paymaster's routine work which had nothing to do with the essential duty of the Military P.lice, he does not come under the category of officer, enlisted man, or civilian employee who served 'n or with the Military P.lice as stated under 6, II, Appended List 1,

Cabinet and Home Ministry Order of 1947.

The reasons for this decision are given in the following paragraph.

1. In Paragraph 2 of the SCAP Memorandum dated January 4, 1946 it is stated:

"In order to carry out this provision (under the preceding paragraph of the Memorandum) of the Potsdam Declaration, the Imperial Japanese Government is hereby ordered to remove from public office and exclude from government service all persons who have been:

"a. Active exponents of militaristic nationalism and aggression.

(The rest is omitted)

In consequence of the study made, comparing with each other B of Appendix "A", the said Memorandum (a clause contained in a list of removal and exclusion categories), the description made under II, Appended List 1, Cabinet and Home Ministry Order of 1947 concerning "Career military and naval personnel: - Special Police and officials of the War ministries", and the statement made under from I to 8, II, the same Appended List, it is interpreted that "Commissioned officer, enlisted man or civilian employee who served in or with the Military Police (Kempei Tai) ----- or other special or secret intelligence or military or naval police organizations" as stated under 6, II, Appended List I, mean the Special Police personnel mentioned above represent those who were engaged in the collection of secret information or those who were charged with police duties, and that those took simply charge of accounting matters such as the pay for the said personnel are not included. In view of the fact that there were staffs attached to other military and naval

under the War and Navy Ministries. And it is proper to construe that the personnel

units, schools and offices who were simply in charge of accounting business, but who have never been purged, it is considered unreasonable to purge those who were charged with similar duty related to the Special Police personnel under the Army and Navy. It should, therefore, be stated that the stipulations concerning "Commissioned or non-commissioned officer, enlisted man, or civilian employee who served in or with the Military Police (Kempei Tai)----- or other special or secret intelligence or military or naval organizations" should be applied to those who performed police duties and that the stipulations have nothing to do with the personnel who was engaged simply in accounting business.

5. a. According to the questionnaire and a copy of the pocket-ledger submitted by the appellant, he joined as a private the reservist unit under the 2nd Infantry Regiment on January 10, 1948, being called out by extraordinary mobilization order and promoted to infantry corporal on March 5, 1940. Until he was discharged from the service on August 17, the same year, he served as an infantryman at the front and he was never in the service of the Military Police. Later, on April 18, 1945 he was again called to the colours, joining the same day the Eastern District 44th Unit, and on the following day he was transferred to the Yokosuga District Military Police to serve in the accounting-house of the unit. In this case the appellant was called out in order to make him serve on the staff of the accounting-house as he held the degree of bachelor of commercial science and was, therefore, transferred thereto from the original regiment, on his responce to call, with the status of infantry corporal retained. Naturally, his duty at the new place was the arrangement of clothing and keeping of book of

receipt and delivery of articles, and in addition, he acted as an assistant in the payment of salaries. Accordingly, it should be realized that his duty was confined to accounting affairs and he was by no means connected with police duty and intelligence activity which were the essential business of the Military Police.

The foregoing facts can be proved by two certificates dated October 6 and 5, 1947 issued respectively by M.P. Capt. Kenji Ishizaka and M.P. Non-Commissioned Sub-lieutenant Shigeichi Kawanishi who were formerly attached to the Yokosuka District Military Police. In the certificates they state:

Appellant Ko Oguri was transferred from the Eastern District 44th Unit to our force in April, 1945 to serve on the staff of the accounting house, being call out by extraordinary mobilization order. After joining our force, he served in the accounting-house as an assistant to the clothing section, being engaged in the arrangement of clothing and keeping of the book of receipt and delivery of articles and also acted as an assistant in the payment of the salaries for May that year. (The rest is omitted)

b. According to the written appeal, the above-mentioned two certificates and another one submitted by Sergeant Ken Sugiyama formerly attached to the accounting-house of the Military Police Headquarters, the appellant was assigned to the accounting-house of the said force on April 19, 1945, but about one week later he had a relapse of pleurisy and was sent to the Yokosuga Military Hospital where he saw the end of the war. It is, therefore, apparent that the appellant served with the Military Police for only one month.

Judging from the nature of the service the appellant rendered as stated above, the appellant cannot be regarded as an enlisted man who served in or with the Military Police as stated under 6, Appended List I, Cabinet and Home Ministry Order No.I of 1947 and furthermore, his term of service with the Military Police was only one month, and for these reasons this Board considers it improper that Governor of Ibaragi Prefecture has designated the appellant as falling under the Memorandum by interpreting the relative regulations perfunctorilly. This Board, therefore, has reached the afore-mentioned decision.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 58

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAY. 18.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: SUGIHARA, Arata.

2. Present Position: None

   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister
   August 5, 1946

4. Matters applicable: Government Official

   Provisions applicable: 3 of 7 in List No.1

5. Date of Appeal filed: May 29, 1947

II. Appeal Board

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

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 143 ~~108~~th Meeting
   Miyagi and 6 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: ~~April 26~~ May 17, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witnesses None
   Testimonies 10
   Petitions None

56

Reasons:

While the Prime Minister designated SUGIHARA, Arata, the appellant, as coming under the terms of No. 7, (3) of Annex I to Joint Ordinance of Cabinet and Ministry of Home Affairs No. 1, 1947, on account of the fact that the appellant had held successively the posts of chief of the General Affairs Section, General Affairs Bureau, chief of Chinese Affairs Bureau and that of General Affairs Bureau in the Ministry of Greater East Asia, the appellant has made the present appeal, raising objections to the above decision.

