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(7) Film no. Sheet no.

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68. Report on Destruction by Fire of Written Appeals and Other Documents . . . . . 4 Mar. '4

69. Report on Examination of Appeal - ISODA, Masanori...8 Mar. '48

70. Report on Examination of Appeal - ONISHI, Taisuke...8 Mar. '48

71. Report on Examination of Appeal - MIYAZAKI, Kichizo . . . . . .8 Mar. '48

72. Review of Decisions by Appeal Board - ISODA, Masanori, MIYAZAKI, Kichizo, ONISHI, Taisuke . . . . . .9 Mar. '48

73. Status of Appeal Board . . . . . .9 Mar. '48

74. Monthly Report of the Appeal Board for February. . 11 Mar. '48

75. 94th Meeting of Appeal Board . . . . . .11 Mar. '48

76. 95th Meeting of Appeal Board . . . . . 11 Mar. '48

77. Report on Examination - TOKUGAWA, Kuniyuki . . . . 11 Mar. '48

78. Report on Examination - NAKAMURA, Jinichi . . . . .11 Mar. '48

I N D E X

52. Report on examination of appeal - MORI, Shoji . . . . . 9 Feb. '48

53. Report on examination of appeal - YAEGASHI, Unkichi. . .9 Feb. '48

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58. Report of receipt of appeal of KOHCHI, Michisuke. . . .12 Feb. '48

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59a. Overall report of Appeal Board . . . . . 14 Feb. '48

60. 90th Meeting of the Appeal Board . . . . . 16 Feb. '48

61. Report on examination of appeal - GOTO, Masami . . . . 16 Feb. '48

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43. 86th Meeting of Appeal Board. . . . . 30 Jan. '48

44. Report on examination of appeal - HONDA, Jo . . . . 30 Jan. '48

45. Report on examination of appeal - MASAKI, Yoshihide . . . . . 30 Jan. '48

46. 87th Meeting of Appeal Board. . . . . 1 Feb. '48

47. Report on examination of appeal - KOMATSU, Takashi...2 Feb. '48

48. Report on examination of appeal - YASAKI, Kuniji. . .2 Feb. '48

48a. Report on examination of appeal - SHIMIZU, Rikimatsu.2 Feb. '48

49. Monthly Report of the Appeal Board for January 1948 . . . . . 4 Feb. '48

50. Memo for the Record - Conference with Mr. Miyagi, Chairman, POQAB, concerning Rikizo Hirano . . . . . .5 Feb. '48

51. Report on examination of appeal - KATO, Saburo . . . 6 Feb. '48

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32. Report on examination - KATAGIRI, Katsumasa . . . . . .18 Jan. '48

33. Report on examination - NEMOTO, Kyuya. . . . . 18 Jan. '48

34. Report on examination - KAWAGUCHI, Tadaatsu . . . . . .18 Jan. '48

35. Report on examination - NAGAYASU, Ryotaro . . . . . .18 Jan. '48

36. 82nd Meeting of the Appeal Board. . . . . .19 Jan. '48

37. 83rd Meeting of the Appeal Board. . . . . .19 Jan. '48

38. Explanation on expenses necessary for the enlargement of the secretariat of the POQAB. . . . . .21 Jan. '48

39. Report on examination - UCHIDA, Mitsuchika. . . . . .22 Jan. '48

40. 84th Meeting of Appeal Board. . . . . 22 Jan. '48

41. 85th Meeting of Appeal Board. . . . . 24 Jan. '48

41a. Status of Appeals Board . . . . . .26 Jan. '48

42. Memo to Major Napier - Conference Memo on Appeal Board . . . . . .26 Jan. '48

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18. Report on examination - EGAWA, Tamenobu . . . . . .23 Dec. '47

19. Report on examination - SANNOMIYA, Korenobu. . . . . 23 Dec. '47

20. Report on examination - YAMAKAWA, Tadao. . . . . 23 Dec. '47

21. Report of the Appeal Board - List of appellants as referred to Appeal Board from Nov. 16 to Dec. 23, 1947 - List of appellants not yet to be referred to Appeal Board from Nov. 16 to Dec. 23 1947. . . . . 26 Dec. '47

22. 79th Meeting of Appeal Board. . . . . .26 Dec. '47

23. 80th Meeting of Appeal Board. . . . . .26 Dec. '47

24. Report on examination - TSUGITA, Daisaburo . . . . . 26 Dec. '47

25. Report on examination - SATO, Eishi . . . . . .26 Dec. '47

26. Report on examination - MITSUHASHI, Kikuo . . . . . .26 Dec. '47

27. Report on examination - FUJINOMA, Shohei. . . . . .15 Jan. '48

28. Report on examination - KUKI, Samuro . . . . . 15 Jan. '48

29. Report on examination - TAGUCHI, Sukeichi. . . . . 15 Jan. '48

30. Report on examination - KINOSHITA, Kaoru . . . . . 15 Jan. '48

31. 81st Meeting of Appeal Board . . . . . 15 Jan. '48

31a. Monthly Report of the Appeal Board for December 1947..15 Jan. '48

X - taken out - see New Appeals Folder

I N D E X

1. Status of Appeals Board - as of 1 December 1947 . . . . no date

2. 74th Meeting of Appeal Board. . . . . 4 Dec. '47

3. 75th Meeting of Appeal Board . . . . . .9 Dec. '47

3a. Report on examination - KOMATSU, Takashi . . . . . .9 Dec. '47

4. Report on examination - YAMADA, Mamoru . . . . . .9 Dec. '47

5. Report on examination - HARA, Suteshi . . . . . 9 Dec. '47

6. Report on examination - ANDO, Masazumi . . . . . .9 Dec. '47

7. Report on examination - MAKINO, Tosaburo . . . . . .9 Dec. '47

7a. Translation of the supplementary statement by HORI, Shigeru . . . . . .9 Dec. '47

8. Monthly report for November. . . . . 10 Dec. '47

9. Report on examination - SUGANAMI, Shoji . . . . . .12 Dec. '47

10. Report on examination - TSUJI, Kaneshige. . . . . .12 Dec. '47

11. Supplementary report of examination - YAMAUCHI, Kanju .13 Dec. '47

12. 76th Meeting of Appeal Board . . . . . 16 Dec. '47

13. Report on examination - KAWAMURA, Wakaji . . . . . 16 Dec. '47

14. Report on examination - TAMURA, Kihachi . . . . . .16 Dec. '47

15. 77th Meeting of Appeal Board . . . . . 17 Dec. '47

16. Report on examination - HATTORI, Yoshio. . . . . 17 Dec. '47

17. Report on examination - IRIE, Kanichi. . . . . 17 Dec. '47

STATUS OF APPEAL BOARD - - 31 March 1948

TOTAL RECOMMENDED RELEASED BY APPEAL BOARD 44

Reinstatement Approved by Government Section 14

CHIBA, Yujiro
HEMMI, Maseichi
HIKIJI, Ryotaro
INOUE, Ryoji
KATSUKI, Tamotsu
KAWANAMI, Toyonori
KUROIWA, Koichi
MURAKAMI, Teiichi
NISHIMURA, Keizo
OHNISHI, Ryozo
OIKAWA, Meisen
OYA, Hanjiro
SHIMURA, Takashi
TANAKA, Isaji

Returned to Appeal Board for Reconsideration . . . . 9 . . . .

HARA, Suteshi
HATTORI, Yoshio
ISHIKURI, Yushichi
NAGAO, Kakuzaemon
OMIYA, Gosaburo
TAMURA, Kihachi
TSUGITA, Daisaburo
YAMADA, Mamoru
YAMAMOTO, Katsuichi

Under Consideration by Government Section 13

*ANDO, Masazumi
*HORI, Shigeru
*KINOSHITA, Kaoru
KUWAHARA, Mikine
MINAMI, Shunichi
*MITSUHASHI, Kikuo
NAKAGOMI, Kamezo
NAKAYAMA, Eiichi
SHIMIZU, Rikimatsu
TANABE, Tadao
WATANABE, Toshitake
*YAMAUCHI, Kanju
**YASAKI, Kuniji

Not Yet Submitted to Government Section 8

HARA, Eisaku
KUBOTA, Michio
MAKINO, Kamejiro
MASUDA, Norimoto
OGURI, Akira (Ko)
SAWAI, Sokichi
SHIOJI, Masaki
WASO, Fukuyoshi

TOTAL RECOMMENDED DISAPPROVED BY APPEAL BOARD 124

Disapproved by Appeal Board and Government Section. . . 100

Disapproved by Government Section 6

HIRAOKA, Ryozo
SASAMOTO, Kazuo
SATO, Masato
SAWAMURA, TAKASHI
YAMAUCHI, Naomoto
YONEZAWA, Mototake

Not Yet Submitted to Government Section 18

HIRAOKA, Saichi
ISHIMOTO, Tomiya
ISOMURA, Eiichi
KATO, Musubu
KUDO, Koki
MATSUMURA, Giichi
MATSUO, Kauemon
MIYANISHI, Takeichi
MORIYA, Waro
NAGATOMI, Naohiko
NOZAKI, Yoshio
ONO, Masaichi
RYU, Tomizo
SETO, Doichi
TAKAHASHI, Yuta
TAKAYANAGI, Takeo
TOKUNE, Yoshio
YAMAMOTO, Shoichi

CASES BEING CONSIDERED BY APPEAL BOARD	170
CASES NOT YET REFERRED TO APPEAL BOARD	494
CASES REJECTED BY APPEAL BOARD	8
TOTAL	840

* Cases, returned for reconsideration, re-submitted to Government Section
** Awaiting additional information

STATUS OF APPEAL BOARD -- 29 March 1948

TOTAL RECOMMENDED RELEASED BY APPEAL BOARD..... 43

Reinstatement Approved by Government Section..... 14

CHIBA, Yujiro
HEMMI, Masaichi
HIKIJI, Ryotaro
INOUE, Ryoji
KATSUKI, Tamotsu
KAWANAMI, Toyonori
KUROIWA, Keichi
MURAKAMI, Teiichi
NISHIMURA, Keizo
OHNISHI, Ryozo
OIKAWA, Meisen
OYA, Hanjiro
SHIMURA, Takashi
TANAKA, Isaji

Returned to Appeal Board for Reconsideration..... 8

HARA, Suteshi
HATTORI, Yoshio
ISHIKURI, Yushichi
NAGAO, Kakuzaemon
TAMURA, Kihachi
TSUCHITA, Daisaburo
YAMADA, Mamoru
YAMAMOTO, Katsuichi

Under Consideration by Government Section..... 14

*ANDO, Masazumi
*HORI, Shigeru
*KINOSHITA, Kaoru
KUWAHARA, Mikine
MINAMI, Shunichi
*MITSUHASHI, Kikuo
NAKAGOMI, Kamezo
NAKAYAMA, Eiichi
OMIYA, Gosaburo
SHIMIZU, Rikimatsu
TANABE, Tadao
WATANABE, Toshitake
*YAMAUCHI, Kanju
**YASAKI, Kuniji

Not Yet Submitted to Government Section..... 7

HARA, Eisaku
KUBOTA, Michio
MAKINO, Kamejiro
MASUDA, Norimoto
SAWAI, Sokichi
SHIOJI, Masaki
WASO, Fukuyoshi

TOTAL RECOMMENDED DISAPPROVED BY APPEAL BOARD..... 97

Disapproved by Appeal Board and Government Section..... 87

Disapproved by Government Section..... 6

HIRACKA, Ryozo
SASAMOTO, Kazuo
SATO, Masato
SAWAMURA, Takashi
YAMAUCHI, Naomoto
YONEZAWA, Mototake

Not Yet Submitted to Government Section..... 4

HIRACKA, Saichi
ISOMURA, Eiichi
ONO, Masaichi
RYU, Tomizo

95

CASES BEING CONSIDERED BY APPEAL BOARD.....	196
CASES NOT YET REFERRED TO APPEAL BOARD.....	496
CASES REJECTED BY APPEAL BOARD.....	8
TOTAL....	840

* Cases returned for consideration, resubmitted to Government Section.
**Awaiting additional information.

OK
JPN 31 March 48

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25 March. 1948

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAR. 29.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board

The Appeal Board gave at its 97 meeting on 24 March 1948 the resolution that the designations of the persons mentioned hereunder as falling under the Purge Memorandum should not be rescinded.

It is highly requested that the Gov. Sec. G.H.Q. be good enough to approve the above action taken by the Appeal Board.

Name of Appellant	Matters Applicable	Date of Designation
OTAKE, Masataro	Standing director of Nissan Automobile Co. Ltd.	April 30, 1947
MANABE, Hisakichi	Chief of city Branch of Ex-servicemen's Association	March 15, 1947 (Shime Pref.)
HINO, Yoshio	Local Councillor of Tos Renmei	May 1, 1947
UYEDA, Chukichi	Chief of Town Branch of Ex-servicemen's Association	April 18, 1947 (Saga Pref.)
HOTTA, Masaiku	Exercised Authority Commensurate with that of Standing director in Japan Steel Tube Co. Ltd.	June 25, 1947
TAJIRI, Akiyoshi	Vice-Minister of the great Eastern Asia Ministry	Jan. 21, 1947
KAWAHATA, Misaburo	Chief of Ward Branch of Dai-Nippon Kinno Kai.	May 23, 1947 (Tokyo Metropolis)
KIKUCHI, Chouemon	Chief of City Branch of I.R.A.A.	March 12, 1947.
ONOTERA, Keigo	Councillor of Village Branch of Tos Renmei	June 5, 1947 (Miyagi Pref.)
HATTORI, Katsumi	Member of Branch of Council for establishing I.R.A.P.S.	May 21, 1947 (Okayama Pref.)

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

K. Yoshida
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THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAR. 28.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

98 Meeting of Appeal Board

March. 27,

1. Date: March . 26, 1948 13.00 - 20.00

2. Commissioners present : Miyagi, Tomiyasu, Uyeda, Ebashi, Kobayashi, Kitszawa, Watanabe.

3. Proceedings:

(1) The Board carefully examined the following ~~17~~ 16 cases, and gave the final decisions thereupon.

· SETO, Doichi	(not release)
· TAKAYANAGI, Takeo	(")
· MATSUMURA, Giichi	(")
· OMORI, Kumaki	(")
· NISHIDA, Dengoro	(")
~~· TOKUNE, Yoshio~~	(")
· KONDO, Katsumi	(")
· MORIYA, Waro	(")
· KATO, Musubu	(")
KUDO, Koki	(")
· YAMAMOTO, Shoichi	(")
· MATSUO, Kauemon	(")
· MIYANISHI, Takeichi	(")
· NAGATOMI, Naohiko	(")
· NOZAKI, Yoshio	(")
· ISHIMOTO, Tomiya	(")
· TAKAHASHI, Yuta	(")

deleted per note dated 8 March (No. 41) JB

Appeal file

(2) The Board examined SHIGEMASA, Seishi's case and 32 cases.

(3) Next meeting is to be held at 13.00 March 29, 1948.

K. Yoshida

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

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THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAR. 29.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

97 Meeting of Appeal Board

March. 25, 1948

1. Date: March. 24, 1948 13.00 - 20.00

2. Commissioners present: Miyagi, Tomiyasu, Uyeda, Ebashi, Kobayashi, Kitazawa.

3. Proceedings:

(1) The Board carefully examined the following 11 cases, and gave the final decisions thereupon.

