(7) Hearing this explanation, the officers of the Village Branch had to admit officially the resignation of the appellant. The appellant received the permit to his resignation from the Chief of Prefectural Branch of the Association on 3 June 1943, just one month after he had received the nomination order.

(8) Such being the case, the nomination was entirely one-sided and nominal, being carried out without his consent. As his tenure was only one month, it was impossible that he should work as the Chief of the Branch. Accordingly, the designation by the Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture of the appellant as falling under the provisions of Memorandum is improper, and therefore, the decision as stated above is given.

K. Yoshida

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

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

File No. Appeal 34.

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
19?? MAY. 7.
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: KOMINE, Ryuta

2. Present Position: Member of House of Representatives, Councilor of Economic Stabilization Board

   Position under Consideration: Member of House of Representatives

3. Designation by whom and when: By the Prime Minister Nov. 25, 1947

4. Matters applicable: Managing Director of Scientific Industry Publishing company

   Provisions applicable: 7 of List No. I.

5. Date of Appeal filed: Dec. 18, 1947

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: March 2, 1948

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

3. Date of Decision: April 19, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witness none
   Testimonies 8
   Petition none

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

The reasons for the above judgement are as follows.

A. Gist of the appelant's assertions:

As described in the letter of appeal addressed to the Prime Minister.

B. (1) The appelant has been designated as one coming within the purview of the Memorandum for the reason that he was Managing Director of the Scientific Industries Publishing Company from December 1938 to November 1941. It was a company established for the purpose of disseminating Dr. Okochi's theory of industrial management on scientific methods --- a theory which values scientific technology above profit making.

(2) The appelant assumed the post of Managing Director, because as an expert on financial matters with banking experiences in the past, he was ordered to do so by Dr. Okochi who was nominally an advisor but in fact took the reins of the company. The latter was President of the parent company, Physico-Chemical Industry Promotion Company, where the appelant was Chief of the Research Section.

(3) Even after he was appointed to the concurrent position of Managing Director of the Scientific Industries Publishing Company, the appelant continued to execute his very busy principal assignments as Chief of the Research

Section.

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

Section or Director of the General Affairs Division of the Physico-Chemical Industrial Promotion Company. Therefore the directorship in the former company was a part-time job, in which he felt only negative responsibility and interest.

(4) The business in which the appelant engaged in the company was limited to the supervision of financial matters. The planning for the editting of books and magazines published by the company was made under Dr. Okochi's direct supervision over section chiefs and division directors in charge of editting and publishing, and the appelant had nothing to do with it. Even financial matters were supervised within the limits of Dr. Okochi's orders and directions, reflecting his dictatorial position among the "Riken" (abbreviation for Physico-Chemical Researches Institute) affliated industrial organizations.

(5) Having graduated from the Tokyo Commercial College where he was tutored by liberal scholars such as Dr. Tokuzo Fukuda, Dr. Teijiro Ueda, etc., the appelant has the ideology incompatible with ultra-nationalism or militarism. The fact that when he was Chief of the Research Section of the Physico-Chemical Industrial Promotion Company, he employed in his section more than ten persons who had violated the Public Peace Preservation Law is quite unusual

under

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 793 072

under the general social situations then prevailing and is regarded as an indication of his ideological tendency.

(6) Judging from the above the following conclusion has been reached:

That, although the appelant was nominally Managing Director of the Scientific Industries Publishing Company, the fact that he did not take any part in the editting and publishing of books, magazines, etc. published by the company has to be taken into consideration; that therefore it was improper that the Prime Minister designated the appelant as coming within the purview of the Memorandum on the judgement that becsuse he was Managing Director of the Scientific Industries Publishing Company, he fell under Clause 4 of Paragraph 5 of the Remarks appended to Section 7 of the Appendix of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Order No. 1 of 1947; and that accordingly the decision as mentioned above should be taken by the Commission.

K. Yoshida

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

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

File No. Appeal 38

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE 1948 MAY. 7. 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: FUKUDA, Tadanobu

2. Present Position: None

Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: By the Governor of Ishikawa Pref. January 6, 1948

4. Matters applicable: Branch Chief of Imperial Army Reservist League.

Provisions applicable: 7 of List No.I.

5. Date of Appeal filed: March 31, 1948

II. Appeal Board

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

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: The 112nd meeting Miyagi and 6 other commissioners

3. Date of Decision: April 27, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

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

38

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

Reasons:

A. The substance of the Assertion of the appellant.

As stated in the Appeal.

B.

(1) The appellant was provisionally designated as a person falling under the Memorandum on account of being recognized by the Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture that he had been in the position of the Chief of the Yasuhara-mura Branch of the Ex-soldiers' League (zaigo Gunjin Kai) during the period between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1945.