A. Substance of the Contention of the Appellant.

The contention of the appellant may be summarized into the following two points:

(1) Although it is a fact that the appellant held posts of section chief and bureau chief in the Ministry of Greater East Asia, it is also a fact that the appellant was dispatched to that Ministry by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs against his will. Furthermore, the appellant had never took part in the planning or execution of important war-time policies or any other important work concerning the 'areas occupied by the Japanese Army'. On the contrary, he did his best, within the narrow limit of his responsibilities, to reorient the imperialistic policies of the past to a rightful path.

(2) The appellant was brought up in a religious home and his interest in religion and philosophy has increased year by year even after he started in life. The appellant has always acted according to his moral belief even in performing his duties as a government official, and pledges his word of hono that he has never been either a militarist or an ultr-nationalist.

B. Substance of the E-planation of the Prime Minister.

The e-planation of the Prime Minister is simply that the appellant held posts as section chief and bureau chief in the Ministry of Greater East Asia.

C. Result of E-amination: The reasons for deciding for rescission of the designation.

On e-amining minutely the appeal, the various testimonial documents, the Imperial Ordinance governing the Organization of the Ministry of Greater East Asia as well as the character and thoughts of the appellant, this Appeal Board has come to the conclusion that, though the appellant held posts in the Ministry of Greater East Asia as was stated by the Prime Minister, the fact was that the appellant was transferred to the new Ministry by the order of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs , and that there is recognized not a single fact that the appellant catered to the wishes of the Army or otherwise acted as a militarist or ultra-nationalist, making himself liable to the provisions of No. 7, (3) of Appendix I to the Joint Ordinance of Cabinet and Ministry of Home Affairs No. 1, 1947. The

The reasons therefor are as follows:-

(1) In the deeds of the appellant while he held office in the Ministry of Greater East Asia, there is found nothing which testifies that he is a militarist or an ultra-nationalist. On the contrary, the appellant, offering strong oppositions to the imperialistic trend that was still predominant at that time, advised his superiors to counteract such a trend and to reorient Japan's policy towards China to a rightful path. His opinion is considered to have contributed to the realization of the so-called New China Policy.

(a) The most important work which the appellant undertook during his tenure of office in the Ministry of Greater East Asia was concerned with the realization of the New China Policy, the ultimate objective of which was to restore the relations between Japan and China on the basis of amity and equality, correcting the errors and faults of the policy toward China in the past and bringing about a real peace between the two countries. Thus the Basic Treaty between Japan and China was abrogated, abolishment of extraterritoriality was promised, the settlements were returned and the seized properties were released. In the place of the Basic Treaty between Japan and China was concluded the Treaty of Alliance between Japan and China, which was based on a completely equal and reciprocal footing, demanding neither any economic privileges nor military ones such as the right of stationing troops. It may be added that, although this Treaty was called the Treaty of Alliance, it contained nothing that relates to

alliance

alliance and that the appellant strongly objected to calling it a Treaty of Alliance, because he believed that this misnomer, a face-saving device on the part of the militant nationalists, would be inimical to the cause of bringing about a real peace between Japan and China. This opinion of his was adopted by his superiors in the Ministry but finally overruled by the Cabinet. (cf. Testimony No. 5)

It should be noted in this connection that by this New Policy, although developed in dealings with the NanKing Government as a matter of formalities, its proponents actually aimed at bringing about an early peace with the Chungking Government by scrapping the past policy of Japan towards China and by putting the relations between the two countries on a basis of complete equality. This may be seen from the fact that, with the development of the New Policy, the policy was decided formally to approach ChungKing for a general peace.

The priniciples embodied in the New Policy naturally met strong criticisms to the effect that it was too idealistic in view of the actual situations then prevailing or that it made too much concession to China, and great difficulties were encountered in realizing the New Policy. It is generally acknowledged that the appellant was one of those who most daringly contended such objections. (cf. Testimony No. 2, 5 and No. 8)

(b) The work mentioned above in (a) was done while the appellant held the office of the chief of the General Affairs Section, General Affairs Bureau, Greater East Asia Ministry. Thereafter he assumed the posts of chief of China Affairs Bureau and General Affairs Bureau successively, but, according to the appellant, he was unable to achieve anything worth mentioning during this period, owing to the rapid deterioration in the aspects of war at that time. This statement of the appellant can be substantiated by the actual facts.

It may be noted, however, that the appellant, while holding the latter post, made a recommendation to Mr. Togo, then Foreign Minister and concurrently Greater East Asia Minister to dispatch ex-Minister Tatsuo Kawai to Peiping on a secret mission of contacting Mr. Pu Ching-Po and Mr. J. Leighton Stuart with a view to negotiating peace with the Chungking Government and further, if possible, opening the way for making peace with the United States through ChungKing. Although this recommendation was accepted by the Government, the plan failed to materialize, since it was only on August 12, 1945 that T. Kawai was able to meet Mr. Stuart. This can be recognized as a proof of the fact that the appellant was an ardent and active proponent of peace.

(2) With regard to the connection of the appellant with

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the Ministry of Greater East Asia, it should also be noted that, while the Foreign Office raised unanimous opposition to the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asia, the appellant, who belonged to the service of the Foreign Office, was at the spearhead of this opposition, that the appellant was obliged to accept the post in the newly created Ministry by the earnest wishes of his superiors, and that his tenure of office as chief of General Affairs Bureau was only about three months.