OGURI, Ko	(release)
OTAKE, Masataro	(not release)
MANABE, Hisakichi	(")
HINO, Yoshio	(")
UYEDA, Chukichi	(")
HOTTA, Masaiku	(")
TAJIRI, Akiyoshi	(")
KAWAHATA, Misaburo	(")
KIKUCHI, Chouemon	(")
ONOTERA, Keigo	(")
HATTORI, Katsumi	(")

(2) The Board examined OMORI, Kenji's case and 29 cases.

(3) Next meeting is to be held at 13.00 March. 26, 1948.

K. Yoshida

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

1st Appeal Bd (B)

CABINET ORDER 62 March 27, 1948

Cabinet Order Concerning Abolition of Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee and Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

Article 1. The Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee and the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board shall be abolished after 10 May 1948, the designation of persons who fall under the provisions of the Memorandum in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 (Imperial Ordinance Concerning Removal and Exclusion from Public Service of Undesirable Personnel) having been completed except for inadvertencies.

After the abolition of the two committees as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, the affairs as related to the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board shall be handled by the Prime Minister and the affairs as related to the Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee shall be handled by the Prime Minister or Prefectural Governor in the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, Article IV, paragraph 1.

Article II. The letter of appeal under the Imperial Ordinance No. 65 of 1947 (Imperial Ordinance Concerning Petition for Cancellation of Designation) shall be filed by 15 April 1948 and no letter of appeal arriving at the Prime Minister's Office thereafter shall be accepted.

CO CO

REVIEW OF ACTION TAKEN BY APPEAL BOARD:

25 March 48

TOKUGAWA, Kuniyuki - Not Release.

1. Subject was designated on 8 August 1946 by the Prime Minister for the reason that he was a career army officer. TOKUGAWA was screened as President of the House of Peers, and President of the Japan Red Cross Society.

2. The decision of the Appeal Board is based upon the finding that subject in fact graduated from the Military Academy in 1910, and that he thereby clearly falls under the Memorandum.

3. The report of the Board has been reviewed, and it is recommended that this Section approve its decision.

NAKAMURA, Jinichi - Not Release.

1. NAKAMURA was designated by the Governor of Aichi Prefecture on 12 May 1947 for the reason that he was a non-commissioned officer in the Kempei Tai 1922-1927. He was screened as a candidate for a town assembly.

2. The decision made by the Board is based upon the finding that the appellant clearly falls under the Memorandum as a non-commissioned officer in the Kempei Tai. He is not affected by the provisions of the statement issued by the Office of the Prime Minister, dated 19 November 1947, in which it is stated that non-commissioned officers who served only prior to 1921 and provisional gendarmerie would have grounds for appeal.

3. A review has been made of the report of the Board, and it is recommended that its decision be approved.

MAEDA, Aijiro - Not Release.

1. Subject was designated by the Prime Minister on 22 May 1947 as he was Chief of the Chikko Branch, Osaka City, of the Imperial Ex-Servicemen's Association. He was screened as Director, Nippon Koun Chuo Kai (Japan Central Harbor Transportation Association).

2. The report of the Appeal Board shows that the appellant did hold the position of chief of the branch from 1 June to 1 November 1937, and that he did not oppose the ideals of the organization.

3. It is recommended that the decision of the Appeal Board be approved.

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JOHN H. BRADY
SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION

Supplementary Provisions.

Article III. This Cabinet Order shall come into effect as from 15 April 1948.

Article IV. The Imperial Ordinance concerning Organization of Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee and the Imperial Ordinance concerning Organization of Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board shall be abolished after 10 May 1948.

Article V. The Imperial Ordinance No. 65 of 1947 concerning the petition for cancellation of the Designation shall be abolished after 10 May 1948 provided that the penal provisions shall be applied as heretofore to the offence committed prior to its abolition.

CD CD

REVIEW OF ACTION TAKEN BY APPEAL BOARD: 25 March 48

TOKUGAWA, Kuniyuki - Not Release.

1. Subject was designated on 8 August 1947 by the Prime Minister for the reason that he was a career army officer. TOKUGAWA was screened as President of the House of Peers, and President of the Japan Red Cross Society.

2. The decision of the Appeal Board is based upon the finding that subject in fact graduated from the Military Academy in 1910, and that he thereby clearly falls under the Memorandum.

3. The report of the Board has been reviewed, and it is recommended that this Section approve its decision.

NAKAMURA, Jinichi - Not Release.

1. NAKAMURA was designated by the Governor of Aichi Prefecture on 12 May 1947 for the reason that he was a non-commissioned officer in the Kempei Tai 1922-1927. He was screened as a candidate for a town assembly.

2. The decision made by the Board is based upon the finding that the appellant clearly falls under the Memorandum as a noncommissioned officer in the Kempei Tai. He is not affected by the provisions of the statement issued by the Office of the Prime Minister, dated 19 November 1947, in which it is stated that non-commissioned officers who served only prior to 1921 and provisional gendarmerie would have grounds for appeal.

3. A review has been made of the report of the Board, and it is recommended that its decision be approved.

MAEDA, Aijiro - Not Release.

1. Subject was designated by the Prime Minister on 22 May 1947 as he was Chief of the Chikko Branch, Osaka City, of the Imperial Ex-Servicemen's Association. He was screened as Director, Nippon Koun Chuo Kai (Japan Central Harbor Transportation Association).

2. The report of the Appeal Board shows that the appellant did hold the position of chief of the branch from 1 June to 1 November 1937, and that he did not oppose the ideals of the organization.

3. It is recommended that the decision of the Appeal Board be approved.

JOHN H. BRADY
SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION

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THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAR. 24
CLASSIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

Addition Explanation Concerning MITSUHASHI, Kikuo.

The Appeal Board summoned MITSUHASHI, Kikuko and investigated the purport of his appeal. His case was placed before the Board again, and after re-examination the Board arrived at the same conclusion as the decision (the designation was cancelled) made on Dec. 17, 1947.

The reasonsare as follows:

1. Director of the Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Service Association.

The appellant was first charged with the post of 'shokutaku' of the Association, and then with that of a director. But the latter post was given him out of respect to his being an elderly person and a professor of Waseda University. His activities, however, were limited to coaching the personnel of the Association at their gymnastic exercises, and he never participated as a so-called director in formulating policies of the Association and in materializing them. "Cooperation in the guidance of gymnastic exercises in general" in the appellant's questionnaire was taken from the complimentary words used by the Association when it asked him to become a Shokutaku, and it is considered that the Association did not expect such a duty of him from the first. Furthermore, his contention that his term of office was only a few months, during which period the air-raids became terrible, and

that

that he could do nothing important, can be admitted. Judging from the above-mentioned points it is not proper to recognize that he was an important director of the Association.

2. Member of the Central Cooperation Association of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The appellant was appointed a member of the Central Cooperation Association of the I.R.A.A. as an expert on physical education, but he attended the meeting only twice. As he found that the guiding principles of the I.R.A.S. were antagonistic to the thoughts he entertained, he did nothing actively for the Association afterwards.

3. Member of the Special Committee of the Great Japan Youth Corps.

The appellant received only an official announcement of his appointment to the above post, but neither attended a meeting of the members nor expressed his opinion by letter.

4. Opposition to the Education Ministry.

It is well known that the appellant had liberal and democratic ideas with regard to physical education and that he was persistently opposed to the military drill in the school curriculum adopted by the Education Ministry. Consequently, he was subjected to oppression exerted by the Education Ministry for many years. Some of the concrete examples are as follows:

(1) The Education Ministry excluded the appellant on purpose from the committee on making a syllabus of physical education at school, though he is an expert on that subject.

(2) After 1934 the Education Ministry prevented him from going into the country to lecture.

(3) The Education Ministry objected to his becoming a leader of physical education at Toda Primary School, Chiba prefecture, and made the school authorities give it up.

(4) In 1937 Tokyo Municipality drew up Guiding Principles of Physical Education according to his opinion, but the Education Ministry forced the Municipality to destroy it.

(5) In 1940 Waseda University made a plan to establish a department of physical education with the appellant as the dean, but Ogasawara, Director of the Physical Education Bureau, Education Ministry, firmly informed the University President that he would not allow the establishment of a department of physical education with the appellant as its dean, and the dispute between the two continued for about a year.

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

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAR. 24.

SHIGERU MORI

Supplementary Explanation

This Board decided on October 3, 1947, that it was deemed proper to withdraw the designation of Shigeru Mori as coming under the SCAP Memorandum.

For the purpose of establishing the facts which formed the basis of the abovementioned decision, this Board, on January 21 this year, summoned and questioned the appellant, with particular reference to the difference between the so-called 'recommended' candidature and the 'recognized' candidature, and the relationship between the appellant and the Dai-Nihon Seiji-Kai (Great Japan Political Association), which were the crucial points of the present case and required detailed examination, and as a result of enquiries having been made from every angle, arrived at the conclusion that the said decision to withdraw the designation should properly be maintained. The reasons for the decision are as follows.

I. Difference between the so-called 'recommended' candidature and the 'recognized' candidature.

(1) The 'recommendation' was made in relation to the general election of members in the House of Representatives held in April, 1942, while the 'recognition' in the present case was related to the re-election of a member in the 2nd electoral district

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district of Saga Prefecture held in December of 1944.

(2) The 'recommendation' was made by the Yokusan Seiji Taisei Kakuritsu Kyogi-Kai (Council for Establishment of Imperial Rule Assistance Political Order), which was a tool of the Tojo Cabinet, while the 'recognition' in the present case was given by the Yokusan Seiji-Kai (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association), after the Association declared its intention under President Saizo Kobayashi, who succeeded Nobuyuku Abe, to take a critical stand toward the Koiso-Yonai Cabinet, which came into existence after the collapse of the Tojo Cabinet.

(3) While the Yokusan Seiji Taisei Kakuritsu Kyogi-kai was composed of members selected from among those persons who were likely to meet the requirements of the Tojo Cabinet, by the military faction and their collaborators on an arbitrary basis, the member of the Yokusan Seiji-Kai included, in addition to 'recommended' members, all the other 'non-recommended' members, of the House of Representatives, and members of the House of Peers, as well as numerous other eminent persons representing business interests and public opinion.

(4) The object of the system of 'recommendation' was to put restraint on free election throughout the country, and to have such members elected as would serve the purposes of the military faction and glorify the Tojo Cabinet. The system of 'recognition' adopted by the Yokusan Seiji-Kai, on the contrary,

was aimed at having such members elected as would not blindly follow the Government's policies, but would represent the popular opinion and be able to materialize such popular opinion in the actual politics. Therefore, while the 'recommended' candidates were assisted by the military regimes, in respect of election campaign funds and other matters, the 'recognized' candidates did not possess this kind of privileges.

(5) The system of 'recommendation' belonged to the early period of the Pacific War, when the people in general was dazzled by the brilliant results of the war operation, and bowed before the military faction, but the system in the present case belonged to the later period when the outlook on the future of the war was becoming darker day by day, and the popular support for the military and official dictatorship was being alienated.

(6) As a purely political association, the Yokusan Seiji-Kai had no local branches, whereas the Yokusan Seiji Taisei Kakuritsu Kyogi-Kai maintained its branches in every Prefecture, so that its basic character was not that of a permanent political party or a political association, but was simply a temporary Government agency created solely for the purpose of 'recommendation'.

Such being the difference in nature between the two systems, of 'recommendation' and 'recognition,' the regulations relative to the former cannot properly be applied to the latter, without committing the gross mistake of a forced analogy. For

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the sake of equity, the fact pointed out by the appellant should not be lost sight of, that while the Yokusan Seiji-Kai gave 'recognition' to candidates to the House of Representatives on the occasion of by-election in Ibaraki Prefecture (in the summer of 1944) and also of a re-election in Okinawa Prefecture (immediately thereafter), these 'recognized' candidates had not been designated as coming under the category of disqualified persons.

II. Relationship between the appellant and the Dai-Nihon Seiji-Kai.

According to the questionnaire returned by the appellant, the appellant was appointed a secretary, without a post, of the Dai-Nihon Seiji-Kai on April 25, 1945, and was assigned, to the post of general affairs secretary of the Association's Saga Prefectural Branch in June of the same year.

The testimony submitted by Kenzo Matsumura, the chief secretary of the Association, demonstrates, however, that in the repeated air-raids on Tokyo and other principal cities throughout the country at that time, which destroyed the dwelling houses and scattered the inhabitants, the traffic and communication were all but paralysed, and the headquarters of the Dai-Nihon Seiji-Kai as well as the appellant's own house were lost in fire, so that the activities of the Association were almost nominal; and that particularly as an inexperienced member in the House of Representatives, and assigned to a nominal position of secretaryship, the appellant was virtually excluded from the execution of the affairs of the Association, not even having the right to attend

attend the secretaries' meeting. The testimony submitted by Mori Takatori, the chief of the Saga Prefectural Branch, also demonstrates that as the appellant lived in Tokyo at that time and did not reside in Saga Prefecture, he had no time to look after the f affairs of the Saga Prefectural Branch, thus rendering the position of a general affairs secretary of the Saga Prefectural Branch a mere empty title.

I would be tantamount to distortion of actual facts to recognize the appellant as having played a leading role in the activities of the Dai-Nihon Seiji-Kai, simply because of the emply title the appellant held immediately before the termination of the war.

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

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THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAR. 24.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM : Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

Returned for reconsideration
30 March 48
GS purgee

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: OMIYA, Gosaburo

2. Present Position: Member of the House of Representatives

   Position under Consideration: Member of the House of Representatives

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

4. Matters applicable: Managing director of Nagoya Shimbun Co.

   Provisions applicable: 4 of 5 in Remarks of 7 in List.No.I.

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

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: Jan. 13, 1948

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 96th meeting, Miyagi and 5 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: March 16, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

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

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THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAR. 24.
DOCUMENTS RECEIVED

Reasons:

The content of the appellant's contention is as written in his petition. The purport of explanations given by the Prime Minister is as follows:-

(1) The appellant has been designated as coming under the provisions of item 4 of the remarks 5 in 7 of the attached list No.1 of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No.1, 1947 on the ground that he played an important part, as a standing director of the Nagoya Shimbun Company, a joint-stock limited partnership concern, from June 1, 1936 to August 31, 1942, in determining policies of that concern.

(2) The appellant did not submit any evidence concerning "the fact of his anti-militaristic activities" during the time allowed for producing contrary evidences.

(3) The post of standing director which the appellant had occupied was not a position of an officer of the company in the legals sense, but he was an officer within the company's organization and a member of a staff meeting.

(4) Seeing that the post of chiefs of the Engineering and Accounting Departments was each occupied by an officer of the Company, it is deemed that the appellant who held the post of the chief of the Business Department had the same authority as the officers of the Company. In the case of local newspapers, importance is attached to a Business Department.

(5) The appellant, representing the Nagoya Chimbun Company, occupied the position of director of the Nagoya Shimbun Hanbai Company, a joint stock company, and the Kagakukogyo Shimbun Company, a joint stock company.

The Appeal Committee, after careful deliberations, has arrived at the following conclusion.