(2) The Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture provisionally designated the appellant as coming under the purview of the Memorandum,as it was stated in the Report of Unknown Persons under the Memorandum submitted by the village master of Yasuhara-mura on 28 September 1947 that the appellant had been in the post of the Chief of the Branch of that village of the Ex-soldiers' League from 1 September 1.37 to 30 August 1938. This report of the village master, however, was not altogether accurate, for it was prepared on the basis of memories of the persons concerned, as the documents of the League had been thrown into fire after the dissolution of the League. For instance, it is stated in the report tha

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

that the appellant was in the position of Chief of the Branch of the League from 1 September 1937 to 30 August 1938, but it is evident in the testimony attached to the present Appeal that, on 1 April 1937, another person was in that position. Besides, the present Village Master of Yasuhara-mura, who prepared the above-mentioned report, testifies that he found out by his later investigation that the appellant was not in the position in the aforesaid period.

(3) Since September 1937, the Chief of the Branch and more than half of the officers of the Yasuhara-mura Branch of the League were called up to the military Service one after another, and the function of the Branch was on the point of being paralysed. So, the Deputy Chief of the Branch, Mr. MORIYAMA and the Councillor, Mr. MASUDA asked the appellant who was at that time one of Councillors of the Branch, to assume the office of the Chief of the Branch. The appellant, however, declined positively to accept the offer by the reasons that he did not have time to attend other matters, busily working for the attainment of the responsible amount of postal deposit as well as in the Increased Postal Insurance Drive; that he did not have commanding power over the Branch as his rank in the army was merely a private.

On the other hand, the Village Master, Mr. UENO, requested

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

the appellant several times to accept, even nominally, the post of the Branch Chief, but the appellant rejected the offer on the same reasons as stated above.

(4) Then the Village Master ordered the military affairs officer of the Village Office to hand over the documents of the Branch to the appellant and thus half-coercively let him consent the assumption of the office of the Branch Chief. But the appellant returned all the documents to the military affairs officer of the Village Office.

(5) From that time on, the post of the Chief of the Branch was left vacant, the Deputy Chief, Mr. Komori, practically discharging the duty of the Chief and the appellant remaining under him as a Councillor.

(6) On 1 April 1938, Mr. OMOTE Sotohisa assumed the post of the Branch Chief and the handing over of the business of the Branch Chief was perfomed between the new Chief, Mr. Omote and the Deputy Chief, Mr. Moriyama.

(7) Considering collectively the facts established by the above-mentioned evidences, it is recognized that the appellant has been asked to take up the post of the Branch Chief of the League after September 1937, he did not accept the offer. Accordingly, the designation by the Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture of the appellant was improper, and therefore, the decision as stated above is given.

K. Yoshida

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NND 778 072

File No. Appeal 39

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAY. 7.
QUALIFICATIONS BOARD

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: AOYAMA, Toshichi

2. Present Position: None
   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: By the Governor of Fukushima Prefecture Dec. 16, 1947

4. Matters applicable: Branch Chief of Imperial Army Reservist League.
   Provisions applicable: 7 of List No. I.

5. Date of Appeal filed: January 26, 1948

II. Appeal Board

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

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: The 112nd meeting Miyagi and 6 other commissioners

3. Date of Decision: April 27, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witness none
   Testimonies 4
   Petition none

37

Reasons

A. The substance of the assertion of the appellant as is given in the Appeal.

B.

(1) The appellant assumed the post of the Chief of the Branch of Ex-soldiers' League in Kawanishi-mura, Kawamura-gun, Fukushima Prefecture from March 1930 to March 1932. But it is apparent by the Report and other exhibits attached to the Appeal, that he was not the Chief of the Branch during the term from the 7th July 1937 to the 2nd September 1945: that is, the term provided in Note 9, 7, Appendix I of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. I, 1947.

(2) The Governor of Fukushima Prefecture designated him provisionally as coming under the Memorandum, according to the Report on Unknown Persons under the Memorandum submitted by the village master of Kawanishi-mura on 12 September 1947. The report stated that the appellant had been the Chief of the Branch of Ex-soldiers' League during the aforesaid period. But, afterwards, the village master notified to the Prefectural Governor that the report was mistaken.

(3) After the provisional designation of the appellant, it was not until the term of protestation had been already expired that the appellant learned that there had been

a mistake in the date of his assumption of office by the report of the village office. So the appellant submitted the present Appeal.

(4) In view of these facts, the designation of the Fukushima Prefecture that the appellant comes under the purview of Note 9, 7, Appendix No.1 of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No.1, 1947 is improper, and therefore the decision as stated above is given.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 40

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAY. 7.
PUBLIC 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: ABURANO, Chōichi

2. Present Position: None

   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: By the Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture Dec. 18, 1947

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

   Provisions applicable: 4 of List No. I

5. Date of Appeal filed: March 15, 1948

II. Appeal Board

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

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: The 112nd meeting Miyagi and 6 other commissioners

3. Date of Decision: April 27, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witness none
   Testimonies 37
   Petition none

36

Reasons

A. The substance of the assertion of the Appellant is as ~~as~~ given in the appeal.

B.

(1) Prior to his assumption of the office of town master, the appellant consistently stood against the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Taisei Yokusan Kai), charging that it compelled a bureaucratic united front against the will of the people, and it was merely an instrument of certain bureaucrats for acquiring power.