(a) It was confirmed definitely that the appellant, as chief of First Section, Research Bureau of the Foreign Office, played a leading role in opposing the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asia. (cf. Testimony No. 8 and No. 9)

(b) Consequently it was only natural that the appellant refused to be transferred to the Greater East Asia Ministry. In the testimony by Shunichi Matsumoto, the then Vice-minister of the Foreign Office, it is stated as follows: „As Mr. Sugihara was my colleague when I served in the Treaties Bureau and in the Embassy in NanKing and was one of my most intimate friends for whom I entertained the highest esteem, I wanted to retain him in the Foreign Office, and moreover I know that that was also his desire. However, at the same time, I thought it indispensable for the sake of Japan's diplomacy in the

future to place him at the post of the chief of General Affairs Section. Despite his positive refusal, therefore, I requested him again and again to change his mind and, if I remember correctly, I visited him twice at his home in Setagaya and succeeded at last in obtaining his acceptance". It is considered that this proves how averse he was to the acceptance of a post in the Greater East Asia Ministry, which is made the sole reason by the Prime Minister for deciding that the appellant falls under the provisions of the Memorandum.

(c) Thus, upon assuming the post in the Greater East Asia Ministry, the appellant considered it his mission to strive for the realization of a policy to restore peace between Japan and China on a just and equal basis by making a complete revision of Japan's policy toward China heretofore in practice; and this was also the intention of those who made an earnest request to the appellant to take the post in that Ministry. (cf. Testimony No. 8 and No. 9)

(d) The appellant held the post of chief of the General Affairs Section, General Affairs Bureau from November, 1942 to March, 1944, and that of chief of the Chinese Affairs Bureau from March, 1944 to May, 1945; but only three months was his tenure of office as chief of General Affairs Bureau, which was the most important post to which the appellant was appointed in the Greater East

Asia

Asia Ministry and which, accordingly, is considered to be the primary reason for the Prime Minister's designation of the appellant as falling under the Memorandum.

(e) The jurisdiction of the Greater East Asia Ministry was of such a limited scope that it had not only on authority whatsoever over the occupied areas which were under the direct control of the Japanese Armed Forces, but also in other areas, such as China, it could not accomplish anything without the consent of the military. Such being the case, any attempt to rectify the policy which the military entertained was always attended with great difficulties. The above will sufficiently vindicate that, taking into consideration the circumstances then prevailing, the fact mentioned in paragraph (1) (a) was a remarkable success scored by pacifism and the principle of sovereign equality in its offensive against militarism and ultra-nationalism. (cf. Testimony No. 2)

(3) Except for two years in the Greater East Asia Ministry, the appellant served in the Foreign Ministry for approximately twenty-two years, but again during this period not a single fact is found which indicates that the appellant had any inclination for militarism or ultra-nationalism. On the contrary, it is judged that the appellant was a sincere idealist, embracing pacifism and the principle of sovereign equality.

The following two facts may be mentioned here to illustrate the foregoing, although they have no direct bear-

ing

ing on determining the status of the appellat with regard to the purge directives.

(a). At the time of the so-called Tientsin incident of 1939, the temper of the Japanese Military authorities in Tientsin was mounting and became so acute that the then Foreign Minister Mr. Arita had the issue transferred to Tokio and conducted the "Anglo-Japanese Conversation" with Ambassador Craigie. The appellant was then the secretarial manager of the case as the chief of the Second Section of the East Asia Bureau. In that capacity, he made an effort to use the incident as a turning-point to improve the Anglo-Japanese relations as a whole. (cf. Testimony No. 6)

(b) The testimony of Aigi Tajiri reads in part as follows:"(1) At the time when he was the chief of the Second Section of the East Asia Bureau and I the Consul General in Hongkong, I expressed my opnion to him to the effect that, now that the natical policy to establish the Wang Ching-Wei Government was decided upon, it could not be helped, but there was little prospect that it would be instrumental in bringing about real peace between Japan and China, and therefore, it should be constantly reexamined and modified from the angle or purpose of achieving peace with the Chang Kai-Shek Government in Chungking. To this he gave his whole-hearted concurrence. (2) At the deliberation in Koa-In (Asia

Development

Development Board) of the draft treaty to be concluded with the Wang Government, the opinion of the Foreign Ministry failed to prevail and an imperialistic draft was finally drawn up. When I took these draft instructions with me, as chief of the First Section of the East Asia Bureau, to our Naking Embassy, it was Mr. Sugihara, First Secretary of the Embassy, who expressed the strongest dissatisfaction with it."

(4) Furthermore, the Appeal Board, after careful examination of the thought and character of the appellant, reached the conclusion that he is a man of faith with a strong religious sentiment as well as an idealist, faithful to the code of universal morality, and that in his official career he always performed his duties from the standpoint of internationalism and pacifism. Many testimonies concur in stating this point with special emphasis, but especially in the testimony of Kotaro Tanaka, a noted student of law and a Roman Catholic, it is stated as follows:

"My friendship with Mr. Sugihara dates back to seventeen or eighteen years ago when he was a secretary of the Treaty Bureau of the Foreign Ministry. Specializing in jurisprudence, I was naturally interested in the problems of which he was in charge in an official capacity. I have always respected him deeply for the fact that in dealing with all problems, he, not being satisfied with solutions on a realistic level of positive law, faced them from his own philosophical standpoint and outlook on the world."

"Being

"Being a Christian, I do not share the same religions faith with Mr. Sugihara, but we have not only respected each other for the faith in our respective religions, but also we had so much in common in our ideological standpoints such as internationalism, pacifism and respect of culture. For this reason, I can never believe that Mr. Sugihara had any penchant for militarism or extreme nationalism. On the contrary, it is my firm belief born of our intercourse that he held views diametrically opposite to such militaristic or ultra-nationalistic trend."