(1) Since it was first established in 1906, the Nagoya Shimbun Company was managed as a private concern by Shoju Koyama for 17 years and reorganized into a joint-stock limited partnership concern in 1922. Until it was dissolved in 1942, it had maintainted the same organization. The Nagoya Shimbun Company was the only newspaper concern in Japam Which had the form of a joint-stock limited partnership concern. According to Articles 457 and 466, legal Officers of a joint-stock limited partnership concern are limited only to members with unlimited liability and auditors, there being no such post as directors among the officers. That the appellant had not occupied any of the above-mentioned positions of legal officers is clear by the certificate of the Nagoya Judicial Affairs Bureau, dated June 17, 1947. It is permissible to recognise that the fact that the appellant was given the title of a "Standing director" was due to considerate solicitude on the part of Mr. Koyama, Chairman of the Company, who desired to accord the appellant, a mere member of his staff, some better treatment socially and spiritually on the basis of the directorial system, an organization only peculiar to the Nagoya Shimbun Company. In short, it may be concluded that the appellant was not a legal officer, though in name, he was ~~xxxxxxxx~~ a "Standing Director". On this point the explanation has given the same conclusion.

(2) However, the question is whether or not the appellant, as an officer within the company's organization had the actual authority to take part in determining the highest policies of the Company.

(a) Judging from the circumstances of its establishment and the proportion of share ownership, the Nagoya Shimbun Company had a strong colouring of a private management. Mr. Shoju Koyama, Chairman of the Company, owned 6, 879 shares out of a total of 21,000, that is, one third of the total number of shares. Moreover, as the positions of legal officers were all occupied by relatives and friends of Mr. Koyama, it is not difficult to surmise that Mr. Koyama wielded a dictatorial authority in the management of the Company.

(b) The legal machineries which determined the highest policies of the Company were the "officers meeting" and the general meeting of shareholders. The members of "the officers meeting" were the following six members: Mr. Shoju Koyama-Chairman, Mr. Matsusaburo Yora-Advisor, Mr. Ippei Mori-President (all the above-mentioned are members with unlimited liability), Mr. Kissen Kobayashi-Auditor, concurrently Chief Editor, Mr. Shozo Urabe-Auditor, and Mr. Shuzo Yamamoto, Standing Auditor. The appellant was neither a legal officer of the Company nor a member of the officers meeting. In fact, he did not attend such "officers meeting" even once.

(c) According to the records of the general meetings of shareholders, the number of shares which the appellant owned was only ten, and he did not speak a word at the meeting either as an officer or a shareholder. If he had actually exerted any influence as an officer either in the legal or in the practical sense, it could not have been the case nor could have been thought that he did not speak a word.

(d) That the appellant was "a staff member" of the Company, provided for in Article 2 of the "Regulation governing the

Execution of the Company's Affairs", and a member of "the staff meeting" was as pointed out by the explanation. Although this "staff meeting" was often called "an officers meeting", it should not be confused with the officers meeting of legal officers mentioned in (b). Members of the staff meeting were 20 odd in number (the appellant was one of its members) and included the personnel in the fairly low levels. The staff meeting was not a machinery which determined the highest policies of the Company, but for holding consultations on daily routine affairs, such as sales, advertizements, personnel affairs of employees, and the disposition of miscellaneous affairs and other technical matters. This fact is clearly evident by reference to the records of the staff meetings.

When the appellant retired from the Company in 1942, he was given, as an allowance, the sum of ¥12,000, the amount fixed by the regulation (that is to say, the amount of montly salary of ¥500. multiplied by 24, the number of years service in the Company). If he had been actually an officer, he should, as a matter of course, have been given in addition to the above-mentioned allowance, a special allowance as an officer of the Company. It may be said that this is a conspicuous fact which goes to prove that the appellant was treated only as a regular member of the Company's staff.

In the light of the above-mentioned facts, it is appropriate to conclude that the appellant had not the actual authority to determine the highest policies of the Company.

(3) There is no doubt that the appellant worked as the chief of the Business Department. The main duties of the chief of the Business Department consisted of the work connected with technical matters, such as sales and advertizements. He was

simply a chief of the Business Department in point of the organizations of the "officers meeting" and the "Staff Meeting" mentioned in (2) above, and had no voice in influencing the highest policies of the company, particularly its editing policies. As Mr.Shuji Yamamoto, Chief of the Engineering Department and Mr.Ryuzo Koyama, Chief of the Accounting Department,were both legal officers, the explanation assumed that the appellant who, as the chief of the Business Department, was of the same rank as the above-mentioned two chiefs, should have had the same authority as the legal officers. However, both Mr.Shuji Yamamoto and Mr.Ryuzo Koyama became officers by special connections, the former as the most senior member of the Company and the latterasthe heir of Mr. Shoju Koyama, and must be said an inordinately rash conclusion to infer the application of similarity on the appellant who had not such special connections and to regard that the chief of the Business Department, should have had the same authority as the officers.

(4) According to the questionnaire, it is a fact that the appellant was (a) "Chairman of the Central District Union of Newspaper Common Sales Associations", (b) Director of "the Nagoya Shimbun Hanbai Company, a joint-stock company", and (c) Director of "the Kagakukogyo Shimbun Company, a joint-stock company". The Association mentioned in (a) above was a machinery to supervise the joint sales of four newspapers; Shinaichi, Asahi, Mainichi, and Nagoya, and its chairmanship was assumed, by turns, by a person of the level of business department chiefs, who is not an officer, of the four newspaper companies concerned. Therefore, the appellant assumed the chairmanship only in his capacity as a person in charge of newspaper sales and can not be regarded as having represented the whole Company. The company mentioned in (b) above corresponded

to a sales department of a big newspaper company, and the post of its president was assumed concurrently by Mr. Ippei Mori, President of the Nagoya Shimbun Company, and the post of its Managing Director was assumed by Mr. Kosaku Suzuki, proprietor of Kyodo Newspaper Store. The appellant had his name included as director only in the capacity of a person in charge of newspaper sales. In regard to (c) above mentioned, as the Nagoya Shimbun Company had a purplus capacity in printing, it used to undertake the printing of the Kagakukogo Shimbun, and the responsible person for the management of this paper was Mr. Shigehiko Ohnishi, President of the former Okaka Kogyo Shimbun Company. The appellant was included as a director merely because he was a chief of the Business Department. Since the above-mentioned three posts were all ex-officio positions assumed by the chief of the Business Department in charge of selling papers and not those representing the Nagoya Shimbun Company as a whole, it cannot be regarded that the appellant represented to the outside the newspaper firm as a whole.

(5) From a number of evidence it is can be easily concluded that the appellant was a pacifist all the time and opposed to militarism, and, as a liberalist, was opposed to totalitarianism, and was especially devoted himself to the protection of the freedom of speech and press. Particularly, the following facts may be cited to endorse these views.

From about 1931 onward, the military authorities and the Government positively embarked upon control of the speech and the press. As one link of such control policy, the Government attempted to unify the semi-official "Rengo Tsushinsha" and the privately managed "Denpo Tsushinsha". The appellant who was

in Tokyo at that time went around with like-minded people to influ-
ential persons in the political circles giving his views on the
project, and started a strong resistance movement in concert with
the
all newspaper companies in the country. At the covention of all
the newspaper companies in the country in Tokyo in May, 1932, a re-
solution was adopted opposing the establishment of a single officially-
operated
news agency. The appellant became a standing member of the execu-
tive committee set up for the purpose of accomplishing the object
of this movement, and continued a persistent resistance movement
for three years since then. However, the Government finally
unified the two news agencies in spite of the opposition and es-
tablished the "Domei Tsyshin Sha". With Messrs Seisho Kashioka
and Sekizo Ueda the appellant was one of the central figures in
this movement. This is a well known fact in the newspaper world
and is also clearly proved by reference to an article of the Shimbun-
Jiho" (dated June 17, 1935), which was a professional paper of the
newspaper world, and of "the Nippon Times" (dated June 24, 1947).

For this very reason, the name of the appellant was entered
into a black list. There is an entry in the records of the staff
meeting in 1938 that the appellant was watched by the authorities
as a dangerous man.

(b) Since 1941, the military authorities and the Government
set out to unify newspaper companies in the whole country. In
Nagoya, "The Nagoya Shimbun" and the "Shinnagoya Shimbun" were
dissolved and unified forcibly by the Government and the "Chubu
Nihon Shimbun Company" was established. From the Nagoya Shimbun,
Mr. Ryuzo Koyama and three others joined the new company as
officers, but the appellant was forced to retire as an anti-mili-
tarist.

Since then, although there were opportunities for the appellant to return to the newspaper world, they were denied to him by the oppression of the military authorities and the Information Bureau of the Cabinet. He was ostracized from the newspaper world until the end of the war.

(c) The appellant was frequently subjected to investigations by the authorities owing to anti-militaristic speech in his public addresses or round-table talks. Particularly, at the Economic Research Couhcil in Tokyo in June, 1943, the appellant criticized the Wang Ching-wei Regime and stated that it was a deception upon the people that the authorities concerned had announced that, although the condition of Wang Ching-wei who was then staying in Japan was critical, he was making satisfactory progress. The Metropolitan Police Board came to know of this occurrence, and he was subjected to investigations. As the result, the appellant was about to be prosecuted by the Procurator's Office in Yokohama, being charged with the circulation of sensational rumours, but narrowly escapted prosecution through good offices of Mr. Katsumi Ishii and others.

(6) Putting together all the facts above mentioned, the appellant not only did not play an important part in determining the highest polices of the Nagoya Shimbun Company, but also it is deemed that he was a man who had all along fought positively for the freedom of the speech and was opposed to militarism and totalitariamism. That such a person should be designated as coming under the purge provisions is entirely a mistake, both in form and substance, and must be said to be far from the purport of the purge provisions. Therefore, it is concluded to be appropriate to cancel the original designation of the Prime Minister, mated out against the appellant.

K. Yoshida

OK JPN
26 March 48

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23 March. 1948

THE PUBLIC OFFICE QUALIFICATION BOARD
1948 MAR. 26.

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

FROM Public Office Qualification Appeal Board.

The Appeal Board gave at its 95 meeting on 19, March 1948 the ~~resolution~~ decision that the designations of the persons mentioned hereunder as falling under the Purge Memorandum Should not be rescinded.

It is highly requested that the Gov. Sec. G.H.Q. be good enough to approve the above action taken by the Appeal Board.

Name of Appellant	Matters Applicable[1]	Date of Designation
OKUBO, Denzo	Director of Dai-Nippon Keikoku Renmei	March 24, 1947
KASHIMURA, Hiroshi	"	March 19, 1947
TOEDA, Ichibei	Chief of Village Branch of I.R.A.A.	March 22, 1947 (Chiba Pref.)
TAMARUSHIMA, Takeo	Councillor of Kyocho Kai	April 5, 1947 ok Rus
HOSODA, Chujiro	Member of Branch of Council for Establishing I.R.A.P.S.	May 2, 1947
HOSHIKA, Hansuke	Chief of Village Branch of Ex-cervicemen's Association	June 13, 1947 (Ehime Pref.)
SATO, Eiichi	Influential Member of Toa Renmei Doshikai	March 28, 1947 (Yamagata Pref.)
TAKAHASHI, Onotaro	Chief of Town Branch of Ex-cervicemen's Association.	March 15, 1947 (Aomori Pref.)
WATANABE, Kishimatsu	Secretary of Tohokai (Shintosha)	April 5, 1947
YAGUCHI, Kotaro	Responsible Person of Village Branch of Toa Renmei Doshikai	March 28, 1947 (YAMAGATA, Pref.)
KUROMORI, Asao	Chief of Village I.R.A.Y.A.	March 21, 1947 (Fukushima Pref.)
MATSUKAWA, ~~Hasano~~ Shozo	Chief of County and Town Branch of I.R.A.A.	March 24, 1947.
ETO, Takaaki	Chief of Go-tai of Toho Seinen Tai	July 5, 1947 (Kagoshima Pref.)

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ITO, Nobufumi	President of Intelligence Bureau	Aug. 8, 1947
TAKASHIMA, Yonekichi	Managing Director of Prefectural I.R.A.Y.A.	March 12, 1947
INABA, Hakuichi	Chief of Village Branch of I.R.A.A.	April 5, 1947 (Ibaragi Pref.)
IMAMURA, Yoshishige	Chief of Town Branch of Dainippon Sekisei Kai	June 30, 1947 (Ishikawa Pref.)
IDEMITSU, Sazo	President of Chuka Idemitsu Kosan Co. Ltd.	Feb. 20, 1947
WADA, Kiichiro	Civilian Employee of Sohoku Tokumu Kikan	April 28,1947 (Toyama Pref.)
MATSUI, Haruo	President of the Resources Bureau, etc.	Sep 20, 1946.
KUBOTA, Tsunetaro	Promoter of Prefectural Shinto Juku	May 24, 1947 (Aomori Pref.)
NISHIKAWA, Hiroshi	Director of Senji Kinyu Kinko	Sep. 13, 1946
IKAI, Seiroku	Member of Branch of Council for Establishing I.R.A.P.S.	June 12, 1947
YOSHIMATSU, Takashi	Civilian Official of Chokunin in the Ministry of War	May 19, 1947
* MATSUNAMI, Tatsujiro	Managing Director of Do Branch of I.R.A.Y.A.	Sep. 25, 1947

* see note of subject: Correction of previous reports, dated 27 April 48. Deleted as still under consideration.
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THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAR. 23.
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: TANABE , Tadao

2. Present Position: Shokutaku of Cabinet
   Position under Consideration: Member of the House of Representatives

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

4. Matters applicable: Persecuted or denounced liberals or anti-militarist's and laid down an ideological basis for the policies for the New Order in East Asia etc. through his political or philosophic doctrine.
   Provisions applicable: 2 and 3 of 7 in List No.I.

5. Date of Appeal filed: April 2, 1947

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: April 7, 1947

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 96th meeting, Miyagi and 5 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: March 16, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witnesses 4
   Testimonies 4
   Petition 0

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III. Reasons (for cancellation of designation)

A. Substance of the Appellant's Arguments.

(1) Whereas the alleged grounds, on which the appellant was designated as coming under the SCAP Memorandum, are that the appellant oppressed and ostracized liberalists and anti-militarists, and gave ideological background for the national policy to establish the so-called New Order in East Asia through propounding his theories, the appellant flatly denies the knowledge of such conducts.

