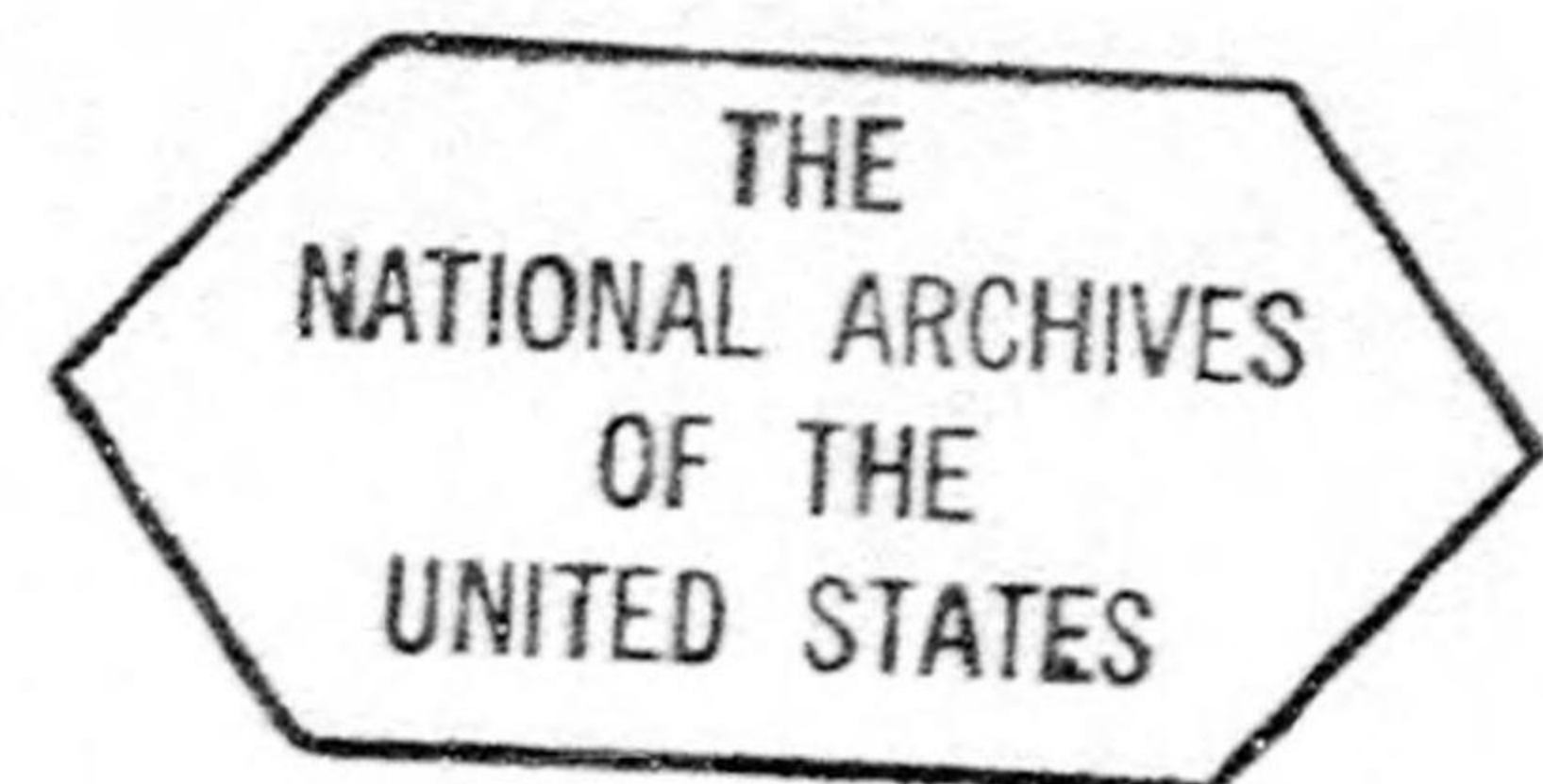


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Biographical Sketches of Ministers