Judging from the foregoing acknowledged facts, it is evident that the appellant is neither a militarist nor an ultra-nationalist, but persistently opposed any such from his deep faith in international peace and justice.

For the above-mentioned reason the Prime Minister's designation of the appellant as falling under the provisions of the Memorandum is not considered as appropriate. Accordingly the decision as stated above has been given.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 57

THE PUBLIC OFFICE QUALIFICATIONS BOARD
1948 MAY. 10.

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: MEGURO, Shiro

2. Present Position: President of MEGURO SHOTEN LTD.
   Position under Consideration: None

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

4. Matters applicable: Director of KOKUMIN TOSHO LTD.
   Provisions applicable: 4 of 5 of 7 in List No.1

5. Date of Appeal filed: January 7, 1948

II. Appeal Board

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

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

3. Date of Decision: May 6, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witnesses None
   Testimonies 23
   Petitions None

55

Reasons.

The Prime Minister has designated Shiro MEGURO as coming under the 4 of 5 in Remarks of 7 of annex No. 1 to the Joint Ordinance No.1 of Cabinet and Home Ministry of 1947. As reason for the designation, it is stated that the appellant held the position of director of the KOKUMIN KYOIKU TOSHO Kabushiki Kaisha (the National Educational Book Co., Ltd.) and actually held the same authority or control as the managing director.

The appellant contends, by pointing out that the reason for the designation was contrary to the fact.

A. Substance of the Contention of the Appellant.

The substance of the contention of the appellant is as follows:

The KOKUMIN KYOIKU TOSHO Kabushiki Kaisha (the National Educational Book Co., Ltd.) is a gennine joint stock company and is not a private company on any account. Hence, indeed he was a director of the above-mentioned company, but there was no room for him to hold the same authority or control as the managing director in point of view of the office regulations and also in the light of his thought tendencies and owing to his personal reasons, he could not at all wield the same authority nor control as the managing director.

(Refer to the enclosed "APPEAL" of the appellant for further particulars.)

B. Substance of the Explanation of the Prime Minister.

The explanation of the Prime Minister is only repeated the same contents of the notification of designation, as the appellant held the position of director of the KOKUMIN KYOIKU TOSHO Kabushiki

Kaisha

Kaisha (the National Educational Book Co., Ltd.) during the period under the purview of the screening, and actually held the same authority or control as the managing director.

C. Result of Examination.
(Reasons why the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board has decided to release the appellant from the designation.)

As a result of minute examination into the appellant's appeal, the enclosed evidences, the explanation of the Prime Minister and the other data concerned, it cannot but be concluded by the Public Office Qualification Appeal Board that the appellant was as a fact a director of the KOKUMIN KYOIKU TOSHO Kabushili Kaisha (the National Educational Book Co., Ltd.) really, but he did not hold at all the same authority nor control as the managing director of the above-mentioned company.

The reasons are as follows:

(1) The appellant's position in the KOKUMIN KYOIKU TOSHO K.K. (the National Educational Book Co., Ltd.) was only an ordinary director and it is clearly confirmed that the appellant did not hold the same authority nor control as the managing director in form as well as in fact.

(a) As the appellant stated in details at the outset of "Reasons of Appeal", the designation of the Prime Minister was carried out by the error of his judgment.

Namely, the Prime Minister's notification of designation under the date of 11 October 1947 stated as its reason that the appellant was "in the office of the managing director of the KOKUMIN KYOIKU TOSHO K.K. (the National Educational Book Co.,Ltd.) from 9 January 1941 to

1941 to 25 August 1944." (cf. annexed document No. 1)

But the error in this designation was pointed out by the appellant, the Prime Minister changed the reason of designation by the newly drawn up notification received by the appellant on 21 October 1947 as follows:

The appellant was "in the office of the director of the KOKUMIN KYOIKU TOSHO K.K. (the National Educational Book Co., Ltd.) from 9 January 1941 to 25 August 1944 and actually held the same authority or control as the managing director." (cf. annexed document No. 2)

As a result of a thorough investigation made by this Board concerning the discrepancy of the reasons of this aforesaid two notifications, it has been revealed that the designation of this matter was not carried out by any reliable grounds, but by an opinion of a slander as mentioned below:

The Prime Minister was caught in a stratagem designed by Hisaji OHGA, the managing director of the company in question, who is trying to evade his responsiblity as the managing director.

According to the appeal of Hisaji OHGA submitted to this Board, he is planning to trap Shiro MIZUNO, the appellant, by a mean trick, disregarding the humanity.

As a result of strict and fair examination, the Public Office Qualification Appeal Board has come to this conclusion, that the decision of the Prime Minister was completely a misteke. And the following facts will confirm this conclusion solidly.