(2) The appellant assumed the post of town master of Shichitsuka Town in January 1942 in succession of the ex-town master, and resigned in May 1943, during which period he was accused of infringement of the National Mobilization Law and ordered the suspension of discharging of the business of town master from September 1942 up to his resignation. (the appellant, marine product dealer by profession, was adjudged guilty on the plea that the prices of merchandise he had sold exceeded the official prices, and finding it dissatisfactory, he petitioned for revision to the Nagoya Court of Appeal and was imposed a fine of ¥3,000. He was again dissatisfied with this decision, but, being in the war-time, it was not allowed to appeal to the Supreme Court. (Later, he was acquitted of the penalty by General Pardon.)

Therefore, it was only six months that he actually discharged his duty as town master.

(3) On his installation as town master, he was adviced obstinately by the Prefectural Branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, to take up the post of Chief of the Branch of the Association in Shinhitsuka Town, but he did not comply with this advice in accordance with his opposite view to the Association. He sent back the letter of commission of the Chief of Prefectural Branch of the Association; did not attend any meeting of the Prefectural or Provincial Branch of the Association; prohibited the officials of the town office to accept and deliver all documents related to the Association; and did not receive all the visitors who called on him on the errand concerning the business of the Association.

(4) The appellant, upon assumption of the office of town master, declared to his subordinates his standpoint against the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and ordered them not to be related with the Association. He maintained this position in carrying out the town administration, and he made no appropriation for the expense of the business of the Association, nor did he make any utterances which would promote the Imperial rule assistance movement in the town assembly or in

any other meetings.

(5) As has been stated above, the appellant declined to take up the position of the Chief of Town Branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. He was the only person among the town masters in Ishikawa Prefecture who stood against the Imperial rule assistance movement.

(6) The appellant, likewise, was opposed to the Great Japan Rule Assistance Youth Association (Dai Nippon Yokusan Sonen Dan). It was after 24 July 1942 when the appellant was no more in the position to touch the administration of town due to the detention on the aforesaid infringement case, that the Shichitsuka Town Branch of the Youth Association was established.

(7) Upon considering collectively the facts proved by the above-mentioned evidences, this Board recognizes that the designation by the Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture of the appellant as a person coming under the purview of the Memorandum on the ground that he was in the position of the Chief of Branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in Shichitsuka Town, Kawakita Province of Ishikawa Prefecture is erroneous. Moreover, in his statement, the Governor himself admits that his designation was mistaken and expresses his desire that the appellant be released from the

designation. Therefore, the decision as stated above is given.

K. Yoshida

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

[illegible]

May 6, 1948

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAY. 6
CENTRAL REGISTRATION BUREAU

Release cases classified by categories

TO: Maj. J. Napier

FROM: K. Yoshida

Dear Sir:

Concerning our conversation of this morning, I have the pleasure of informing you rough number of "rescission" cases as follows:

Paragraph	A	none
"	B	15
"	C	8
"	D	29
"	E	2
"	F	none
"	G	99

1)	Government Officials	3
2)	Men of letters or artist ..	5
3)	Personels concerned in press, magazine, book etc.	22
4)	Personels concerned in Economy	15
5)	Recommended Candidates for the Parliament	6
6)	Chief of Ex-serviceimens Association	7
7)	Member of Butokukai	18
8)	others	5

Total 153

Remarks : The rescission cases which were approved by G H Q are not included.

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

35A

File No. Appeal 29

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICES
1948 MAY. 6
PUBLIC OFFICE QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

OK D
returned to Suzuki
13 May 48 JB

May 4, 1948

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

FROM: Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

SUBJECT: List of non-rescission cases.

The Appeal Board gave at its 109 meeting on April 21, 1948 the 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	Date of Designation
OYAMA, Kurancsuke	Recommended Member of House of Representatives	March 26, 1947
NAGATA, Moriyuki	Chief of Branch of I.R.A.A.	Unknown Miyazaki Pref.
KURODA, Matsutaro	Chief of Branch of Great Japan True-Hearted Society	May 8, 1947
TOMODA, Juichiro	Standing Director of Manchuria Aeroplane Co. Ltd.	Jan. 23, 1948
MOMMA, Shiro	Influential member of AIKOKU SEINEN REMMEI (Patriotic Youth Association)	Nov. 30, 1947
TSURUSHIMA, Masuo	Chief of Branch of I.R.A.Y.A.	Dec. 26, 1947 Nagasaki Pref.
UMEDA, Zenichi	Chief of Branch of I.R.A.A.	Dec. 27, 1947 Gifu Pref.
WAKITA, Tokuhei	Chief of Branch of I.R.A.Y.A.	Dec. 29, 1947 Mie Pref.
SUZUKI, Shigeo	Chief of Branch of I.R.A.Y.A.	Jan. 14, 1948 Ibaragi Pref.
YAMASAKI, Susumu	Chief of Branch of Imperial Army Reserve Soldier League	Dec. 30, 1947 Miyazaki Pref.