(2) While it is alleged that the appellant, when he was a professor of the Economic Faculty of the Tokyo Imperial University, brought pressure to bear upon, and rejected, professors with liberalistic tendency, such as Professors Yanaibara, Ouchi and Kawai, the allegation is not substatiated by facts. Professor Yanaibara resigned from office in the following circumstances. In the early summer of 1938, Mr. Hijikata, then the chief of the Economic Faculty, made an issue of an article written by Professor Yanaibara in a periodical, at a faculty meeting. (The meeting had not proper qualification to deal with personnel affairs). As far as the appellant's knowledge goes, nobody had been consulted beforehand in regard to this matter. The customary practice was that, if the meeting was to take any decision in personnel affairs, the assistant-professors should have retired from the meeting, but as such was not the case, it was understood that the meeting in question was not intended to take up the matter of Professor Yanaibara's status. No sooner Mr. Hijikata, the faculty chief spoke on the subject, than Professor Yanaibara said, "Please do not take up the matter here, as I will dispose of it myself," and the meeting recessed without anything further

spoken of on the subject. Before the next meeting was held, Mr. Yanaibara had retired from office after having consulted President Nagayo. The appellant was told that the article of Mr. Yanaibara was suppressed, and its contents were dealt with in a periodical called "Genri Nihon" of Kyoki Minoda, but of course the appellant had absolutely nothing to do with all this. The appellant had no intercourse even in the university with Mr. Hashizume, an assistant-professor of the Economic Faculty, who was a shokutaku of the Police and Public Peace Bureau of the Home Ministry. Neither did the appellant have any personal acquaintance or correspondence with Mr. Minoda.

Next in reference to Professor Ouchi's case: The appellant did not take any part in the manoeuvring to cause the Professor's dismissal. After Professor Ouchi was arrested, Mr. Hijikata, the faculty chief, proposed to suspend him from office before he would be prosecuted against. The so-called reformist group of professors, including the appellant, agreed while others were opposed, to this proposal, which, however, was voted down, with 5 for and 6 against. Mr. Hijikata resigned as the faculty chief, assuming the responsibility for this case. Meanwhile, prosecution against Mr. Ouchi was decided upon, and he was suspended from office. The appellant favored the proposal to suspend Mr. Ouchi from office prior to prosecution, for the reason that what was no better than a superficial propaganda of communism lectured by Mr. Ouchi, in the appellant's belief, was harmful to learning in general as well as to the nation. The appellant gave expression to his views in reply to a proposal formally submitted by the faculty chief to a meeting of professor

a conduct well within the rightful performance of the appellant's duties as a professor. But in spite of the fact that the appellant took the stand as above-mentioned, the appellant never once made an approach to the Police and Public Peace Bureau of the Home Ministry, Education Ministry and military authorities, plotting the dismissal of Professor Ouchi.

When the question of dismissing Professor Kawai was brought up, the appellant consistently supported the Professor, although the appellant did not share the same thoughts and belief with him. Professor Kawai was dismissed by President Hirega arbitrarily on his own authority, without first referring the matter to the faculty meeting, as was customarily required in cases of this kind. The appellant, indignant at the high-handed measures taken, which ignored the traditional principle of autonomy of the faculty meeting, and also violated the freedom of learning, soon left the post of a professor.

Further the appellant is alleged to have oppressed and rejected Mr. Kawanishi, a so-called liberalistic professor (a Marxist in disguise), while the appellant was in the Rikkyo University. However, it was only until February, 1931 that the appellant was in the post of the chief of Economic Faculty of that University, while Mr. Kawanashi retired from office in the summer of 1943, when he himself was in the post of the faculty chief. The circumstances that led to the resignation of Professor Kawanishi were his involvement in a case, in which Professor Yamashita expended a sum of ¥

¥30,000, belonging to the seminary room for studies on America, of the University. Before his resignation, the appellant, ~~together with~~ other professors who were graduates of the University, once rebuked Mr. Kawanishi and ~~his group~~ for their having boycotted President Ikuzo Toyama, a person of eminent character and insight.

It is also alleged that the appellant, while he held a post in the Hikkyo University, furnished Colonel Iijima, instructor in military affairs, with such data as to encourage and instigate militaristic activities. But no accusation could be more absurd.

(3). From September, 1940, to March, 1943, the appellant was in the Board of Planning, principally in charge of physiographical planning (Raumordnung), as a shokutaku at the beginnin , and as a chosakan with chokunin rank afterward. But on account of the fact that the scientific way of thinking of the appellant on the subject came in conflict with the casual ideas of others, and also of the appellant's unreserved expression of opinion, and the criticism of current economic plans and policies, as well as the appellant's views on the method of execution of warfare, which differed from those of others, the appellant was isolated and coldly treated in the Board. The appellant was not allowed to attend any meetings of importance, not to speak of the supreme council. Even the physiographical planning itself was done by the chiefs of Divisions and Sections. All that the appellant could do, while he held an office in the Board, was formulation of program showing the subjects to be investigated.

About autumn in 1942, the appellant broadcasted twice over radio on the subjects of "Japan's Position Not Invulnerable" and

"Spiritual Power Alone Not Sufficient to Win the War." In the January issue of Chuo Koron (Central Review) in 1943, the appellant published a treatise entitled "Prerequisites for Integration of of Productivity." At these opportunities, the appellant gave expression to his pessimistic views as to the outlook on the future of war, and his opposition to the policies of the Tojo Cabinet in conducting the warfar, with the result that the appellant was forbidden to speak over radio, to publish articles, and to have intervourse with outside organization. Thus the appellant had to retire from office in March, 1943.

When the appellant have lectures on behalf of the Keizai Club at various places throughout the country after resignation, and criticized the policies of the Tojo Cabinet, the appellant was summoned and rebuked by the Military Police at Sapporo, Hakodate, Niigata and Takamatsu.

(4) The appellant published numerous articles, and gave lectures, on physiographical planning and other similar subjects, but as the appellant was unable to understand exactly what was meant by the so-called New Order in East Asia, the appellant never tried to give theoretical ground to, or to defend, the idea. The expression "East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" was certainly used in my speeches and articles. But the appellant cannot recall having used this expression otherwise then in ~~relation to the possibility of making~~ discussing such questions as whether it is or not to make such a sphere a self-supporting wide-area-economy (Grossraumwirtschaft), ~~the advisability of establishing such a sphere~~ what will be, in case it is possible, the weak points or strong points of it, and ~~the~~ what are necessary conditions in such and such a case. The appellant never

maintained that there should be formed a East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Neither did the appellant commend or approve the war and aggression. The appellant naturally approved the war for defense. The appellant expounded such measures for expanding production as would save the country from the defeat in the war, on the basis of the actual conditions of the war being waged at that time. Though the appellant did not renounce the war or advocated defeatism, he never urged annihilation of United States and Britain. In short, the appellant never staged propaganda of aggression and warlike nationalism, through his speeches, publications, and conducts, nor gave ideological foundation to the policies of New Order in East Asia, through his theories.

B. The Committee clafified the undermentioned points, after having examined the appeal, the testimonies submitted by Fumio Yamada, Kasamichi Rohma, both former Professors of the Tokyo Imperial University, Masazo Ogiyama, correspondent of the Asahi Shimbun, Ikuzo Toyama, former President of the Rikkyo University, Tadao Yanaibara, former Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, and Junnosuke Hachimaki, former official of the Planning Board, as well as the books and other publications of which the appellant was the author, and also after having summoned, and heard the explanations of, the appellant, Hyoe Ouchi, Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, Kenko Kimura, Assistant-Professor of the same University, Fumio Yamada, former Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, and Ikuzo Toyama, former President of the Rikkyo University, who are concerned in the present case.

(1) The alleged fact that the appellant, during his office as a professor of the Economic Faculty of the Tokyo Imperial University, oppressed and rejected the liberalistic professors, such as Professors Yanaibara, Ouchi and Kawai, playing a leading role in the so-called reformist group of professors, in collaboration with military and government authorities, nationalistic organizations and other outside powers, cannot be substantiated.

As stated by the appellant in reference to the retirement of Professor Yanaibara, the Faculty Chief Hijikata, at end of a faculty meeting, which was not entitled to deal with personnel affairs, took up an article published by Yanaibara in a periodical, and called the attention of the meeting to it, but the meeting was closed without any expression of opinion on the part of other professors; and before the next formal faculty meeting to examine the case was convened, Professor Yanaibara had tendered his resignation; so that the appellant had no opportunity to express his opinion on the matter. Although the appellant and Professor Yanaibara differed in thoughts and belief, and seemingly they were temperamentally estranged from each other, the appellant did not on this account manoeuvred to cause the dismissal of the Professor in complicity with outside agencies.

When the dismissal of Professor Ouchi was made an issue at a faculty meeting; the appellant stated his views at the meeting, on the assumption that the Professor was actually communist, and on the ground that a communist propaganda in a university was harmful for the state as well as to the university itself, asserted to suspend the Professor from office immediately. But the result of the voting

was 5 to 6 against the opinion of the appellant, and the case was held over until the Professor was legally proceeded against. The statement made by the appellant at the faculty meeting as mentioned above is deemed as belonging to the competence of the appellant as one of the professors. As in the case of Professor Yanaibara, no indications are perceived that the appellant had recourse to some measures in collaboration with outside agencies to cause the dismissal of Professor Ouchi.

Next in reference to Professor Kawai's case, it should be remembered that Professor Kawai recommended the appellant to the post of a professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, and after the appellant's resignation from the Planning Board, introduced him to Yusuke Tsurumi of the Taiheiyo Kyokai (the Pacific Ocean Association) and gave assistance to him to study economics and to earn his living. Although the appellant and the Professor did not belong to the same school of thoughts, they were on friendly terms until the death of the Professor. When the dismissal of the Professor was brought into question, the appellant resolutely took the stand to defend the Professor's cause. The appellant endeavored to persuade the Professors of the so-called reformist group, who demanded the dismissal of Professor Kawai. However, in spite of the efforts of the appellant, Professor Kawai was arbitrarily dismissed by President Hiraga, without the faculty meeting having been referred to as customarily required. In the circumstances, the appellant soon left the position of a university professor, having been driven to indignation by the measures taken. The appellant was straight-

forward in disposition, and was apt to be outspoken in expressing his opinion. While he assumed a vigorous stand in debate, until his opponents were brought to their knees, and was unraleuting to them, on the one hand, his personal conduct was governed by a strong sense of justice, on the ohher. This disposition of the appellant created the impression as if the appellant were playing a radical role in the so-called reformist group of prefessors. But unlike the other prefessors belonging to this group, the fact cannot be established that the appellant conspired with the military and government Authorities or other outside agencies, to get rid of liberalistic prefessors.

Besides, account should be taken of the fact the all these troubles in the university had more of the nature of a factional struggle for power, than of a conflict between different schools of thoughts.

(2) It is not a fact that the appellant, while he held the post of a professor in the Rikkyo University, oppressed liberalism, and encouraged and instigated militaristic activities, by means of supplying Colonel Iijima, the military instructor of the University, with materials for such purposes. Neither the fact cannot be established that the appellant brought pressure to bear upon the so-called liberalistic professors, such as Professors Kawanishi and Yamashita of that University, were militarists, without exception. they incited professors and students to an anti-Christianity movement, and boycotted President Loyama. The appellant, at a faculty meeting, ovjected to this state of affairs.

Military instructors attached to it.

It is true that the appellant rebuked Professor Kawanishi, who took part in the boycotting of President Toyama. But this ~~and nothing to do with the fact~~ was not done by reason of that professor Kawanishi and others were liberalists. Soon afterwards in the early summer of 1943, President Toyama tendered resignation of his own accord, and the appellant also resigned as the chief of Economic Faculty of the Rikkyo University some time later. It was during the office of Presiden Minabe, who succeeded President Toyama, and after the appellant resigned as the faculty chief, that Professor Kawanishi was dismissed . The reason for the dismissal of Professor Kawanishi is said to be that he was involved in a case in which a sum of ¥ 30,000, belonging to the seminary room for studies on America, was expended by Professor Yamashita, who subsequently committed suicide.

(3) When in September, 1940, the program for physiographical planning was decided upon at a Cabinet meeting, the appellant, at the request of Hoshino, the them President of the Planning Board, took charge of the affairs relating to physiographical planning in the Board, for the purpose of materializing the program. The appellan 's status at the outset was a chokutaku, and after February, 1941, a chosakan with a chokunin rank. According to the appellant's opinion when he started the work, the execution of the program required a basic survey with thoroughness and comprehensiveness, covering the entire field of affairs belonging to the respective ministries; and the number of officers, 11 officers with second class or upward at the start, should be increased about five-

fold with a total of 100; and the time requirfor the preparatory work alone would be 5 years. Soon after the appellant entered the Planning Board, personnel realignment took place with the result that an office who lacked understanding of the appellant's works was appointed his superior. The outbreak of the Pacific War that followed, produced opposition even in the governing body of the Board to such long-range planning and preparatory work. Those in charge of practical works in the respective Ministries also showed no sympathy to the appellant's work, which they deemed a s something of academic visions. In particular, the military authorities lacked understanding toward the appellant's work, which in their opinion did not directly contribute to the execution of war operation. Therefore the appellant could not integrate the organization to carry out the work as he desired, and could only work in the methodological stage of the physiolraphical planning until he retired, so that practically he made no contribution to the execution of warfare. As to the position of the appellant in the Planning Board the fact that the appellant was opposed to the governing body of the Board and the subsequent reorganization of the Board, which shifted the responsibility of physiographical planning to the chiefs of Divisions and Section, placed the appellatt in a position attached to the First Division of the Board, without the direct charge of the matter. Moreover, the criticizing attitude of the appellant invited increasing pressure of the military authorities to bear on the appellant, rendering it difficult even to carry on the methodological studies of physiographical planning, until he was dismissed from the Board in March, 1943.

The appellant also took a critical stand in regard to the method of formulating the plans for expansion of productivity and for mobilization of essential materials, in which the military took the leadership at that time. As the governing body of the Board, dissatisfied with the appellant's scholarly ideals and the stubbornness in defiance of the current trend, gave the appellant a cold treatment, the appellant was inevitably isolated from the influential circle of the Planning Board.

As the appellant was almost a disappointed man, while he was in the Planning Board, it is neither conceivable nor recognised as fact that the appellant, in collaboration with military or government authorities brought organized pressure to bear upon freedom of thought as well as on liberalists.

(4) During the war, the appellant wrote for numerous periodicals on economic problems, published sereral works, and gave lectures at various places, as a professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, a chosakan of the Planning Board, or after retirement from the Board. His two broadcasts in the autumn of 1942 from the Tokyo Broadcasting Station, which implied that "Japan's position is not invulnerable, and the spiritual power alone is not enough to win the war," offended the Government authorities, with the result that thereafter the appellant was virtually forbidden to speak over radio. In 1943, the appellant wrote in the January issue of Chuo Koron (Central Review), giving expresseion to His pessimistic outlook on the future of the war, and criticizing the controlled economy as conducted by the Government. On this account the appellant was brought into disrepute. The Tokyo Shimbun blamed the appellant in its editorial with the title "Chosakan Tanabe's Audacious Outlook on the Future of the War." The matter was also made an issue at the budgetary session of the Diet. Since that time the appellant was forbudden to write or to give lectures while he held an office in the Planning Board until March, 1943, when he retired from the Board.

As the appellant was professor of economics of the Tokyo Imperial University for a considerable period of time, he published his views in articles, books and lectures on numerous occasions. A general survey of these reveals the fact that the appellant certainly advocated the necessity of a controlled economy under war conditions, but that he neither preached ultra-nationalistic ideologies such

Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere or New Order in East Asia, nor maintained the necessity of controlled economy, as a means of realizing such ideologies. What the appellan asserted was a control on a realistic basis, as may be required in the light of the acturel conditions. The appellant neither encouraged militarism or ultra-nationalism, nor flattered such trend of the times. Although the appellant made references to the so-called New Order in East Asia and other analogous subjects, he cannot be recognized as having given an ideological basis to them. In certain of his works, some improper expressions may be found here and there, but these may be regarded as casual strokes of his pen. The appellant was consistently a patriot in the sound sense of the word, and never was an instigator of war, nor an advocate of defeatism. With the disposition of the appellant having been as mentioned before, and his stand having been decidedly anti-communistic, his seathing criticism of the leftist thoughts, which sometimes appeared too relentless, might have created the wrong impression that the appellant was a militarist or an ultra-nationalist.