(b) The KOKUMIN KYOIKU TOSHO K.K. (the National Educational Book Co., Ltd.) is a gunine joint stock company, and neither a private nor a family one. This is certified clearly by the affidavit of Ichizo YAJIMA, the then president of the company. (cf. Evidence KO.No.1)

(c) The appellant held only five [illegible] of total

(c) The

(c) The appellant held only 500 stocks out of total of 3,600 of the company and there was no sign that the appellant's family had a stock of the company. (cf. Evidence KO.No. 1 & PETITION)

(d) The company was managed on the full responsibility of the executive directors' committee composed of Ichizo YAJIMA, the president, Hisaji OHGA, the managing director, and Mtsutaro SONE, the standing director. This organization was very influencial and its meetings were held constantly and wield the perfect control and authority on the company. (cf Evidence KO. No.2, KO.No.3, KO.No. 11, KO. No. 16)

Any ordinary director was not authorized to attend the executive directors'meeting and hence, there was also no fact that Shiro MEGURO, the appellant, has ever been present there. (cf. Evidence KO.No.2,KO.No.3, KO.No.12, KO.No.13)

The most influencial person among these three executive directors was Hisaji OHGA, the managing director,whose activities were very noticiable in various evidences and whose most intimate cooperator was Imakichi IIMORI, chief of the accounts section and the general affairs section of the company. (cf. Evidence KO.No. 2, KO.No.11, KO.No.12, KO.No. 16)

(2) In regard to the editing business of the company, no facts was revealed that Shiro MEGURO, the appellant, had ever been concerned in it.

(a) The company's editing business was taken charge of by Matsutaro SONE, the standing director and chief of the editing department

department of the company. Of cource the above-mentioned executive directors' committee made the editorial policy and plan generally, and then its decision was to come into operation in the editing department. Therefore, the appellant, with other four ordinary directors, had neither authority nor room to take part in the editing matters. (cf. Evidence KO.No. 1, KO.No. 11)

(b) At that time there existed the KOKUMIN KYOIKU KENKYU-SHO (the National Educational Research Institute) as an editorial consultative organ of the KOKUMIN KYOIKU TOSHO K.K. (the National Educational Book Co., Ltd.). This Institute was not large in its scale and had substancially little influence over the company.

The appellant held a position of director in the Institute from January to December 1941. But it was only one of over twenty ordinary directors who might be likened to honorary officers. While the actual management of the Institute was carried out by five standing directors and six editorial leaders, the appellant was not included inthe chairman of the board of directors, standing directors nor editorial leaders. In other words he was an ordinary director for a short period in name only. (cf. Evidence KO.No. 10, KO.No. 15)

(3) It leaves no room for doubt that the appellant has never been in the office of the managing director of the company formally and legally. On the other hand, also substancially he could not hold the same authority or control as the managing director, according to the office regulations and system, as mentioned above.

Now, the more actual reason why the appellant could not wield the influence in the company will be stated below:

The appellant was a private secretary of the proprietor of the

MEGURO Book Store from May 1937 to February 1946. His duty as a private secretary was to look after the aged proprietor personally and also to be engaged in social intercourse with business-men. Of cource this part was not concerned in management or edting matters of the Store, but it is easily supposed that it was considerablly troublesome and busy.

Under these circumstances the appellant was believed to have had no time to wield the same authority or control as the managing director in the KOKUMIN KYOIKU TOSHO K.K. (the National Educational Book Co., Ltd.)

(4) In connection with the appellant's personal history and thought tendencies, the following facts have been revealed.

The appellant is proved to have adhered strictly to the peace-loving and liberalistic ideas constantly, for he disliked extremely to be controlled by the pressure of both government and military authorities. (cf. Evidence KO.No.5, KO.No.7, KO.No.14, KO.No.17).

By this reason he was oppressed by the KEMPEI-Corps (Military Police Corps) during the war. (cf. Evidence KO.No. 18, KO.No. 19)

Thus the appellant escaped from the company's business and gave himself up wholly to the life of art, music and the collection of chinaware. (cf. Evidence KO.No. 4, KO.No. 9)

On the other hand he was a pacifist as a member of the International Rotary Club which advocates and promots the friendship of human being. (cf. Questionnaire) And he was such a humanist as to resent the tendency of the powerful making the victims of the weak among the employees and the same business circle, and to respect each personality, willing to accept the losses of his own.

Especially

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Especially

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

Especially during the war, he placed some Christian pasters and proffessors who had been suppressed or purged by the militarists under his patronage. And sometimes helped the poor and the sufferers. (cf. Evidence KO.No.4, KO.No.8, KO.No. 19)

Because of his lacking of ambition on business, he could be a man of plain speaking and dealing towards everybody and behaved fairly and squarely. He could not be such a man as a wire-puller due to his personality.

In a word, the appellant is proved to be an excellent gentleman. (cf. Evidence KO.No.4, KO.No.5, KO.No.7, KO.No.9, KO.No.17)

Piecing the above-mentioned facts together, the appellant was not the managing director of the company in question, but merely one of the ordinary directors, and also substancially he has never held such a position as to have the connection with the company's management and editing matters directly as well as indirectly, for the whole management of the company was transacted and controlled by the above-mentioned executive directors' committee, in which the appellant could not take part. This is also confirmed by the fact that he had never held any operative post in the actual service of the company.

Under these circumstances it cannot but be concluded that the Prime Minister's decision that the appellant actually held the same authority or control as the managing director was a serious mistake.

Therefore, the designation of the appellant made by the Prime Minister as coming under the "Purge Memorandum" should properly be withdrawn.

K. Yoshida

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

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

File No. Appeal 56

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAY. 19.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: TAKASHIMA, Masae

2. Present Position: None

   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister
   November 13, 1947.

4. Matters applicable: Owner of the Goshi Kaisha (Limited Partnership) CHOBUNKAKU

   Provisions applicable: 4 of 4/5 of 7 in List No. 1

5. Date of Appeal filed: January 20, 1948

II. Appeal Board

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

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

3. Date of Decision: May 7, 1948.

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witnesses none
   Testimonies 19
   Petitions 7

54

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

REASONS

The Prime Minister designated Appellant Masae TAKASHIMA as one falling within the purview of the Cabinet Order and Home Ministry Ordinance, No. 1 of 1947, Annexed Table, No. 1-7, N.B. 5.4 on the ground that the appellant had served as one of the representative members of the Goshi Kaisha Chobunkaku. Not satisfied with this decision, the appellant has brought the present appeal.