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SASAKI, Shigemasa | Chief of Branch of Imparial Army Reserve Soldier League | Feb. 5, 1945 Shimane Pref.

K. Yoshida

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

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAY. 6
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

File No. Appeal 25

109 Meeting of Appeal Board

May 4, 1948

1. Date: April 21, 1948 13.00 - 19.30

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

3. Proceedings:

(1) The Board carefully examined the following 9 cases and gave the final decisions (release).

TASHIRO, Shigeki
YAMAHATA, Keinosuke
HARATA, Katsumi
KASHU, Ekiso
IMAI, Goroku
SUGIYAMA, Metojiro
AIZAWA, Shinichi
TAKASHIMA, Yoshimasa
NAKANO, Yohei

(2) Regarding OYAMA, Kurasosuke's case and other 11 cases, the Board having carefully examined and gave the final decisions (not release).

(3) Next Meeting is to be held at 13.00 April 23, 1948.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal ~~29~~ 36 JB

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAY. 5
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: KOBAYASHI, Kanae

2. Present Position: Member of the House of Representatives

   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: By the Prime Minister
   March 24, 1947

4. Matters applicable: Director of the Great Japan Statecaaft Alliance

   Provisions applicable: 3 of 1 in List No. I.

5. Date of Appeal filed: April 15, 1947

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: April 15, 1947

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: The 108th committee
   Miyagi, Ebashi, Uyeda, Tomiyasu Kitazawa.
   Kobayashi , Watanabe,

3. Date of Decision: April 19, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witness 1
   Testimonies 6
   Petitions none

33

III Reasons

1. The assertion of the appellant

As stated in the Appeal.

2. The substance of the explanation of the Prime Minister

The appellant was in the position of the Director of the Dai Nippon Keikoku Renmei (the Great Japan Statecraft Alliance). This, coming under the purview of III, 1 of Appendix I of the Cabinet and Ministry of Home Affairs Ordinance No.1 of 1947, the appellant has been designated as the person falling under the Memorandum.

3. The examination and decision of this Board

Upon hearing directly the detailed explanation of the appellant and having carefully examined the Appeal of the appellant, Additional Appeal and reports, etc., and comparing them with the records and other documents, this Board has acknowledged the following facts.

(1) It is clear that,in the documents of the Great Japan Statecraft Alliance, the name of the appellant is recorded as one of the Directors. This seems to be due to the fact that Mr. URYU Kisaburo, the central figure and the practical organizer of the Alliance, and who happened to be the classmate of the Appellant in the normal school, added the name of the appellant to the list of Directors without asking his consent, for he knew that the appellant had been rising to prominence:

the appellant, upon graduation, was appointed the prosecutor, and after his study abroad, he resigned from the public service and became the professor of the Nippon University, and later, he was elected as the Member of the House of Representatives. Mr. URYU tried to dazzle the eyes of the people by an exaggerated propaganda of the Alliance which he was presiding and to facilitate the operation of its business. So,he enumerated in the list of Directors the names of the leading figures in all fields, the name of the appellant being utilized in the same way.

(2) The appellant did not know for a long time that his name was written in the list of the Directors of the Alliance; he neither assisted the meeting of the Board of Directors, nor did he receive the Directors' allowance, nor ever paid the membership fee. He assisted, by invitation, some meetings under the auspicies of the Alliance, such as celebrations, farewell meetings or social gatherings on several occasions, but this was not in the capacity of Director, but just in the capacity of a man of prominence. Therefore, it is evident that he had no relation at all with the business of the Alliance.

(3) It is not true that a Branch of the Great Japan Statecraft Alliance was established in the Nippon Uni-

versity after the great trouble of the University in 1933; no evidence is found to prove such a fact. Therefore, it is unfounded that the appellant was the Chief of the Nichidai Branch of the Alliance. It is natural that not a few persons,who had been designated as persons coming under the Memorandum by the reason that they had been officers of the Nichidai Branch, raised objections and have been released one after another.

(4) In the next place, as to his character, conduct and career, it is clear in the record that he was against the Rule Assistance Movement in the war-time, having no relation at all with such political associations. It is also evident by the testimonies submitted to this Board that, while he was the professor of the Nippon University, he pointed out the mistakes of totalitarianism, criticized Tojo's despotism, and opposed to the military training. In the light of all evidences produced to this Board, we must recognize him as a peaceful-minded democrat, far from being an advocate of militarism, nationalism or aggressive policy.