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ASHIDA CABINET

Prime Minister: ASHIDA Hitoshi  
Finance Minister: KITAMURA Tokutaro  
Education Minister: MORITO Tatsuo  
Welfare Minister: TAKEDA Giichi  
Agriculture and Forestry Ministry: NAGAE Kazuo  
Transportation Minister: OKADA Seiichi  
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Labor Minister: KATO Kanju  
Commerce and Industry Minister: MIZUTANI Chosaburo  
Director-General, Economic Stabilization Board: KURUSU Takeo  
Attorney-General: SUZUKI Yoshio  
Chief Cabinet Secretary: TOMABECHI Gizo  
Director, Construction Board: HITOTSUMATSU Sadayoshi  
Deputy Prime Minister and Administrative Research Director: NISHIO Suehiro  
Chairman, Local Government Finance Committee: NOMIZO Masaru  
Director-General, Reparations Board: FUNADA Kyoji

ASHIDA CABINET

Biographical Sketches

Prime Minister: ASHIDA Hitoshi

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

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

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

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

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

Finance Minister: KITAMURA Tokutaro

Kitamura was an advisor of the Nagasaki Branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (Yokusan Seiji Kai). This position is not of sufficient importance to come within the scope of the Furge Directive.

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

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

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

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

Education Minister: MORITO Tatsuo

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Welfare Minister: TAKEDA Giichi

Takeda was a member but not an officer of the Saitama Prefectural Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Taisei Yokusan Kai) in 1944. Ordinary members of this organization are not subject to the Furge Directive.

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

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

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

Agriculture and Forestry Minister: NAGAE Kazuo

Nagae was Director of the Hyogo Branch of the Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Association (Dai Nippon Sangyo Hokokukai) from September 1942 to March 1943. This position does not bring him within the scope of SCAPIN 550, but does render him subject to the Labor Purge.

He was manager of the Kobe Branch of the Asia Development League of Great Japan (Dai Nippon Koa Domei) from June 1943 to 1944 and a member of the Standing Committee of the Kobe Branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Taisei Yokusan Kai) from September 1944 to April 1945.

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

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

Transportation Minister: OKADA Seiichi

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

Okada joined the People's Cooperative Party (Kokumin Kyodo To) in 1946 and is, at present, a predominant influence in this party's conferences.

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

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

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



Communications Minister: TOMIYOSHI Eiji

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

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

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

Labor Minister: KATO Kanju

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commerce and Industry Minister: MIZUTANI Chosaburo

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

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

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

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

Director-General, Economic Stabilization Board: KURUSU Takeo

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

An economic theorist as well as a successful banker, Kurusu has written several books on commercial law, legal aspects of corporate organization, and public finance policies. Due to their technical nature, none of these works bring the author within the scope of the Public Information Media Purge.

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

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

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

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

Attorney-General: SUZUKI Yoshio

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

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

Born 1894 in Fukushima Prefecture. Suzuki graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1918 and the following year became an assistant professor in the University Law School. From 1921 to 1924 he studied administrative law and social legislation in Europe and America under the sponsorship of the Education Ministry. Upon his return from abroad Suzuki became Professor of Law at the Tohoku Imperial University and retained this position until 1931. The following year he accepted the position of Professor of Law at Hosei University and remained there until 1935 when he resigned his professorship in order to concentrate upon his private law practice which he had maintained concurrently with his teaching assignments since 1931. Suzuki first entered the House of Representatives in April 1946 and was returned to the Diet in 1947 for a second term.

Suzuki has held membership in several Political Science, Social Legislative and Lawyers Associations since 1919. He has never been affiliated, however, with any political organization other than the present Social Democratic Party.

Between 1932 and 1942 Suzuki wrote many articles on "Administrative Law" for the University Press and on the "Critique of Judgments of the Supreme Court" for Horitsu Shimbun. In 1935 he published "Studies on Penal Regulation of the Election Law", and in 1946 "Explanations of the Politics of the Social Democratic Party of Japan".