1) The substance of the assertion by the appellant, - the assertion will be summarized in the following three points:

a) It is true that the appellant was in the position of one of the representative members of the Goshi Kaisha Chobunkaku. In fact, however, his post as representative member was nothing but a nominal or honorary one, because Toshikazu TAKANASHI, General Manager, was actually given full powers to manage all the affairs either in the editorial or the managerial field on his own initiative.

b) Furthermore during the designated period as well as before and after that time, the appellant endured the oppression or persecutions exercised by the Government or the Military circles and at times he even resisted them.

c) Since there are only four points for the Chobunkaku which fall within the purview of the designation, the designation of the Chobunkaku as publisher coming under Category "C" seems to be caused by a serious mistake or misunderstanding.

2) Against the above assertion, the substance of the explanations of the Prime Minister is based on the single

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

allegation that the appellant was a representative member of the Goshi Kaisha Chobunkaku.

3) Reasons of the Decision for release adopted by the Public Office Qualification Appeal Board.

The Public Office Qualification Appeal Board, having fully examined the Petition of Appeal, evidences, materials (including books and other publications) and other documents of reference, has come to the conclusion that the appellant held formally a post of representative member of the Goshi Kaisha Chobunkaku which however, was a mere empty title of honorary significance and in reality Toshikazu TAKANASHI, General Manager and Chief Editor of the Company had full powers both in the managerial and editorial fields to manage all affairs for the Chobunkaku. On the other hand the Board has also concluded that the designation as purgee of the Chobunkaku, whose designated points for purgee during the designated period had been considerably insignificant compared with those of other publishing companies, was apparently due to a failure to go through the procedure. The reasons for the above conclusions are as follows:

1) It is true that the appellant had a post of representative member of the Chobunksku but this post in his case was rather a nominal one. Consequently from the mere fact of the above membership, it cannot be concluded that he actually performed duties pertaining to the representative member.

a) Inasmuch as the Chobunkaku was a goshi kaisha (limited or commandité partnership), the appellant held on account of the investment like other partners with unlimited

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

liability automatically a post of representative member of the Company but there seemed to have been no room for the appellant to meddle with the actual business of the Company as he testifies in his Petition. He states "I had no intention to take part in editing in which I had neither experience nor any interest"--"Not only that, I was suffering from paralysis, my chronic disease during the designated period, and had to retire to the country for recuperation." "Mr. Takanashi who was not an investing partner, had not the title of representative member, but since he joined the Chobunkaku as General Manager in 1933, he managed all affairs of the Chobunkaku on his own responsibility." This state of things testifies Takanashi's brother-in-law, Mr. Hideo TANAKA also in his Certificate dated January 8, 1948 in the following wording: "My brother-in-law Toshikazu Takanashi joined the Chobunkaku as General Manager in January 1933--my brother-in-law often confided to me that he was happy to be fully trusted by Mr. Takashima (the appellant), so that the latter gave him a carte blanche." Thus the appellant, trusting entirely in Mr. Takanashi's ability and his liberalistic conception, gave the latter a free hand on the whole field of the Company's business, so that there were very few, if any, occasions for the appellant to give his advice to the managing staff of the Chobunkaku.

b) The above situation will also be clarified by the following fact: Mr. Takanashi was taken ill due to his overstrain

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

and succumbed on August 10, 1941. After his passing the Chobunkaku found it difficult to get along, so that it was compelled to close down and dissolve itself in 1943. This was due to controls exercised by the Government and Military on the publishing industry. No less important reason, however for the Chobunkaku's dissolution was the death of Mr. Takanshi who had been its main pillar. This fact provides an eloquent commentary on the importance of the position held by Mr. Takanshi in the Chobunkaku.

c) In spite of the fact that the appellant held formally a post of representative member of the Chobunkaku, there was a reason why he was practically excluded from performing the duties pertaining to his post: the appellant was suffering from left-side paralysis (rheumatism), his chronic desease, during the designated period especially severely suffered from rheumatistic fits for four or five years from about 1937. This fact was evidenced by Dr. Megumi Hashizume, his then attendant physician in the Certificate dated December 25, 1947, (attached Document "D").

2) The appellant took no part, either nominal or actual in the editorial work for all the publications. At that time Mr. Toshikazu TAKANASHI assumed full responsibility for all the editorial work of the Chobunkaku as General Manager and Chief Editor. This Board has, as result of the personal and documental investigations of the appellant, also come to the conviction that he has no intention to take part in such intellectual business as editing, in which he had neither experience nor interest. This position of his in the Chobunkaku

will be easily explained by the fact that all the publications of the Company which, according to the general practice of publishers, bear the names of compiler or editors, bear Takanashi's name as such not that of the appellant. (Some of them are, as evidence materials kept in custody by this Board.)

In short Mr. Takanashi was the sole personage in the Chobunkaku who was given full powers to carry out the business both in the managerial and editorial fields on his own initiative. In this favorable condition, he could concentrate all the driving power in his person. His controling power in the Chobunkaku seemed to be facilitated to some extent by the fact that the Chobunkaku was a small publishing company with employes less than dozen in number.

3) Further, to examine the career and ideological trend of the appellant; the appellant is to be regarded as a simple peace-loving citizen, as it will be from the fact concluded, that his hobbies were farming and stock-jobbing. He recommended the liberalistic Takanashi as General Manager of the Chobunkaku and gave the latter a full power to act. As the questionaire of the appellant shows clearly, he had no affiliation during the War as before, with political or ideological groups or with the Military.