Judging from the above-mentioned facts, the designdesignation of the Prime Minister is obviously improper, and and the present Appeal of the appellant is reasonable. Therefore, the decision as stated above is given.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 33

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 MAY. 5
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: KUROIWA, Keijiro

2. Present Position: None

   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Governor of Nagano Pref. Jan. 20, 1948

4. Matters applicable: Village branch chief of Imperial Army Reservist League

   Provisions applicable: 7 of List No. I

5. Date of Appeal filed: March 5, 1948

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: March 29, 1948

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 105 Meeting Miyagi and 6 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: April 19, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

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

32A

Reasons

A. Gist of the appellant's contention. This will be found in the ~~writer~~ written appeal.

B. (1) The appelant was persuaded by directors of the branch of Imperial Army Reservist League of Hino-mura, Kamitakai-gun, NaganoPrefecture to accept an appointment for the chief of the branch in March 1940. However the Appelant refused the appointment on the ground that not only he was very busy on his business as the master of Hino Specified Post Office but his wifes illness caused him to take care of the window business which had been his wife's job, and that there were several others ranking higher in the army than himself who was a superior private.

(2) After the occasion, another director's meeting washeld and the appelant was again askd to accept the appointment in order that another appointment of the chief on such refusals as based on business or domestic reasons would be a bad example, and that underthe circumstances then prevailed the refusal would not be approved.

(3) At this time too the appelant tried to turn down the proposal, However the appelant at last accepted on March 31 of the same year under conditions that actual business would be carried out by the assistant chief or other officers and all the responsibilities wonld be taken by thess.

(4) Even after the assumption of the post, the appelant was fully engaged in his own business without any help because of the fixed number of clerk despite his wife's condition which was getting so worse as could not leave her bed. Accordingly the whole business of the branch were carried out by the assistant chief. Official letters from the associated branch were handed over directly to the assistant chief thus therefore he had never attended the associated branch meeting nor held any branch officer's

meeting.

(5) In the middle of July, 1940 there held an inspection muster of reservists which used to beone of the biggest events of the League. Instrustins to the reservists were performed for a week however, the appelant did not attend and gave no instruction which was done by officers of the branch other than the appelant. At the inspection muster, the assistant chief was questioned by the executive officer of the inspection the reason of absence of the chief at such an important event to that the assistant chief explained that the chief was in bad health.

(6) In the end of August of the year his wife's condition be-came worse and was compeled to go hospital. He then applied for his resignation and retired from the post on Sep.1.

(7) The appelant being a sympathiser of emancipation movement of farmers since his youth and had a progressive thought. Before the war books belong to the appelant were seized by the police and henceforth he was constantly watched by the police.

(8) Considered from the above mentioned circumstances of the assumption of the post to the branch chief of Reservists League, non activity after that and his personal history, this Commttee has come to the conclusion that the designation of the appelant made by the Nagano Prefectural Governer as falling under the Purge Memorandum is not proper.

K. Yoshida

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

Appeals

from M. Yoshida
rec'd 1 May
JB

List of Appellants (temporary)

Remarks: -----

◎ --------rescission. approved by G.H.Q.

✱ -------- non-rescission, approved by G.H.Q.

O -------- rescission, not submitted to GS

x --------non-rescission.

. -- under consideration by GS

+ -- returned for reconsideration

– -- disapproved by GS

Total Recommended Released by Appeal Board - 248
a. Reinstatement Approved by GS - - - 14
b. Returned to Appeal Board for reconsideration - - - - 0
c. Under Consideration by GS - - - - - 37
d. Not Yet Submitted to GS - - - - - 197

Total Recommended Disapproved by Appeal Board - 332
a. Disapproved by Appeal Board and GS - 320
b. Disapproved by GS - - - - - - - 7
c. Under Consideration by GS - - - - 0
d. Not Yet Submitted to GS - - - - 5

Under Consideration by Appeal Board - 891
(On basis of figure given Maj. Snow 23 Apr)

1471

not yet reported, though all are disapproved by AB.

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※ ARAFUNE, Seijuro
•○ ANDO, Masazumi
AKIBA, Noboru
※ AKAGI, Ichiro
AOKI, Tokuzo
※ ANDO, Sadao
※ AWAYA, Yuzo (SHUZO)
AKAO, Yoshio
○ AIZAWA, Shinichi
AIGA, Hisaji
AOKI, Kosaburo
ASAKAWA, Motozumi
AOKI, Kyoichi
AKITA, Masamitsu
AKIRASE, Einosuke
ARATAKE, Magoichi
•○ ABURANO, Choichi
ARAI, Kanematsu
ABE, Yuji
•○ AOYAMA, Toshichi
ABE, Koji
AIBA, Chisato
AKIOKA, Takeijiro
ABE, Kozo
ADACHI, Yuji
AKITSUKI, Yasukichi
ASAKURA, Shichiro
AKAGHI, Saburo

CHIZAKI, Usaburo
◎ CHIBA, Yujiro
CHIKURA, Yutaka
CHINO, Hohei
CHIDA, Keikichi

※ DOBASHI, Kesakiyo
DOI, Ikuji
DATTOKU, Shoichi

※ EMOTO, Shigeo
※ EGAWA, Tamenobu
※ ETO, Takaaki
※ ETO, Natsuo
ENOMOTO, Juji
ENOMOTO, Shinichi
ENDO, Masaichi
EBINA, Hanji
EGUCHI, Yoshio