It may be stated in recapitulation that, while the Prime Minister designated the appellant as coming under (2) and (3), 7 of the Annex No. 1 to the Joint Order No. 1 of the Cabinet and Home Ministry of 1947, and accordingly under the relative SCAP Memorandum, on the alleged ground; that the appellant, during his term of office in the Tokyo Imperial University, made organized persecution of liberalistic professors, such as Yanaibara, Ouchi and Kawai, and

cooperation with government authorities and also making use of the Teikoku Shimpo and other rightist publications, as one of the most powerful leaders of the so-called reformist group of professors; that, during the appellant's term of office in the Rikkyo University, he strongly supported and instigated the militaristic activities of Colonel Iijima, military instructor of the University, by means of supplying the Colonel with materials, and rejected such liberalists as Professors Kawanishi and Yamashita; and that the appellant gave ideolorical basis to the policies for estabishing the so-called New Order in East Asia through his theories; the designation of these alleged grounds cannot properly be upheld in view of what has been established above; hence the abovementioned dicision.

K. Yoshida

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

96 Meeting of Appeal Board

March 20, 1948.

1. Date: March 19, 1948. 13.00 - 21.00

2. Commissioners Present: Miyagi, Tomiyasu, Uyeda, Ebashi, Kobayashi, Kitazawa.

3. Proceedings:

(1) The Board carefully examined the following 31 cases and gave the final decisions thereupon.

TANABE, Tadao	(release)
SHIOJI, Masaki	(")
WASO, Fukuyoshi	(")
MAKINO, Kameiro	(")
ŌMIYA, Gosaburo	(")
ŌKUBO, Denzō	(not release)
KASHIMURA, Hiroshi	(")
TONEA, Ichibei	(")
TAMARUSHIMA, Takeo	(")
HOSODA, Chūjiro	(")
HOSHIKA, Hansuke	(")
SATŌ, Eiichi	(")
TAKAHASHI, Onotaro	(")
WATANABE, Kishimatsu	(")
YAGUCHI, Kōtarō	(")
ISOMURA, Eiichi	(")
KUROMORI, Asao	(")
MATSUKAWA, Masazō	(")
ETŌ, Takaaki	(")
ITŌ, Nobufumi	(")
TAKASHIMA, Yonekichi	(")
INABA, Hakuichi	(")
IMAMURA, Yoshishige	(")
IDEMITSU, Sazō	(")
WADA, Kiichirō	(")
MATSUI, Haruo	(")
KUBOTA, Tsunetaro	(")
NISHIKAWA, Hiroshi	(")
IKAI, Seiroku	(")
YOSHIMATSU, Takashi	(")
MATSUNAMI, Tatsujirō	(")

(2) The Board examined the following 19 cases.

MAKINO, Ryōzō
MATSUMOTO, Kosaburō
ŌTAKE, Masatarō
IIJIMA, Shichitarō
MANABE, Hisakichi
HINO, Yoshio
ŌISHI, Masaru

PUBLIC OFFICE 1948 MAR. 22. CENSORSHIP SECTION

85 B

UYEDA, Chūkichi
HOTTA, Masaiku
KURODA, Jirō
TAJIRI, Akiyoshi
KAWAHATA, Misaburō
TSUCHIYA, Kōji
KIKUCHI, Chouemon
FUJIKAWA, Tooru
ONODERA, Keigo
HATTORI, Katsumi
TASHIRO, Shigeki
NAGATA, Masaichi

(3) Next meeting is to ~~be~~ held at 13.00 March 24, 1948.

K. Yoshida

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

REPORT OF THE APPEAL BOARD

March 22, 1948

List of appellants who filed letters of appeal at the Prime Minister's Office from March 17 to March 20, 1948.

ABE, Nobuo
AIZAWA, Shinichi
HASHIMOTO, Toshiro
HAYAKAWA, Takashi
~~HAYASHI, Hansuke~~
HIRAOKA, Tadashi
KAGEYAMA, Takahito
KAWAMURA, Haruo
KIHARA, Takusaburo
KIZUKAWA, Tomotaka
KOSAKAI, Fukuhei
KUBO, Kaneaki
KURODA, Torahei
KUROIWA, Keijiro
~~MARUYAMA, Yoshiro~~
MATSUNO, Teijiro
MINAMIYAMA, Hideo
MORIYA, Eifu
MORIZUMI, Katsumi
MOROHASHI, Fujio
MURAO, Shizuo
MURASAKI, Otozo
NAGASAWA, Saburo
NAGATA, Shiro
NARAMOTO, Yo[redacted]

NOZAKI, Ryushichi
~~NOZAKI, Yuzo~~
OSAWA, Fukuji
ROKUSHA, Shigeru
SAKATA, Shohei
SAMUKAWA, Mitsuo
SHIMIZU, Toshihiko
SHUDO, Ichiro
SUGIMURA, Mitsuzo
SUGITA, Kiichi
SUZUKI, Tsuneichi
~~TAKAGI, Sampei~~
~~TAKIZAWA, Kikuichiro~~
TANIDA, Mitsuyoshi
UEGATA, Ichiro
~~WADA, Toshishichi~~ RISHICHI
YAMAGUCHI, Seiwa
YOSHIDA, Eiichi
YUMURA, Tatsujiro

Total number ..... ~~44~~ 38

alphabetized from list submitted by Mr. Yoshida 24 Mar 48 JB

[redacted]

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

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAR. 24.
DECLASSIFIED

REPORT OF THE APPEAL BOARD

March 22, 1948

List of appellants who filed letters of appeal at the Prime Minister's Office from March. 17 to March 20, 1948 .

HASHIMOTO, Toshirō
SAKATA, Shōhei
MURAO, Shizuo
MATSUNO, Teijirō
KIHARA, Takusaburō
NOZAKI, Ryūshichi
MORIZUMI, Katsumi
SHUDŌ, Ichirō
NARAMOTO, Yōsuke
MORIYA, Eifu
TANIDA, Mitsuyoshi
ŌSAWA, Fukuji
HAYAKAWA, Takashi
YAMAGUCHI, Seiwa
UEGATA, Ichirō
KAWAMURA, Haruo
AIZAWA, Shin-ichi
TAKAGI, Sampei
SUZUKI, Tsuneichi
ABE, Nobuo
SUGITA, Kiichi
NOZAKI, Yūzō
HIRAOKA, Tadashi
SHIMIZU, Toshihiko
MINAMIYAMA, Hideo
YUMURA, Tatsujirō
MURASAKI, Otozō

KUROIWA, Keijirō
TAKIZAWA, Kikuichirō
NAGATA, Shirō
WADA, Toshishichi
MARUYAMA, Yoshirō
HAYASHI, Hansuke
ROKUSHA, Shigeru
SAMUKAWA, Mitsuo
KAGEYAMA, Takahito
YOSHIDA, Eiichi
NAGASAWA, Saburo
KOSAKAI, Fukuhei
MOROHASHI, Fujio
KURODA, Torahei
KUBO, Kaneaki
SUGIMURA, Mitsuzō
KIZUKAWA, Tomotaka

total number 44

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

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THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAR. 26
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM : Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

26 March 1948

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: MAEDA, Aijiro

2. Present Position: Director of the Nippon Ko-un Chuo-Kai, President of the Harbour Transporting Trade Ass'n of Kinki district, Director of the Osaka Kairiku Kyokai.

Position under Consideration: None

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

4. Matters applicable: Chief of Chikko Branch, Osaka City, of Japan Reservists' Association

Provisions applicable: 3 of 7 in List No. I.

5. Date of Appeal filed: June 1, 1947

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: Aug. 6, 1947.

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 89th meeting, Miyagi and 5 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: Feb. 6, 1948.

4. Contents of Decision: Not Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witness none
Testimony 1
Petition none

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

A. Reasons (for non-release)

III.

A. The substance of the appellant's contention:

As stated in his written appeal.

B. (1) It is clear from his questionnaire that the appellant held the office of Chief of the Chikuko Chapter, Osaka City, of the Japan Reservists' Association during the period from June 1 to November 1, 1937. The appellant, therefore, comes under the category specified in Cabinet Order, Home Ministry Order No. 1 of 1947, Appended List 1, Item 7, Note 9.

(2) He contends that in the Chikuko Chapter of the Reservists' Association, non-confidence in the chief had been voiced and frictions developed, since about January, 1937; that he was earnestly requested to effect an amicable solution of the frictions; that he temporarily assumed the office of chief to use his good offices in the solution; that he tried to find out a successor to take over his duties but the delay in the formal announcement of the successor compelled him to remain in office until November; that, while in office, he was virtually unable to perform his functions as chief in the training and guidance of reservists, because he was an elderly man of fifty-seven and his sole experience in the army was a six-month service as a private 2nd class during the Russo-Japanese War. Without special evidence worth consideration, the above contention does not warrant his release from the designation as a person coming under the Memorandum. It is proper, therefore, that the Prime Minister has designated him as falling under the Memorandum, and the decision is rendered as above.

K. Yoshida

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 795012

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THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAR. 30.
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: KUWAHARA, Mikine

2. Present Position: Governor of Aichi Prefecture.
Position under Consideration: None.

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

4. Matters applicable: Vice-President of the Tohoku Shinko Pulp Co. Ltd.
Provisions applicable: President of the Tohoku Shinko Aluminium Co. Ltd.

5. Date of Appeal filed: June 17, 1947.

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: July 29, 1947.

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 88th Meeting. Miyagi and 5 Commissioners.

3. Date of Decision: Feb. 4, 1948.

4. Contents of Decision: Release

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

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DECLASSIFIED (E.O. 13526 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (C) NNDG # 779072

Reason for the Decision

The appellant Mikine Kuwahara was deemed by the Prime Minister to fall under the category specified in the Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance No. 1, Attached List-No. 1-7-3, of 1947, because the said person had been in the posts of Vice-President of the Tohoku Shinko(North-East Development) Pulp Company, Ltd., and President of the Tohoku Shinko Aluminium Company, Ltd., and designated, in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1, Article 4, of 1947, as a person mentioned in the GHQ Memorandum, but he objected to such ruling and made the present appeal.

The Main points of the appellant's contention are—

(1) The appellant was appointed Vice-President of the Tohoku-Kogyo (North-East Industrial Development) Company, Ltd., in August, 1941. The said company, whose purpose consisted in the promotion of industrial development in north-east Japan, an impoverished zone of the country, had made investments in the business of many other companies in addition to the execution of various enterprises under its immediate management, and it was entirely due to the company's regular custom of making its officers join the lists of plain officers of the various companies related with it that the appellant held concurrently the posts of officers in the Tohoku Shinko Aluminium and Pulp Companies.

(2) The Tohoku Shinko Aluminium Company can be deemed to correspond with the specification given as the so-called "C" paragraph Examination Criteria, No. 6, only in one point, namely, that half of the total shares of that company were acquired by the Showa Denko (Electric Industry) Company, Ltd., designated as one of the "influential companies", and that the company in question must have been intimately related with such holding company. But the fact was that the Showa Denko came for the first time to hold shares of the Tohoku Shinko Aluminium in October, 1943, prior to which there was no connection at all between the two companies. The appellant resigned his post in the Tohoku Shinko Aluminium in August, 1943, and therefore, the said company in the days of his being connected therewith was not a company as specified under the provisions of the above-mentioned Examination ~~Standard~~ Criteria, No. 6. It is, accordingly, unjust to designate the appellant as a person falling under the Memorandum because of his having once been President of such company.

(3) The Tohoku Shinko Pulp was established with the object of manufacturing rayon pulp, and half of its capital was contributed by the Oji Paper Mill, Ltd., and the Tohoku Kogyo Company, Ltd., each. The actual authority for management of the Tohoku Shinko Pulp, however, was placed entirely in the hand of the Oji Paper Mill, by virtue of the basic agreement and related memorandum between the two investor companies due to certain special circumstances at the time of establishment of the said company, and no interference from the Tohoku Kogyo was allowed. Accordingly, officers of the Tohoku Kogyo who joined the list of part-time officers of

the Tohoku Shinko Pulp were only nominal, and the appellant's post of Vice-President of the Tohoku Shinko Pulp was ~~also~~ one of such character. The Company in question had two Vice-Presidents, and one of them possessed the actual authority as Vice-President, while the other was a mere nominal existence, whose post was by way of courtesy given to a person related with the Tohoku Kogyo. The latter nominal post of Vice-President was held by the appellant while he was in the position of Vice-President of the Tohoku Kogyo. Accordingly, he never attended to his duty in the Tohoku Shinko Pulp at its office, nor was he invited to be present at any meeting of its regular officers. His emolument was exceedingly small in amount and scarcely any more than nominal, and that even did not go into his own pocket but it was entered as revenue of the Tohoku Kogyo. Accordingly, the designation of the appellant as a person falling under the Memorandum for the sole reason of his having once held such a nominal post, cannot but be considered a disposition contravening the genuine spirit of expulsion from public office and extremely unfair, too, as compared with the case of those who occupied important Government posts in the war-time and whose qualifications are being substantially examined before passing any judgment upon them.