The Chobunkaku, as will be related to later, was paying attention, first and foremost to the publication of English-Japanese dictionaries since its inception. As the Military came to establish a firm grip on the national policy, publication of English dictionaries was especially subject

to oppression as pro-British and pro-American enterprise. The Company, notwithstanding that, continued to conduct business in pursuance of the dictates of conscience till it was compelled to close down by the controls on the publishing industry in 1943, though it retained qualification for surviving the controls as business entity.

4) The reason why the Goshi Kaisha Chobunkaku was designated as publishing company falling within the purview of "G" clause, lies solely in the Company's alleged responsibility of having published undesirable publications between the periods of July 7, 1937 and December 7, 1941. We find that this designation as purgee was due to a failure and mistake. The reasons therefor are as follows:

a) The Chobunkaku devoted itself, since its inception to the publication of dictionaries. And those dictionaries were published under the name of "Nihon Jisho Shuppansha" (Japan Dictionaries Publishing Company) or "Chobunkaku Jisho Shuppansha" (Chobunkaku Dictionaires Publishing Company). (Cf. Annexed Evidence No. 19). Consequently it is openly known that the Chobunkaku was an entirely colorless press, free from political, economic or ideological complexions. Its poor business record toward the close of peace time may have been caused by the fact that it had not published sensational publications.

b) Only four points of the Chobunkaku's publications during the designated period have been designated as purged. In the light of this fact, we consider it proper, from the standpoint of equity towards other publishers in general,

to release the appellant as purged. Besides, it cannot be overlooked another fact, that even these four points are only slightly and negligibly affected by the militaristic trend.

The Board has with care examined almost every publication in question of the Chobunkaku and all of them are still kept in our custody. We refrain here from explaining the contents of the publications thus examined, as they are precisely laid down in the Petition of the appellant. But if we only take up for example "Senso Bungaku Zenshu" (War Literature Collection), it is despite of its ostentatious title, nothing but in its nature a realistic and humanistic literature which calls for our grave reflexion upon the cruelity of a war; and it is also a record of simple soldiers' daily life on the battle-front which has no ideological background. Not only that, works by Allied nationals, American, British, Soviet and Chinese, containing descriptions of atrocities committed by the Japanese soldiery, exposures of crimes perpetrated by them, and anti-war writings are abundantly compiled in the collection. It is in particular noteworthy that this collection includes Tadaatsu Sakurai's masterpiece "Nikudan" (Human Bullet) which contains the late American President Theodor Roosevelt's recommendatory foreword (Please refer to the Comments of the well-known liberalistic readers attached to the Petition of the appellant.).

Among 380 writer purgees in the Final list of press purgees announced till March 30, 1948, on the official

Gazette, there are included only two of the sixty writers of the Chobunkaku's publication. Of these two writer purgees, one was purged for other reason than the works which the Chobunkaku Press published. (Of the Chobunkaku's publications only one point by Fusao HAYASHI was designated and the books of Takanobu MUROBUSHI which were purged have nothing to do with the Chobunkaku.) So there is only one writer who was purged for writing works for the Chobunkaku. (Cf Addendum to the Petition of Appeal.) From the above facts, it will be confirmed how the Chobunkaku's publications were faint of militaristic color.

Further it should be taken into consideration that the motive of publishing this War Literature Collection was rather financial one, which was little to do with the intention of the appellant or Mr. Takanshi, the General Manager. Their friend named Otani who was proprieter of the original paper-mache moulds went broken. In liquidation of his business, the Chobunkaku was offered this old moulds as compensation of the loan advanced. Had the Chobunkaku not accepted the offer to utilize this old moulds, it would have shared the former's fate. For this financial reason, the Chobunkaku had no alternative left to it but to publish the Collection by utilizing the offered paper-mache moulds. This fact has been testified by the actual mediator of the above-mentioned transaction of the paper-mache moulds (Cf. Certificate C.)

c) The Central Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee has decided to designate the publishing company

Chobunkaku as coming under Category "G" of the Memorandum, based on its judgement that the four points of the said Company's publications fall within the purview of the Examination and Decision Criteria. This decision, however, is considered to have included a serious defect to the effect that the Committee was, owing to the lack of then available materials, not in a position to make a thoroughful examination of the Company's case.

When the Chobunkaku was, like other publishing companies in general, requested by the competent authorities to submit the exemplars of all its publications with their detailed list for the preliminary screening, the Company failed to comply with the request by the appointed time. According to our opinion, however, this failure should not be judged as caused by the malicious intention of the appellant. He was twice bombed out during the war and made evacuations or removals four times. Mr. Takanashi, the General Manager was already dead, while all employes of the Company which was closed down in 1943, were dispersed. In gathering the exemplars and preparing the list, therefore, the vague memory of the appellant, who had also been compelled for the long time to retire from an active position of the Company, was only what he could rely upon. Thus, in spite of his strenuous effort, it took an unexpected duration of time to hunt out the necessary materials and he failed to submit in time the requested list with the exemplars, so that an unfavorable decision should be avoided. This state of things became first then clarified to this Board, when we made a detailed investigation of his case.