Suzuki brings to his present post extensive academic training and considerable practical experience in the field of administrative law and social legislation. His political career has, however, been brief and he had not, in the past, until his appointment as Minister of Justice in the Katayama Cabinet, held important administrative positions, either in the government or in private enterprise.

Chief Cabinet Secretary: TOMABECHI Gizo

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

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

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

Born 1880 in Aomori Prefecture. Tomabechi, a graduate of Tokyo Higher Industrial School was appointed a Director, Japan Artificial Fertilizer Co., Ltd. in October 1919. Since that time he has held 72 different official posts most of which were held in economic companies or associations. Among these are 30 fertilizer or chemical companies, 6 fisheries, 3 mining companies, 1 electric company, 2 banks, 3 industrial companies, 3 machine manufacturing companies, 1 land company and 1 publishing company.

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

Director, Construction Board: HITOTSUMATSU Sadayoshi

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deputy Prime Minister and Administrative Research Director: NISHIO Suehiro

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

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

Born 1891 in Kagawa Prefecture. Nishio's formal education terminated when after completing the elementary grades (6 years) he went to work in an Osaka factory. During the succeeding 13 years, he worked as a craftsman in several factories. This period was marked by a rising interest in labor activities and finally in 1919 he was appointed the Secretary of the Osaka branch of the Yuai Kai (Friendly Society), the first Japanese labor organization. In 1921 as Chairman of the Osaka Ship Building Labor Union, Nishio was held responsible for the strike initiated by that group and sentenced to 1 month imprisonment. His stature in labor affairs was such that he was designated a member of the Japanese delegation to the International Labor Convention at Geneva in 1924, and again 1932. When the Nihon Rodo Sodomei (Japanese Federation of Labor Unions), successor to the Yuai Kai, formed the Shakai Minshu To (Social Democratic Party), Nishio served as Chief Secretary along with Katayama, Tetsu and Matsuoka, Komakichi, present day leaders of the reconstituted party. He was a successful candidate for the Diet in 1928 and continued to sit until 1932. A split within the party occurred shortly after the Manchurian Incident because of the failure to agree on a common policy. Leaders of the right-wing of the Proletarian movement, including Nishio, joined forces with the Zenkoku Rono Taishu To (All Japan Labor Farmer Masses Party) to organize the Shakai Taishu To (Social Masses Party). Concurrently with his rise to political prominence, Nishio retained his interest in organized labor and in 1932 he became Vice-President of the Nihon Rodo Sodomei. Following the successful campaign of the previous year, he was expelled from the Diet in 1938 for his mention of Stalin in a speech which voiced support of the National Mobilization Bill. He was elected again in 1939, however, and has served in that body until the present time. When the Diet voted to expel elder Statesman, Saito, Takeo for daring to criticize the government policy in China, Nishio pointedly absented himself from the session and was consequently excluded from his party. In 1940, the Nihon Rodo Sodomei, was dissolved by government edict.

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



Chairman, Local Government Finance Committee: NOMIZO Masaru

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

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

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

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

Director-General, Reparations Board: FUNADA Kyoji

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

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

Funada began his political career in 1946 when he joined the Japan Cooperative Party (Nippon Kyodo To) and became chief of that organization's Policy Research Committee. He succeeded to the same position in the successor Cooperative Democratic Party (Kokumin Kyodo To).

Born 1898 in Tochigi Prefecture. After his graduation from the Tokyo Imperial University Law School in 1924, he visited Europe for 2 years studying Roman Law at the expense of the Japanese Government-General of Korea. He returned to Korea in 1926 and was appointed Assistant Professor of Roman Law on the Faculty of Law and Literature at Keiji Imperial University. In 1928 he was promoted to Professor of Roman Law and in 1933 became Chief Librarian of the University, a post he retained until 1934 when he became Director of the Faculty of Law and Literature. In 1939 he returned to his former position as Chief Librarian and continued in that capacity until 1946, when he returned to Japan and was elected to the House of Representatives. In February 1946, he became Principal and later Director of the Sakushinkan Girls' High School; he still retains the latter position.

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