※ FURUSAWA, Taiichi
※ FUKAYA, Seiichi
※ FURUTA, Tadashige
※ FUJINUMA, Shohei
※ FUTAMI, Yasusato
FUJIWARA, Sakuhei
※ FUKUDA, Tomijiro
•○ FUJIKAWA, Toru

FURUKAWA, Hachitayu
※ FUJIWARA, Yoshiaki
○ FUKUDA, Eisuke
※ FUJISAWA, Takeo
※ FUJIYOSHI, Takashi
○ FUKUDA, Kyosuke —
FUJIOKA, Junkichi
FURUSHO, Shirohiko
※ FUJIZUKA, Junji
~~FUWA, Sukotoshi~~ appeal filed
FUKAHORI, Zenjiro
※ FUJINO, Yoshiei
FUTAMURA, Tatsuro
FURUTA, Yoshikazu
FUKUDA, Teisaburo
FUKUDA, Katsuji
FUJITA, Hidetoshi
FUJISHIRO, Toichi
FUJIWARA, Sotaro
FUKUNAGA, Katsuki
FURUSAWA, Denshichi
FUJITA, Sadasaku
•○ FUKUDA, Tadanobu
FURUTA, Masayasu
FUJITA, Nuio
FUJIWARA, Aruji
FUJITA, Takeji
FUKUOKA, Shigeichi
FUJITO, Kokichi
※ FURUSE, Denzo

※ GOTO, Yohachi
※ GOTO, Masami
※ GONDO, Hansaburo
※ GOTO, Motoharu
GONDO, Tatsuo
GOTO, Eiki
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HAYASHI, Masamichi
○ HARA, Suteshi
○ HARA, Eisaku
※ HARAGUCHI, Hatsutaro
HATSUKADE, Hiroshi
HAMAJI, Tatsusuke
※ HATTORI, Katsumi
•○ HATTORI, Yoshio
※ HAMADA, Shoji
○ HARATA, Katsumi
※ HAYAKAWA, Saburo
※ HASEGAWA, Tarokichi
HAYASHI, Ren
HAYASHI, Heima
※ HAYASHI, Hansuke
HAYASHI, Iwazo
※ HASEGAWA, Mitsutaro
HARA, Motosuke
HAYASHI, Raisaburo
~~HACHIYA, Tadatoshi~~

HANEDA, Takeshiro
HATANAKA, Kikuji
HANABUSA, Gunji
HABARA, Shoichi
HANADA, Hayato
HARA, Eiji
HASEGAWA, Shun
HARA, Kumaichi
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HISHINUMA, Isamu
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HIRATA, Ichijo
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※HIRANO, Toshio
※HIDA, Shojiro
※HIWATASHI, Ryosuke
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HIDA, Genji
HIRAKAWA, Renichi
HIRANO, Rikizo
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◎HEMMI, Masaichi
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※IRIE, Kenichi
• ○ INUKAI, Ken JB
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×ISOMURA, Eiichi JB
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○ INADA, Shuichi - JB
• ○ ISHIKURI, Yushichi
※ISODA, Masanori
IJIMA, Shichitaro
IRIMAJIRI, Yoshiyasu
IMAZATO, Katsuo
※INABA, Hakuichi
※IMAMURA, Yoshishige
※ICHIKAWA, Fusae
※ITO, Nobufumi
◎INOUE, Ryoji
※IGAI, Seiroku
○ ISHIDA, Tsuyoshi - JB
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※ISHIMOTO, Tomiya
※INAMORI, Shigeshi
IIJIMA, Manji
※ISHII, Sadao
※ISHIKI, Toraji - (ISSHIKI) JB
ISHIYAMA, Kenkichi
※ITO, Hyokichi
※IWASA, Goichi
IKEDA, Kiyoshi
※ISHIDA, Yuzen
※IKEDA, Yasukichi
○ IMAI, Goroku
ICHIKAWA, Tamotsu
ITO, Komaji
IJICHI, Shiro
※IZUMI, Mitsusuke
ISHIBASHI, Tanzan
※ITO, Shigeo
※ISAWA, Takio
IIDA, Seizo
IWASHIGE, Ryuji
INOUE, Shigemasa
ISHIBASHI, Jiroichi
ISHII, Shigeo
IINUMA, Kanemitsu
ISHIKAWA, Takemi
INUKAI, Takeji
IWAI, Shoichi
ITO, Hanitsu
ISHI, Mitsujiro
IHORI, Masaharu
ISHIKAWA, Yoshio
IWAZAKI, Kojiro
IMAO, Noboru
ITO, Goshiji
ISHIGUMA, Heihachi
INAMURA, Saburo
IUCHI, Tetsutaro
ICHIDA, Yoshinori
ISHIHARA, Tsusei
INOMATA, Kenjiro
INOGE, Rie
ISHIKAWA, Kiichi
ICHIKAWA, Kiyoshi
• ○ IWAKAWA, Toru
• ○ IMAI, Gen
IIDA, Asakichi
IREI, Hajime
IWAHARI, Yoshinori
ISHIDA, Shozo
IWASAKI, Sumimichi
INOUE, Teiichi
INOUE, Shiro
ISHIGURO, Yoshifumi
INAI, Gentaro
IGARASHI, Takeo
INADA, Masuo
IWAMA, Hatsujiro
INOUE, Isaburo