Now, considering synthetically the above circumstances, we have come to the following conclusion:- In the Goshi Kaisha Chobunkaku the appellant was a representative member, which in his case however, was merely a nominal or honorary post assigned automatically to a partner (investor) with unlimited liability of a company of such category; the real power in the editorial as well as managerical fields of the Company was held by Toshikazu TAKANASHI, general manager and responsible chief editor, so that there was neither room nor necessity for the appellant to take part in the actual business of the Company; there is no trace of the appellant's affiliation, during the war as before, with any of the ultra-nationalistic or Government-sponsored groups or movements; the Chobunkaku was, due to a failure in procedure caused by a force majeure, designated as publishing company coming under Category "G" of the Memorandum for the reason that it published during the designated period only four purged publications, all of which are quite negligible of militaristic colour; so it is found that the appellant does not come under the provision of the Memorandum and he should be released as purgee.

On the grounds mentioned above, the decision of the Prime Minister making the appellant as coming under the Memorandum is found not to be in order; and therefore the decision as above stated is given.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 55

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THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAY. 19.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: AKAO, Yoshio

2. Present Position: None

Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister
November 13, 1947

4. Matters applicable:
Owner of OOBUNSHA

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

5. Date of Appeal filed: February 13, 1948

II. Appeal Board

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

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

3. Date of Decision: May 7, 1948

4. Contents of Decision:
Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc.:
Witnesses none
Testimonies 7
Petitions 2

53

Reasons:

Yoshio Akao has appealed being dissatisfied with the designation made by the Cabinet Prime Minister that the presidency which Yoshio Akao held of the Obunsha falls under the Purge Clause prescribed by No.4 of 5 of Note 7 of Annex No.1 to the Joint Ordinance No.1 of Cabinet and Home Ministry of 1947.

(1) Essential Points of the claims made by the appellant

The appellant's claims can be summarized into the three points as follows;

(a) It is true that the appellant was the President of the Obunsha during the period applicable to the Purge Clause, and yet as a matter of fact, management and editorial work were solely in the hands of Mr. Shunkichi Kino, Chief of the Business Department, and of Mr. Sajima Ikeda, Chief the Editorial Department, as to the magazine "Shin-Wakodo," Mr. Jun Yoshida being its editor-in-Chief. All the operation of the Obunsha being done by these persons on their own authority and the position held by Yoshio Akao was simply nominal, honorary.

(b) A cosmopolitan in his way of thinking, the appellant has done much towards the diffusion of the knowledge of English, among his fellow country men and towards the interchange of world culture.

(c) The black marks given by the Screening Board for the Obunsha publications were very few, so that they declare that it was a mistake on the side of the government to have designated the Obunsha as a publisher which falls under G-Clause.

(2) Summary of the Explanation made by the Prime Minister.

The substance of the Prime Minister's explanation was simply to mention that the appellant wasthe President of the Obunsha.

(3) Reasons given by the appeal board for Relasing the appellant.

The Board, after a minute investigation of all the papers of appeal and Evidence, together with other documentary evidences and reference materials, have come to the conclusion that, although the petitioner was the president, as was explained by the Prime Minister, we cannot admit that the petitioner was performing the duties of the president, in view of the face that the real management of the company and the editorial activity were in the hands of the Chief of the Business Department and the Chief of the Editorial Department.

The Obunsha Publishing Company, as its name signifies, was a publisher whose business consisted principally in the diffusion of the knowledge of English as well as in the publication of English books of reference. The company, in short, was conducted on internationalism. Moreover, the number of the denounced articles in the magazine published by the Obunsha during the period designated as applicable to the Purge-Clause was quite negligible, if compared with those of the articles for which other publishers were held responsible. We think, therefore, that the judgement made by the Prime Minister to the effect that the Obunsha falls under G-Clause is anything but right.

The appellant, from his humanistic, international and pacific view points, had a passion for the English language, and through some English books he wrote and through the correspondence school he operated, he rendered no small amount of services to Japan for the popularization of the English language among the people. What is more, according to the character of his company, Mr. Akao was branded as pro-Anglo-Saxon by the Militarists and bureaucrats and his company was regarded as one of the greatest objects to be put to the control of the press and speech. Placed under these unfavourable circumstances, he heroically acted up to his faith and conviction. This was a fact not to be denied.

And after the end of war, when a group of Communists attempted at the volshevigation of the publishing world of Japan, he stubbornly opposed himself to this movement.

Judging from all these facts, the appellant instead of being a jingoist or a chauvinist, is a typical liberalist, and the company, of which he was the president, was a publisher run on an international-minded and peace-loving principle. Granting all the foregoing facts, the Appeal Board have unanimously arrived at the conclusion that the application of the note by the Prime Minister to Mr. Yoshio Akao was unjust and that the appellant should be released.

The followings are more detailed reasons for which our decision has been given in dealing with the case.

(1) The Obunsha, of which the appellant was the nominal president was founded by him and some others in the 1931. When we have studied the nature of the company and its business activity, we have found that this publisher turned out chiefly English books and operated, a correspondence school, and that it was international in its nature. This is a fact known to the public. The appellant is very keen on English and has made great efforts for the diffusion of the English language among the nation, which is an expression of humanistic internationalism that he embraces.

Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese event the control of speech and press by the Government and the Militarists began to be intensified, and the Obunsha which had been publishing chiefly English books was regarded as pro-Anglo-Saxon.

Hard oppressed by the authorities, the Obunsha had no alternative but to change its policy, that is, for its maintenance the Obunsha had to turn out books of general culture, thoughts and sports. Among the staff of the company there appeared some who found it necessary to swim with the current or to cater to the public sentiments which were against the Anglo-Saxons. The appellant did not agree with these opportunists, fighting a losing battle against them until at last he had practically to quit leaving the management and editorial work to the responsible staff. Henceforth, as the managing director of the All Japan Hunting Club, he would spend most of his time in doing his duties in connection