This Committee's finding on examination of the present case is as follows:-

The ground for designation of the appellant as falling under

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the Memorandum depends on the provisions of the "G" paragraph Examination Criteria No. 6, in which are specified six items of conditions, Nos. 1 to 6, it being prescribed that the principal officers and shareholders of those companies corresponding with one or more of such conditions and mentioned in the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1, 1947, Attached List No. 2-11, shall be considered falling under the Memorandum. The Tohoku Shinko Aluminium Company, Ltd., is clearly a company mentioned in the said List No. 2-11, but the question is, with which of the six items of conditions specified in the "G" paragraph Examination Criteria, No. 6, the company corresponds. The points that must be considered are:- first, that the company, which was established with a paid-up Capital of ¥ 7,500,000 for the purpose of industrial development of the north-east districts, devoted itself exclusively to the electrolysis of aluminium and was an one of the smallest in scope in that line of enterprise of Japan; secondly, that the capital of the company was contributed half by the Tohoku Kogyo (Industrial Development) Company, Ltd., and half by the Japanese and Manchurian Aluminium Company, Ltd., the management and the technical part of the business being placed in the sole hand of the latter, but that, in December, 1941, the Japanese and Manchurian Aluminium, falling into financial difficulty and facing the necessity of raising funds, transferred all its holding of shares of the Tohoku Shinko Aluminium to the Tohoku Kogyo temporarily, with a clause of understanding for the buying back of those shares

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it had sold, the President of the Tohoku Shinko Aluminium being in the meantime appointed from among the officers of the Tohoku Kogyo; thirdly, that later, in July 1943, the Japanese and Manchurian Aluminium, exercising its right attached to the abovementioned Clause, acquired half of the total number of shares of the Tohoku Shinko Aluminium, and, in October, idem, the Showa Denko (Electric Industry) Company, Ltd., on its absorption of the Japanese and Manchurian Aluminium in accordance with the Commerce and Industry Ministry's order, acquired naturally by inheritance half of the total shares of the Tohoku Shinko Aluminium, coming thus to be related with the business of the latter. Both the Tohoku Kogyo and the Japanese and Manchurian Aluminium, being companies not on the list for expulsion from public service, have been not designated as influential holding companies. It may be judged that the Tohoku Shinko Aluminium does not correspond with any of the six items of conditions, Nos. 1 to 6, except in that it comes under the "G" paragraph Examination Criteria, No.6-4, because of the participation of the Showa Denko in the business of that company. On this point, the same conclusion is expressed in the certificate issued by the Director of the Central Public Service Qualifications Screening Committee Office. And it is stated in the certificate of President Masayuki Tatsuno of the Tohoku Kogyo that the Showa ~~Kogyo~~ Denko came to hold half the total shares of the Tohoku Shinko Aluminium after October 1, 1943, and that not a single one of them was owned by the former prior to that date. As the truth of such statement can be recognized, it may be ruled that the Tohoku ~~Denko~~ Shinko Aluminium had had no connection with the Showa Denko up to the said date. Accordingly, with regard to the question of ~~exclusion~~

exclusion from public service, the Tohoku Shinko Aluminium should be considered as having gone through a complete change in character, as of the date of October 1, 1943, the difference consisting not in its extent but in essential substance itself. For such reason, the Tohoku Shinko Aluminium, prior to October 1, 1943, was a company that did not fall under any of the six items of conditions, Nos. 1 to 6, of the "G" paragraph Examination Criteria, No. 6, and the principal officers and shareholders of the company in those days should not be deemed as coming under the provisions of the Memorandum except for the existence of some other reason to justify such disposition. It would be unreasonable and a wrong interpretation of the provisions of the aforementioned Examination Criteria, No. 6, to extend the application of the Criteria retroactively and include in the category for exclusion from public service those officers of a company in the days when it had no relation with any influential holding company, simply because the company came later to be intimately related with one. The appellant was in the post of President of the Tohoku Shinko Aluminium, only during the time for which the Tohoku Kogyo held the shares transferred temporarily by the Japanese and Manchurian Aluminium, as mentioned above, viz, from October 9, 1942, to August 17, 1943, two months prior to the aforementioned date of October 1, 1943. That the appellant was never related with the Tohoku Shinko Aluminium since is clear in the questionnaire filled in and submitted

by

by him as well as in the certificates of Masayuki Tatsuno, referred to above, and Takeo Kawagoe, ex-President of the Tohoku Kogyo. Not only that, but there is also some indication of the fact that the Government authorities of those days caused him to retire from the post in the Tohoku Shinko Aluminium with the intention of making the Showa Denko participate in the management of the affairs of that company. Accordingly, the designation of the appellant as falling under the Memorandum for the reason of his having once held the post of President of the Tohoku Shinko Aluminium must be deemed an obvious mistake.

Next, it is clearly stated in the questionnaire submitted by the appellant and in the certificate of Ryosaku Takata, President of the Tohoku Shinko Pulp that the appellant held concurrently the post of Vice-President of the Tohoku Shinko Pulp Company, Ltd., from July 21, 1942, to May 9, 1945. The Tohoku Shinko Pulp was established with the paid-up capital of ¥ 37,500,000, for the production of rayon pulp, a peace-time industry, but inasmuch as the Oji Paper Mill, Ltd., which has been designated as an influential holding company, held half the total shares of the company and directed the management of its business, it comes under the provisions of the "G" paragraph Examination Criteria, No. 6-4, and is one of the companies mentioned in the aforementioned List No. 2-11. It naturally follows, therefore, that the principal officers and shareholders of the company in question should fall under the provisions of the said Criteria No. 6. The question is whether

or

or not the "principal officers" mentioned in those provisions should include persons who were such in name only. With regard to the appellant's case, the following can be recognized as true facts;

First, that the Tohoku Shinko Pulp was established mainly by the promotion of the Oji Paper Mill, and that the Tohoku Kogyo made its contribution simply by the Government's desire, as stated in the certificate of Yoshiaki Hatta, ex-President of the Tohoku Kogyo;

Second, that, at the time of the establishment of the Tohoku Shinko Pulp, a basic agreement was concluded between the Oji Paper Mill and the Tohoku Kogyo, the two contributors of capital for the company, prescribing that the Oji Paper Mill should make efforts single-handed for the management of the business of the Tohoku Shinko Pulp, and a memorandum to the effect that the purport of such agreement clause was to place the management of the company's business in the hand of the Oji Paper Mill continuously for a considerable length of period was exchanged between the said two companies, as stated in the certificates of the above-mentioned persons, Masayuki Tatsuno, Yoshiaki Hatta, and Takeo Kawagoe;

Thirdly, that, under such special circumstances, those officers of the Tohoku Kogyo who held concurrently the posts of officers of the Tohoku Shinko Pulp, irrespective of their titles, were, without exception, not standing directors of the latter company, as certified by the aforementioned Yoshiaki Hatta;

Fourthly

Fourthly, that the appellant never attended the office of the Tohoku Shinko Pulp; that no room, desk, etc., were provided for him in the company's office; that the appellant was never notified of the holding of a standing directors' meeting, and naturally he never attended such meeting; that the emolument, which was supplied by the Company to the appellant once or twice a year in the form of bonus, was far smaller in amount as compared with that supplied to standing directors, and that such emolument (after deducting therefrom the necessary income tax) was all transferred into the revenue of the Tohoku Kogyo, no portion of it going into the appellant's own pocket; and also that the appellant never received any travel expense or other allowance nor any retirement allowance, as stated in the certificates of the aforementioned Ryosaku Takata and Masayuki Tatsuno;

Fifthly, that the Tohoku Shinko Pulp had two Vice-Presidents, one of whom was an officer of the Oji Paper Mill and possessed actual authority as standing director, while the other was only a nominal one appointed from among the officers of the Tohoku Kogyo for mere courtesy for the contributor of its Capital, and that the appellant's position as Vice-President was of the latter nature, as stated ~~by the appellant, whose contention is not by no counter-evidence~~ in certificate of the aforementioned Masayuki Tatsuno.

In the preamble of the "C" paragraph Examination Criteria, it is expresely mentioned that the judgement of whether or not any person falls under the "C" paragraph should be based on the

examination

examination / of each individual case, instead of conducting a formal, standardized examination, and also, under the said Criteria, No. 2, it is stipulated that, with regard to persons who held important Government posts like those of Cabinet Councillors, Advisors, etc., for designating them as falling under the "G" paragraph, there should exist evident facts that justify such designation, and that no decision ought to be made for the formal reason of any person having once been in an important Government post. As regards the said Criteria, No. 6, bearing on the present case, it is provided that not only Chairmen of Boards of Directors, Presidents, and other officers of companies who may be regarded by the public in general as having been authorized, by virtue of their positions, to participate in the important affairs of business management, but also those persons who, although they did not hold any official posts, were practically in possession of authority or administrative influence similar to that of such officers, that is to say, all persons who played important parts in the operation of companies, no matter whether ex officio or not, directly or indirectly, should be deemed as falling under the "G" paragraph; but judging, on the other hand, from the construction of the said provisions as well as from the fundamental spirit pervading the whole of the "G" paragraph Examination Criteria, it will be a correct interpretation of the Criteria, to decide that any person who, although he held an official post as mentioned under the Criteria, No. 6, did not, under special circumstances of companies concerned, really possess,

and

and accordingly did not exercise, such authority as might be considered by the public in general to have attached to his post, does not fall under the provisions of the Criteria.

With regard to the appellant's case, the Tohoku Shinko Pulp was so organized that the appellant's post of its Vice-President was nothing but a nominal one offered for mere courtesy which was devoid of all official authority, and it is, accordingly, clear enough that he could not and actually did not exercise any practical and administrative influence upon the operation of the company. It may be considered, therefore, that the designation of the appellant, in accordance with the Criteria, No. 6, as falling under the Memorandum for the simple reason of his having held such a nominal courtesy post, is unjust, and that there is no room for doubt about the present case, when judged from the precedents of Keizo Nishimura and Ryoji Inouye, concerning whose cases decisions have already been published after examination being conducted by this Committee. It is also clear in the questionnaire filled up and submitted by the appellant that there exists nothing which would justify it to deem him as falling under the Memorandum.

For the above reason, Prime Minister's designation of the appellant is ruled as unjust, and the above-mentioned decision is given.

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAR. 20

- Additional Explanation concerning
ANDO, Masasumi.

The Appeal Board held on Nov. 26, 1947, its 73rd meeting, at which it made a decision that it was deemed proper that the designation made upon ANDO, Masasumi as a person falling under the purge directive should be cancelled. But the Appeal Board came to have doubts about the appellant's books, "Nippon-no-Yukumichi" (The Way for Japan), "Hatten Nippon-no-Genri-to-Shintaisei" (Principles and New Structure of Developing Japan," and "Seikai-o-Ayumitsutsu" (Walking in the Political World) and after reviewing them, it arrived at the following conclusion on March 10, 1947.

1. On the whole, the appellant's thought is Oriental spiritualism based on Buddhism, and is in opposition to materialism. He deals with nationalism, but it is not ultra-nationalism, militerism or jingoism. He often uses the word "totalitarianism", but it is different from German Nazism or Italian Fascism, and his denunciation of liberalism comes from his intention to denounce egoism and individualism from an Oriental ethical point of view.

2. The appellant was not only an influential person in the political world in the past days, but also is enjoying a pretty high popularity in the religious world. This may be attributed to his noble personality and to the efforts with which he spread Buddhism and other religions.

3. Concerning the appellants' political activities there is nothing special to add to the report on examination dated Nov. 26.

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4. In short, the Appeal Board, after reviewing his whole personality from angles of his career, his thought, and his actions, retains the original decision that it is deemed proper that the designation made upon the appellant as a person falling under the purge directive shall be cancelled.

K. Yoshida

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

REPORT OF THE APPEAL BOARD

March 18, 1948.

List of appellants who filed letters of appeal at the Prime Minister's Office from March 9 to March 16, 1948.

AKAO, Yoshio
AMAMIYA, Kazuo
ANDO, Kazuo
ARIGA , Masatake
BITO, Goro
ENDO, Hajime
ENOMOTO, Jyuji
FUJIWARA, Toshiro
HACHITANI, Tadatoshi
HAKOMORI, Tsuguo
HAMAJI, Tatsuya
HASEGAWA, Kunimichi
HIDESHIMA, Toshihiko
HIRABAYASHI, Masaru
HIRATA, Ichijo
~~HOSHINO, Tatsuo~~
HOSOGAYA, Fukuji
ICHIKAWA, Tamotsu
IGUMA, Kiyohide
IIJIMA, Masaaki
IKENOBU, Yoshio
ISHIDA, Susumu
ISHII, Ikuo

KAMICHIKA, Shinoo
KANADA, Tadashi
~~KANDA, Ryuichi~~
KANEKO, Hiroshi
KANEZAKI, Mori
KATO, Kaneshige
KAWAHATA, Shimoki
KAWAI, Tatsuhisa
KAWASAKI, Takuo
KAWASHIMA, Kyosaku
KAWAZOE, Takeshi
~~KIDO, Ryo~~
KIKUCHI, Tenjiro
KITAGUCHI, Yoshiichi
KITANO, Kichinai
KITAO, Yasuo
KIZAKA, Yukiyoshi
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MAEDA, Minoru

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MATSUMOTO, Takeichi

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MIWA, Ryo

MIYAZAWA, Fusao

MIZUNO, Rikuro

~~MIZUTANI, Shiro~~

MOCHIZUKI, Haruo

MOMOI, Tadayuki

MORITA, Kaoru

MORITA, Yasuji

MORIYAMA, Hideo

MUNEMASA, Yoshiichi

MURATA, Takashi

NAGATA, Shiro

NAKAMITSU, Yoshichika

NAKAMURA, Chogoro

NAKAMURA, Yoshihide

NAKANO, Torao

~~NAKAOKA, Manabu~~

NASUNO, Goro

NEGISHI, Motohiko

NIIBARA, Jiro

NISHII, Kazutaka

NISHIKUBO, Bunkichi

OASHI, Hikaru

~~OHASHI, Tadao~~

OMATSU, Isao

OMORI, Kenji

ONO, Masahiro

SAKURAI, Katsumi

SANADA, Ken

SANNOMIYA, Korenobu

SASADA, Yoshio

SASAKI, Ichiro

SATO, Jiro

SEKI, Minoru

SHIDA, Masaru

SHIKAKURA, Yoshiji

SHIMA, Shigeichi

SHIMIZU, Eisei

SHIMIZU, Yoshiichi

SHIMODA, Masami

SHIROMORI, Shozo

SUGIE, Kei

~~SUGIMOTO, Hideichi~~

SUGIMURA, Masayoshi

~~SUZUKI~~, Toshisada

~~TAKAGI, Kunito~~

TAKAHASHI, Shizuo

TAKAHASHI, Takeo

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~~TAKEMURA, Kichiuemon~~

TAKEUCHI, Tadashi

TAKIGUCHI, Seiichiro

TANAKA, Kiyoshi

~~TERADA, Kozo~~

TOYOSHIMA, Kotaro

TSUBOI, Ikuo

~~TSURUDA, Magobei~~

TSUSHIMA, Ken

UENO, Toshio

~~UO, Eijiro~~

WATABE, Shigeyuki

WATANABE, Jinnosuke

WATANABE, Sukenobu

WATANABE, Toshie

WATANABE, Toshie

YAMADA, Mitsugi

YAMANAKA, Hisa

YAMAUCHI, Genichi

YANAGI, Toshiji

YASUDA, Kazufumi

YOSHIDA, Masashi

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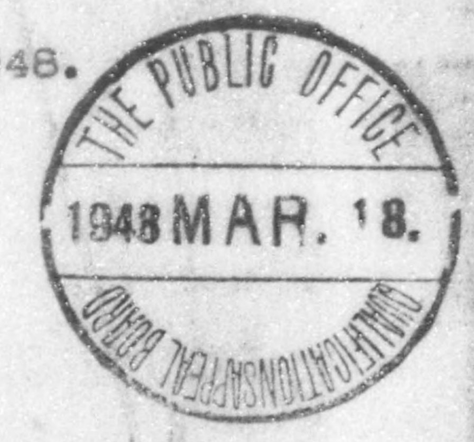
~~Prepared~~ Rearranged from list submitted by Mr. Yoshida, 18 March 1948

HB

REPORT OF THE APPEAL BOARD

March 18, 1948.

List of appellants who filed letters of appeal at the Prime Minister's Office from March 9 to March 16, 1948.