KUROSAWA, Kinji
KUTSUMA, Nobumasa
KURODA, Seiichi
KUNIOKA, Keiichi
KUNITOMI, Shinichi
KUBO, Yutaka
KURYU, Shigeki
KEIMATSU, Shozaemon
KUYAMA, Tomoyuki
※KONO, Ichiro
※KOYAMA, Kango
◎KATSUKI, Tamotsu
○KOBAYASHI, Kanae-
KOSAKA, Keiichiro
※KOMATSU, Takashi
※KONDO, Katumi
※KONAGUCHI, Torao
KOKO, Mitsu
○KOMINE, Ryuta-
※KOBAYASHI, Toranosuke
※KONDO, Shigeya
※KOYAMA, Sadao
KOBE, Kensuke
KOBAYASHI, Tokuichi
KOJIMA, Kanataro
※KOMATSUBARA, Tomosaku
※KOYAMA, Chuichi
KOYAMA, Mitsugu
KOBAYASHI, Kinuji
KOMURA, Suunichi
KOHAMA, Motoo
KOBAYASHI, Kanshichi
KODAMA, Kanichi
KOIKE, Usaburo
KOMATSU, Tosaburo
KOMURO, Juntaro
KOMASE, Shigeru
KOJIMA, Shohei
KOBAYASHI, Shizuo
KAWASAKI, Katsu
※KAWAHATA, Tahei
※KAMAGUCHI, Tadaatsu
※KANAYA, Toshio
◎KAWANAMI, Toyonori
※※KASHIMURA, Hiroshi
※KATAGIRI, Katsumasa
KAMEI, Hideo
※KATO, Saburo
KANO, Hisaakira
※KAWAMADA, Nobuji
※KANEKO, Shuzo
※KAWAMURA, Wakaji
※KAWAHATA, Misaburo
KAWAI, Yoshinari
※KATO, Musubu
※KAJI, Kakuyomon
※KAWAMURA, Masaaki
KATO, Suco

※KOGEN, Junichi
※KARASHIMA, Kichizo
KOCHI, Michisuke
KANAZASHI, Eiichi
※KANEKO, Shigeo
○KASHU, Ekizo
※KANAI, Hiroto
※KANDA, Ryuichi
※KATO, Heikichi
KANITANI, Rishichi
KAMICHIKA, Shinobu
KAWATAKE, Takeshi
KAMIHIRA, Ryoo
※KARASAWA, Toshikiyo
KAWAHARA, Shunsaku
KANAI, Kiyoshi
※KAWAI, Ryusai
KANADA, Chukichi
※KANEZAKI, Mitsuzo
※KAMEI, Takami
KATO, Shigetada
○KUZUHARA, Hideichi
※KANAYAMA, Hozo
KADA, Naoji
KAGEYAMA, Takato
KATAYAMA, Masahide
KAWANO, Matsujiro
KANAI, Keiji
KAWATO, Ichijiro
KAMIYA, Tsuneskichi
KAHARA, Hokuo
KANESAKI, Motojiro
KATO, Daisuke
KATO, Katsuyasu
KATO, Kinjiro
※KIDA, Takeo
※KIGOSHI, Sadanori
※KIKUCHI, Chouemon
KITASATO, Zenju
▲○KINOSHITA, Kaoru
KIUCHI, Nobutane
○KITAMURA, Kojiro-
※KIMIJIMA, Seikichi
※KIMURA, Yoshikichi
※KIDO, Makoto
KIMURA, Ken
KIKUCHI, Kikuzo
KIKUCHI, Yonosuke
KITANO, Kinai
KITA, Reikichi
KIKUCHI, Sentaro
KIKYO, Riichi
KIKUCHI, Takeo
KITAHARA, Tetsuo
KIMURA, Tsuksaa
KIMURA, Shigeyuki
KITAO, Tadayoshi
KITAGAWA, Junichiro
KIMIJIMA, Yoshie

KITAMURA, Yozo
KINOSHITA, Tojiro
KIUCHI, Heiuemon
KIMURA, Shigeichi
KIKUTA, Shunichi
○ KUBOTA, Michio-
※ KUBO, Magoichi
※ KUKI, Samuro
◎ KUROIWA, Koichi
• ○ KUWAHARA, Mikine
※ KUBOTA, Tsunetaro
※ KUROMORI, Asao
KURODA, Jiro
※ KURUSU, Saburo
※ KURODA, Matsutaro
KUDO, Koki-
※ KUSAFUKA, Rokujiro
※ KUMADA, Raizo
※ KUNISHIGE, Takaichi
※ KURAMOTO, Choji
KUZUHARA, Hideichi
KUSUI, Katsuichi
KUHARA, Fusanosuke
※ KUMANO, Ei
• ○ KUROIWA, Keijiro-
※ KUWAHARA, Tetsuo
KUMAGAI, Takamura
KUBO, Yasumasa