NAKAOKA, Manabu
KANEZAKI, Mori
NAKANO, Torao
ŌMORI, Kenji
HIRABAYASHI, Masaru
BITŌ, Gorō
NASUNO, Gorō
MORITA, Yasuji
MIZUTANI, Shirō
KAWASHIMA, Kyosaku
KAMICHIKA, Shinoo
YOSHIMURA, Minoru
TAKEMURA, Kichiuemon
AKAO, Yoshio
HOSOGAYA, Fukuji
TAKAHASHI, Yoshimaro
KANADA, Tadashi
KANDA, Ryūichi
TAKEUCHI, Tadashi
KITAO, Yasuo
NAGATA, Shiro
HIDESHIMA, Toshihiko
SHIDA, Masaru
EGGA, Keiichi
IGUMA, Kiyohide
TOKUSHIMA, Kōtarō

ISHIDA, Susumu
MIYAZAWA, Fusao
TANAKA, Kiyoshi
SASADA, Yoshio
ENDŌ, Hajime
KIDO, Ryō
YOSHIDA, Masashi
TAKAHASHI, Yozō
TSUSHIMA, Ken
NAKAMITSU, Yoshichika
YAMAUCHI, Genichi
MORIYAMA, Hideo
WATABE, Shigeyuki
AMAMIYA, Kazuo
KAWAHATA, Shimoki
SHIMIZU, Eisei
SASAKI, Ichirō
KAWAI, Tatsuhisa
TSURUDA, Magobei
KATŌ, Kaneshige
SUGIMURA, Masayoshi
FUJIWARA, Toshirō
MATSUI, Toshio
ONO, Masahiro
SEKI, Minoru
UO, Eijiro
MORITA, Kaoru

ANDO, Kazuo
[illegible], Kunimichi
SAKURAI, Katsumi
[illegible], Takashi
TEKIGUCHI, Seiichiro
[illegible], Kichimei
UENO, Toshio
[illegible], Shōsō
YAMADA, Mitsugi
[illegible], Takuo
WATANABE, Fukenobu
[illegible], Toshiji
SATŌ, Jirō
[illegible], Masataka
KITAGUCHI, Yoshiichi
[illegible], Hideichi
YASUDA, Kazufumi
[illegible], Toshio
IKENOBU, Yoshio
NEGISHI, Motohiko
IIJIMA, Masaaki
ŌHASHI, Hikaru
TAKAHASHI, Shizuo
MINAMIYAMA, Hideo
MOMOI, Tadayuki
KOSHIBA, Takeichi
ISHII, Ikuo
TSUBOI, Ikuo
KIZAKA, Yukiyoshi
SUSUKI, Toshisada
YAMANAKA, Hisa
KUWABARA, Gorō
OMATSU, Isao
MIZUNO, Rikurō
MATSUKURA, Gorō
NISHIKUBO, Bunkichi
NAKAMURA, Chōgorō
HIRATA, Ichijo
ŌHASHI, Tadao
KAWAZOE, Takeshi

MATSUMOTO, Takeichi
HAMAJI, Tatsuya
SANADA, Ken
SHIMIZU, Yoshiichi
ENOMOTO, Jyuji
NISHII, Kazutaka
MAEDA, Minoru
HOSHINO, Tatsuo
MOCHIZUKI, Haruo
TERADA, Kōzō
~~KANEKO, Hiroshi~~ Hotel number 124
HAKOMORI, Tsuguo
WATANABE, Jinnosuke
NAKAMURA, Yoshihide
ICHIKAWA, Tamotsu
SHIMODA, Masami
SHIKAKURA, Yoshiji
SHIMA, Shigeichi
MIWA, Ryō
HACHITANI, Tadatoshi
TAKAHASHI, Takeo
SANNOMIYA, Korenobu
SUGIE, Kei
MUNEMASA, Yoshiichi
MAEDA, Minoru
WATANABE, Toshio
NIIBARA, Jirō
TAKAGI, Kuniro
MATSUDA, Daizō
KIKUCHI, Tenjirō
KUSUI, Katsuichi

REPORT OF THE APPEAL BOARD

Submitted 16 March '48

List of appellants who filed letters of appeal at the Prime Minister's Office from Feb. 1 to March 8, 1948.

AKITA, Chiaki
AKITA, Mitsuo
ANDO, Taro
AOYAMA, Shinzaburo
ARAI, Masami
ARIMATSU, Toshio
ASAKAWA, Suna,
FUJII, Hiroshi
FUJII, Mareo
FUJIMOTO, Ryuji
FUJIOKA, Junkichi
FUJISAWA, sei
FUKUDA, Teisaburo
FUKUOKA, Katsuji
~~FURUSE, Denzo~~
~~GOTO, Motoharu~~
HANAMURA, Satoru
HANEDA, Masatoshi
HASEGAWA, Kazuo
HASHIDA, Kaname
HASHIMOTO, Shigezo
HASHIURA, Eisaku
HAYAKAWA, Takeshi
~~HIDA, Masajiro~~

HIRABAYASHI, Jinichi
HIRATA, Shigeki
HIRONO, Masajiro
HONDA, Tadashi
IDA, Keizaburo
IIOKA, Hikobei
IKEDA, Seishi
IMAGAWA, Fumio
IMURA, Hideo
INOUE, Shigemasa
ISE, Toshiaki
ISHIDA, Taku
ISHIDA, Tomisaburo
ISHIKAWA, Yoshio
ISHIKURI, Kazuo
~~ITO, Heikichi~~
ITO, Hideo
~~ITO, Shigeo~~
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~~IWASA, Goichi~~
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~~KATO, Heikichi~~
KATO, Shigetada
KATO, Tadao

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KAWAHARA, Harusaku

KAWAMURA, Haruo

KAWASAKI, Masao

KIKYO, Riichi

KOBORI, Junichi

KONDO, Hisaji

KOTANI, Shigenobu

KOYAMA, Mitsugi

KOYAMADA, Yoshio

KUGA, Masao

KUHARA, Fusanosuke

KUJIRAI, Yoshiaki

KUJIRAOKA, ~~Rokujiro~~ Kenro

~~KUMADA, Raizo~~

~~KUMANO, Hide~~

KUNDO, Komaji

KURATA, Ushitaro

KURIYAMA, Katsuji

~~KUSABUKA, Rokujiro~~

KUSUMOTO, Hiroya,

MAEDA, Yoshio

MARUYAMA, Osamu

MATSUMOTO, Ichiro

MATSUMOTO, Toshio

MIKAMI, Hideo

~~MINAMI, Shinkichi~~

MINO, Takuichi

MISHIMA, Isamu

MIWA, Ryo

~~MIYATA, Yajiro~~

~~MIYAZAKI, Tadashi~~

~~MORI, Kyotaro~~ Ryotaro

MORITA, Minoru

MURATA, Heiji

MURATA, Hirosuke

NAGASHIMA, Nobuyuki

NAGATOMO, Hisahachi

NAGAYAMA, Kozo

NAKAGAWA, Masuo

~~NAKAGAWA, Takeo~~

NAKAMURA, Kazuki

NAKAMURA, Mitsuo

NAKATOMI, Tomio

~~NAKAYAMA, Sukechika~~

NARUSE, Tadayuki

NISHIGUCHI, Kiyotora

NISHIGUCHI, Tomio

NISHIHARA, Manabu

OGASAWARA, Mitsuyasu

OGAWA, Yoshio

OGAWA, Zenya

OKADA, Gensuke

~~OKUNO, Isamu~~

OMIYO, Tomoo

OTANI, Hiroshi
OZAWA, Yoshio
SAHEKI, Eiichi
SAITO, Kojiro
SAITO, Tetsuo
SAITO, Toshi
SAKAGUCHI, Tokuzo
SARUWATARI, Hisao
SEKI, Masao
SHIMA, Shigeichi
SHIMADA, Saichi
SHINDO, Seiichi
SHIONO, Naomichi
SHIOZAWA, Tatsuzo
SHIMOZO, Denbei
SHIRAKAWA, Suzumu
SOMA, Shiro
SHUDO, Haruji
SOTO, Hisakichi
SUGA, Teiichi
SUGIYAMA, Munejiro
SUSUKI, SHUetsu
TABUCHI, Iwao
TACHIKAWA, Syozo
TADA, Hisao
TAKAGI, Ikutaro
TAKAGI, Tatsuro
TAKAHAMA, Jun
TAKAHASHI, Ichiro
TAKAHASHI, Mori
TAKAHASHI, Yoshitsugu
TAKAKUSU, Mamoru

TAKEDA, Choji
TAKAMINATO, Jukichi ?
TAKEUCHI, Kiyobumi
TAKEUCHI, Yasuo
TAMURA, Hidekichi
TANAKA, Hiroshi
TANAKA, Osamu
TANAKA, Kazuo
TARAO, Kenji
TOKEI, Takeo
TOMINAGA, Yoshio
TORIKAMA, Kiyoshi
TOYODA, Shinichi
TOZAWA, Shichitaro
TSUCHII, Saburu Jiryo
TSUNODA, Yasukichi
TSUTSUMI, Kinjiro
TSUBOKAWA, Astumon
UCHIDA, Takeji
UCHIYAMA, Hiroshi
UEDA, Kiyoji
UI, Takeo
YABE, Heinosuke
YAMADA, Mitsugi
YAMAGUCHI, Chyo
YAMAGUCHI, Kanji
YAMAGISHI, Hidezaburo
YAMAHATA, Keinosuke
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1 apr ——— 169
9 apr 166

Made from list submitted by
Mr. Yoshida 16 March 48 JB

No 1.

REPORT OF THE APPEAL BOARD

List of appellants who filed letters of appeal at the Prime Ministers Office from Feb. 1 to March 8, 1948.

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1948 MAR. 10
INVESTIGATIONS SPECIAL BOARD

HANEDA, Masatoshi
ISE, Toshiaki
MURATA, Hirosuke
HANAMURA, Satoru
TSUCHII, Jiryo
UEDA, Kiyoji
NAGATOMO, Hisahachi
YAMADA, Mitsugi
TAKEUCHI, Yasuo
OGASAWARA, Mitsuyasu
HIDA, Masajiro
MIYATA, Yajirō
TANAKA, Hitoshi
SOTŌ, Hisakichi
TANAKA, Osamu
NAKAYAMA, Sukechika
KUSABUKA, Rokujiro
ŌZAWA, Yoshio
TOMINAGA, Yoshio
TACHIKAWA, Syozō
NISHIHARA, Manabu
KURATA, Ushitaro
KOTANI, Shigenobu
NAKAGAWA, Masuo
TAKAMINATO, Jukichi
FUJIOKA, Junkichi
IMURA, Hideo
KOYAMADA, Yoshio

ITO, Heikichi
KUJIRAI, Yoshiaki
HASEGAWA, Kazuo
KUSUMOTO, Hiroya
TSUNODA, Yasukichi
IDA, Keizaburo
TAKAHASHI, Ichiro
FUJII, Hiroshi
SHINDO, Seiichi
YABE, Heinosuke
KUMADA, Raizo
SHIMADA, Saichi
TANAKA, Kazuo
HASHIDA, Kaneme
KAWAHARA, Harusaku
SAITO, Tetsuo
SAKAGUCHI, Tokuzō
SHIOZAWA, Tatsuzō
FURUSE, Denzo
YAMAHATA, Keinosuke
SAHEKI, Eiichi
NAGAYAMA, Kozo
TAKEUCHI, Kiyobumi
TAKAHAMA, Jyun
KATSURAI, Seikichi
TADA, Hisao
IWASA, Gōichi
KAWAMURA, Haruo

TORIKAMA, Kiyoshi
SHIWA, Shigeichi
SEKI, Masao
TOKEI, Takeo
KATO, Heikichi
UCHIDA, Takeji
IKEDA, Seishi
MIWA, Ryō
FUKUDA, Teisaburo
NAKAMURA, Kazuki
KOYAMA, Mitsugi
ASAKAWA, Suna
NAKATOMI, Tomio
ARAI, Masami
TSUTSUMI, Kinjiro
SHIRAKAWA, Suzumu
IWASA, Hiroshi
KIKYO, Riichi
KAMEI, Takami
OKUNO, Isamu
KONDO, Hisaji
SHIMOGO, Denbei
NARUSE, Tadayuki
YAMAMOTO, Kenji
MORI, Kyotaro
UI, Takeo
MURATA, Heiji
UCHIYAMA, Hiroshi
NAGASHIMA, Nobuyuki
SOMA, Shiro
TAKEDA, Chōji

ISHIDA, Taku
YAMAGISHI, Hidezaburo
HASHIURA, Eisaku
MAEDA, Yoshio
KATŌ, Shigetada
ANDŌ, Tarō
WATANABE, Kiyomi
GOTŌ, Motoharu
FUJII, Mareo
ISHIKURI, Kazuo
YAMAMOTO, Keizo
ITŌ, Shigeo
MISHIMA, Isamu
HAYAKAWA, Takashi
TAKAHASHI, Mori
KOBORI, Junichi
IMAGAWA, Fumio
ISHIDA, Tomisaburo
MINO, Takuichi
SUGA, Teiichi
FUKUOKA, Katsuji
NISHIGUCHI, Tomio
MARUYAMA, Osamu
TAKAGI, Tatsuro
OMIYO, Tomoo
FUJISAWA, Sei
TAKAKUSU, Mamoru
IIOKA, Hikobei
TAMURA, Hidekichi
ITŌ, Shizuo
HIRONO, Masajiro

NISHIGUCHI, Kiyotora
KATO, Tadao
YAMAGUCHI, Kanji
MORITA, Minoru
KAMITANI, Akira
KUJIRAOKA, Kenro
HASHIMOTO, Shigezo
HONDA, Tadashi
OKADA, Gensuke
SHUDO, Haruji
MATSUMOTO, Ichirō
KUNDO, Komaji
SAITO, Kōjiro
SAITŌ, Toshi
MATSUMOTO, Toshio
MINAMI, Shinkichi
TOYODA, Shinichi
YANO, Kyogi
KUHARA, Fusanosuke
INOUE, Shigemasa
ŌTANI, Hiroshi
AOYAMA, Shinzaburo
FUJIMOTO, Ryūji
TAKAGI, Ikutaro
IZAWA, Yoshiharu
TOZAWA, Shichitarō
SHIONO, Naomichi
KUGA, Masao
HIRABAYASHI, Jinichi
HIRATA, Shigeki
SARUWATARI, Hisao

FUJII, Mareo
TABUCHI, Iwao
NAKAGAWA, Takeo
KAMIHIRA, Ryōe
TARAO, Kenji
ISHIKAWA, Yoshio
TSUBOKAWA, Asauemon
TAKAHASHI, Yoshitsugu
ITŌ, Hideo
MIYAZAKI, Tadashi
KAWASAKI, Maseo
YAMAGUCHI, Chyo
NAKAMURA, Mitsuo
SUGIYAMA, Munejirō
MIKAMI, Hideo
KUMANO, Hide
YOSHIMURA, Takuji
SUSUKI, Shūetsu
KURIYAMA, Katsuji
AKITA, Chiaki
AKITA, Mitsuo
OGAWA, Zenya
ARIMATSU, Toshio

Total number 172

K. Yoshida

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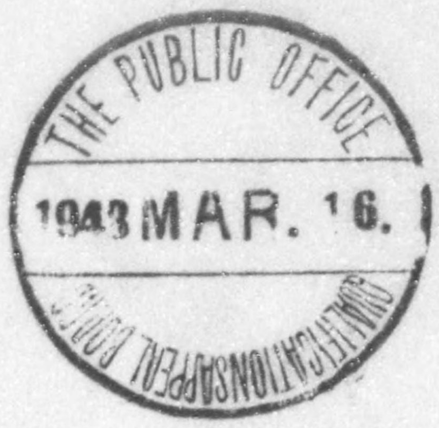

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM : Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: NAKAGOMI, Kamezo

2. Present Position: Farm-land Commissioner of Iino Village. (Yamanashi Prefecture)
   Position under Consideration: None.

3. Designation by whom and when: Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture. April 9, 1948.

4. Matters applicable: Chief of Iino Village Branch of I. R. A. A.
   Provisions applicable: 1 of 4 in List No. I.

5. Date of Appeal filed: April 28, 1948.

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: July 5, 1948.

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 95th Meeting. Miyagi and 6 Commissioners.

3. Date of Decision: March 10, 1948.

4. Contents of Decision: Release

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

80

4. Reasons.

Whereas Kamezo Nakagomi, the appellant, was designated by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture as coming under 1), 4 of Annex No. 1 to the Joint Ordinance No. 1 of Cabinet and Home Ministry of 1947, and accordingly under the relative SCAP Memorandum, on the ground that the appellant did assume the post of the village headman of Iino-mura, Koma-gun, from October 25, 1933, to February 5, 1941, and therefore was reasonably deemed as having taken the post of the chief of Iino-mura Branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the appellant, dissatisfied with the designation, submitted the present appeal.

The arguments of the appellant, in substance, are as follows.

1) In early December, 1940, the appellant, who then was the village headman, was approached by the Yamanashi Prefectural Branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, with a request to form a village branch organization of the Association. As the appellant was not disposed to be the chief of the proposed branch, a man with proper qualification was recommended.

2) Under date of the 24th of the same month a notice to entrust the appellant with the office of the chief of the proposed branch was given by the Prefectural Branch, of which the appellant was informed early in January the following year, when he attended the village office. Immediately thereupon, the appellant sent a note under date of January 4, declining to accept the entrustment

offered

offered, and added in the note that, if the posts of village headman and the chief of the proposed branch organization were inseparable, the appellant would resign as the village headman.

3) About the middle of the same month, the appellant tendered his resignation and subsequently resigned.

The results of the examination by the Commission are as follows. The questionnaire states that the appellant was the village headman of Iino-mura, Koma-gun, from October 25, 1933, to February 5, 1941, According to the letter of explanation of the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture, the branches in cities, towns, and villages, of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association were organized on December 8, 1940. When the appellant, then the village headman, was asked by the Prefectural Branch to organize village branch of the Association, he recommended Tokujiro Iino as a person qualified for the chief of the prospective branch, in his reaply dated December 22 on "Proposed Formation of Village Branch, because he was not in the least disposed to assume the post himself. (Evidence No. 1) A notice from the Prefectural Branch, entrusting the appellant with the post of the chief of village branch was delivered at the village office, under date of December 24. (Evidence No. 2) As the appellant was then away on year-end holidays, he was informed of the fact only when he attended the office early in January 1941. Immediately the appellant gave notice, under date of January 4, declining to accept the position offered, adding at the same time that, if the position of the

village headman and that of the chief of the branch were inseparable he would resign as the village headman. (Evidence No. 3) Thus in mid-January the appellant tendered his resignation and resigned.

In the light of these facts, it is evident that the appellant had not any intention of assuming the post of the chief of the Association's branch, from the first when the appellant was asked to rganize the branch, that on having received notice entrusting him with the position he declined to accept it, and that he resigned as the village headman on the understanding that the position of the headman and that of the chief were inseparable. In these circumstances, it is concluded that the case of the appellant should not be interpreted as coming under the category of chiefs of village branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association as mentioned in 4 of Annex No. 1 to the Ordinance referred to above, and therefore the designation of the appellant made by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture is deemed as inappropriate. The decision as mentioned above has been given accordingly.

K. Yoshida

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

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THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAR. 12.
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: YAMAMOTO Katsuichi

2. Present Position: Member of the House of Representatives

Position under Consideration: Member of the House of Representatives (Saitama Pref.)

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister:

April 7, 1947

4. Matters applicable: By writing, speech or action has shown himself to be an active exponent of militant nationalism and aggression

Provisions applicable: 3 of 7 in List No. 1

5. Date of Appeal filed: April 11, 1947

II. Appeal Board

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

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 88th meeting, Miyagi and 5 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: Feb. 4, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

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

Witnesses	4
Testimonies	13
Petitions	4

79

4. Reasons (for withdrawal of designation)

Whereas the Prime Minister designated the appellant, under date of April 7, 1947, as coming under (3), 7 of Annex No. 1 to the Joint Ordinance No. 1 of Cabinet and Home Ministry of 1947, accordingly under the relative SCAP Memorandum, on the grounds that

1) the appellant, having held a post in the Wakayama Higher Commercial School from 1924 to 1923; had brought pressure to bear upon progressive professors and students of the School;

2) the appellant had been a member of the Research Institute for National Spiritual Culture, which was presided over by Kasemi Kihira, from 1932 to 1943;

3) the appellant, during the above-mentioned period, had published his work from the Genri Nihon-Sha, a publisher, the dissolution of which was subsequently directed;

4) the appellant, during the war, played a leading role in the Students' Association, which was a rightist organization;

the appellant contending that, except for Item 3) above, all the alleged reasons for the designation were not substantiated by facts, and that even Item 3) could not constitute any proper reason, unless the fact was misinterpreted, for designating the appellant as coming under the so-called Category G.

The arguments of the appellant may be summarized as follows:

1) That the appellant oppressed progressive professors and students, while he held an office in the Wakayama Higher Commercial School, was entirely groundless. The first two years since the appellant assumed a post in the said School, during which he believed

in the Marxian doctrine as the most correct theory, might be left out of question. After returning from study abroad, which lasted for two years and seven months, the appellant was appointed the superintendent of students and, at the same time, a professor. Although the appellant had already shaken himself free from Marxism, and was tending toward liberalism, the basic principle was adopted and actually acted upon that no students should be dismissed from school for reasons on account of their trend of thoughts, as long as the appellant was in the post of the superintendent. It was during the appellant's absence on account of his second trip abroad that communistic-minded students were expelled from the Wakayama Higher Commercial School. Though the dismissal of Professor Hirokichi Innami was cited as an actual instance of the undue pressure which the appellant was alleged to have brought to bear upon progressive professors, nothing could be more absurd. It was several months after the appellant left Japan in August, 1931, on his second trip abroad that Professor Innami retired from office.

2) Masami Kihira never presided over the Research Institute for National Spiritual Culture, to the best of the appellant's knowledge. There might have existed an organization called Research Institute for National Spiritual Culture or otherwise, which was presided over by Masami Kihira, an ultra-nationalist, but the appellant had no knowledge of having joint such an organization. The organization in which the appellant participated was the Research Institute for National Spiritual Culture of the Education Ministry. For some time after its establishment, the Institute was presided over by Education Vice-Minister Awaya, as acting president, succeeded by

Ryukichi Sekiya, as president, who had long been a liberalist and finally by Nobukichi Ito, as president. What field was covered by the appellant's researches and other activities at the Institute? The appellant was asked to join the Institute as the director of the Researchers Guidance Section, which belonged to the accessory work of the Institute. The appellant, who was an outsider in such matters as national spirit or national polity, was in a certain measure a foreign element in the Institute. The staff of the Institute included Kumaji Yoshida, Senichi Hisamatsu, Shinichiro Nishi, Tadao Kawamura, Muneomi Kaigo and others, who certainly had strong liberalistic leanings, but who nevertheless were men of erudition in the Japanese spiritual culture and no outsiders like the appellant. The appellant's attitude in regard to the theories of Japanese spirit and national polity was passive, always hearing reports of researches made in various quarters, instead of giving expression to his views. The appellant devoted himself to the critical studies of the theories of communism and socialism from the angle of liberalism, and to the work of guiding the students in the Researchers Guidance Section. This fact was well-known to anyone who may have been in the Institute. Seemingly, after the Researchers Guidance Section was abolished, the appellant was no longer required in the Institute, and was suspended from office, because the appellant's presence was not in harmony with the aims of the Institute, so that he could not be assigned to any chair for giving a course. It was admitted by the appellant that, because his whole work in the Research Institute for National Spiritual Culture had been critical studies of communism from the standpoint of liberalism, the reports of the appellant's researches as well as his lectures might

have contributed to forming a bulwark against communism, and played a part in maintaining liberalistic thoughts, but it was inconceivable for the appellant that this should form a reason for disqualifying the appellant for public office as in the present case. In short, criticism of communism and socialism on the footing of liberalistic principles of political economy, on the one hand, and the work as the director of the Researchers Guidance Section in charge of re-education and readmission into school of, and finding employment for, such students as had been dismissed from school on account of their participation in communistic movement, on the other, were all that the appellant did; and while he was on the staff of the Institute, he never made any active propaganda of ultra-nationalism and militarism.

3) That the appellant published his work from the Genri Nihon-Sha was indisputable as a fact. The work dealt with the "Reorganization of Japan's Economy," by Shintaro Ryu, a communist, mainly criticizing it from the viewpoint of the theory of "economic accounting" which the appellant had advanced in the past. The work was published serially in three numbers of the organ publication of the Research Institute for National Spiritual Culture, from May to July, 1940. The work subsequently was reprinted by individuals and organizations in Tokyo and Osaka to the number of several scores of thousands. The work was also included in its entirety in the appellant's "Criticism of Planned Economy," which was published later from the Riso-Sha. The mere fact that the appellant published one of his treatises from the Genri Nihon-Sha, ~~dissolution of~~ which was dissolved subsequently, could not but be a flimsy reason for designating

the appellant as a purgee. It was presumed that the fact was taken up as a reason for the designation, on the imaginary assumption that the appellant was a co-publisher of the Genri-Nihon-Sha, or shared the views of Kyoki Minoda of that publishing company. If such was the case, the allegation was quite groundless. That the appellant was neither a co-publisher nor a fellow worker of Kyoki Minoda would sufficiently be demonstrated by the fact that the appellant never wrote a single line in the "Genri Nihon," a monthly publication of the Genri Nihon-Sha. It was a fact well known to everybody concerned that, when in the spring of 1943 the appellant was examined by Military Police, Minoda went to the Military Police authorities, accusing the appellant of being a liberalist. Particular attention must ~~was called~~ to the fact that, since the autumn of 1940, the appellant was under the watchful eyes of the police authorities, on the ground that he was opposed to the so-called New Order, so that it was only with difficulty that the appellant could publish any of his works. The "Criticism of Planned Economy," published from the Riso-Sha in April, 1941, was immediately made in issue by the Intelligence Bureau; Sasaki, the representative of the Riso-Sha was summoned, reprimanded, and was demanded to submit written explanation, pledging himself not to print any more copies. But, curious to say, about a month later when the same treatise was published from the Genri Nihon-Sha, neither was it suppressed nor any part of it eliminated by the censor. Not even any remonstrance was received. The appellant was desirous that due account would be taken of the circumstances, in which this book was published.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 715 072

4) When the Ministry of Education intended to resort to oppressive measures toward the Students' Association, the appellant opined that this kind of organization should properly be guided rather than oppressed, but the appellant was not even acquainted with the location of the Association's office. Probably the fact that the appellant gave assistance to the Research Institute for Spiritual Sciences, which was a sister organization of the Students' Association, might have given rise to some misunderstanding. Though, reportedly, many of the leaders of the Research Institute for Spiritual Sciences had belonged to the Students' Association, the two organizations were not identical. According to the leaders of the Research Institute for Spiritual Sciences, they advocated planned economy, while they were members of the Students' Association, but the "Basic Problems of Planned Economy," of which the appellant was the author, converted them to the principles of free economy. The appellant had had no acquaintance with the leaders of the Research Institute for Spiritual Sciences, until they came to the appellant, having been converted to the theory of free economy by the appellant's work, so that the appellant had no connections with the Students' Association.

Such in substance were the appellant's arguments.

The result of the Commission's examination: As to the soundness or unsoundness of the first of the reasons for the designation of the appellant as coming under the SCAP Memorandum, that the appellant, while he held an office in the Wakayama Higher Commercial School, oppressed certain progressive professors, quotations from, or reference to, the testimonies submitted may be made as follows.

DECLASSIFIED NSC E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (C) NNDG # 795012

Testimony of Aikichi Mitsuhashi, Director of Wakayama Economic College, dated June 13, 1947:

"1) On examining the default-book preserved in this school, it was confirmed that no student was punished for reasons of thoughts held by the student, while Katsuichi Yamamoto was in the post of superintendent of students in this school. 2) The thought problem resulted in the punishment of students on November 20, December 4, December 23 and December 24 of 1931. All these cases took place, while Katsuichi Yamamoto was in Europe as a researcher."

Ryuji Yamamoto, the general affairs manager of the school, in his testimony of May 11, 1947, endorsed the truthfulness of the appellant's statement in regard to this point.

Written statement under date of June 3, 1947, submitted by Tsuneyoshi Koga and other eleven of the staff of the school:

"As we are thoroughly acquainted with his (Katsuichi Yamamoto's) conducts during his term of office, we give the following information. Mr. Katsuichi Yamamoto was a very democratic person. He held office in this school for some ten years, since March, 1923, and his relations with his colleagues were both friendly and amiable. We are unable to imagine that he could have oppressed his co-workers or students. On June 24, 1931, he was ordered to Germany for a year, in order to study the theory and practice of social movement. Just as he was going to leave for abroad, a strike of students broke out. With united efforts of the entire staff, supporting Director Okamoto, and also giving assistances to Mr. Yamamoto, the dispute could be amicably settled. Dismissal of Professor Innami and Professor Mizushima had its own reasons, in which Mr. Yamamoto took no part."

DECLASSIFIED: NND 963052 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(B) OR (C) NNDC # 178 072

Testimony of the Education Minister, dated April 14, 1947:

"1) His (Katsuichi Yamamoto's) absence from Japan, he having been sent abroad as a researcher, covered the periods from March 29, 1925, to September 15, 1927, and from August 21, 1931 to April 21, 1932. 2) Hirokichi Innami retired from the Wakayama Higher Commercial School on March 15, 1932. 3) Ichiro Okamoto (honorary professor of the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School at present) was transferred from the post of the Director of Wakayama Higher Commercial School to that of Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School on March 29, 1932. 3) Minoru Miyagawa (retired from office on June 30, 1939) and Chuichi Yuwaki (still in office), Professors of Wakayama Higher Commercial School remained in office even after Director Okamoto was transferred to Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School."

Statement of Sada Nishiyama, Director of Miyagi Gakuin, a women's technical school, which is a mission school in Sendai, under date of June 30, 1947:

"It is entirely groundless that Mr. Yamamoto, while he held an office in the Wakayama Higher Commercial School, brought pressure to bear upon progressive professors and students."

Record in the diary of the Wakayama Higher Commercial School for the fiscal year 1931 (at present kept by the General Affairs Section of the Wakayama Economic College):

"June 24, Wednesday: The third year class' students absented from school, and betook themselves toward the parade ground and Mizunoki. In the afternoon a meeting of instructors in charge of classes was convented. June 25, Thursday: Strike of the second and third year