※ MASUMITSU, Shigeo
○ MAKINO, Ryozo-
○ MATSUOKA, Matsuhei-
MATSUMOTO, Tomeo
※ MASAKI, Yoshihide
※ MAEDA, Miyomatsu
※ MANABE, Hisakichi
※ MAKINO, Tosaburo
○ MASUDA, Norimoto-
※ MATSUI, Haruo
※ MAEDA, Aijiro
※ MATSUMURA, Giichi
MATSUMOTO, Kosaburo
※ MATSUKAWA, Masazo
MATSUURA, Shutaro
~~MATSUNAMI, Tatsujiro~~ appeal filed
• ○ MAKINO, Kamejiro-
※ MATSUO, Kauemon
※ MASAKI, Juro
※ MATSUBAYA, Ryotaro
※ MATSUOKA, Junkichi
MATSUNO, Seiko
~~※ MAEDA, Hisayoshi~~ appeal filed
※ MAEDA, Kiyoshi
※ MATSUNO, Yukiyasu
※ MATSUI, Toshio
MATSUBARA, Seijiro
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MAEJIMA, Shigeru
MAGAI, Shinichi
MATSUNO, Tasaburo
MATSUMOTO, Juji
MAEDA, Eio
MATSUO, Kunimatsu
MAKINO, Ryuyo
MATSUO, Tetsuro
MANO, Tameo
MATSUMOTO, Takatsuna
MAKABE, Sadao
MAEKAWA, Yoshio
MACHIDA, Yoshitomo
MAEDA, Matabei
MATSUO, Kikutaro
MAEDA, Shoji
MATSUDA, Magoichi
※ MITSUBAYASHI, Kozo
※ MIYAKAWA, Munenori
※ MIYAMOTO, Minezo
• ○ MITSUHASHI, Kikuo
MITSUYA, Miyamatsu
※ MIYANISHI, Takeichi
• ○ MINAMI, Shunichi
※ MIYAZAKI, Kichizo
MINAKAWA, Kiyoshi
MIYATA, Tadao
MIZUSHIMA, Tokuji
※ MIYATA, Yajiro
※ MIYAGISHI, Yosematsu
※ MIZUUCHI, Setsuo
※ MIZUNO, Takeo
MIYAWAKI, Hitoshi
MIYASAWA, Tareo
※ MITAMURA, Takeo
※ MINAMI, Shinkichi
MIKAMI, Hideo
※ MIYAMOTO, Uichi
※ MIURA, Kunizo
※ MIYAZAKI, Tadashi
※ MIZUTANI, Shiro
MIYAZAWA, Fusao
MISHIMA, Ryozo
MIZUTA, Masukichi
• ○ MIYAZAKI, Shokichi
MINAKAMI, Keiko
MIZOGUCHI, Noboru
MIDORO, Masaichi
MISHIMA, Wasuke
MIYASHITA, Naoji
MIYAZAKI, Kazuo
MIKI, Yokichiro
MIYAMOTO, Senichiro
MIYAGAKI, Tatsushiro
MIYAMOTO, Hiroshi
MIYAUCHI, Matsutaro
MIZUNO, Katsumi
MIYAZAKI, Ryusuke
MITSUHASHI, Shiroji
MIZUMOTO, Yoshihiko

MINAMI, Zenzo
MISHIMA, Isamu
MURAYASU, Shinkuro
◎MURAKAMI, Teiichi
※MURASE, Naokai
MURAI, Hirosuke
MURAYAMA, Chokyo
MURAMATSU, Ichisaku
MURATA, Takashi
MURATA, Tadashi
MURAO, Shizuo
MURAO, Shigetaka
MURAKAMI, Kunio
MURATA, Kensuke
MUKAI, Kunihiro
MURAKAMI, Tadasu
MURATA, Kazuma
MUROFUSHI, Takanobu (MUROBUSE)
MURATA, Kosuke
MEGURO, Shiro
※MORI, Shoji
※MORIYA, Waro
※MORIMOTO, Tomizo
※MOMI, Ryotaro
MORIMOTO, Yoshio
• ○ MORIYA, Yoshiki (MORITANI)
※MOMMA, Shiro
MORITA, Tadao
MORI, Yoshinobu
MORIYA, Shoichi
MORI, Mitsuo
MOCHIZUKI, Hajime
MORITA, Kazuaki
MORISHITA, Kuniro
MORI, Toshinari
MORISHITA, Riso
MORI, Gyo
MORITA, Rihichi
MORIYA, Shigeo
MORITA, Samuro
MOCHIZUKI, Goroshigeharu
MORINAGA, Hayashi
MOTOYAMA, Shosuke
MORI, Yasuhiro

○ NAKANO, Yohei
NAKAGAWA, Eikichi
NAKAMURA, Seiji
NAKANISHI, Hisao
NAKAYAMA, Sueichi
NABA, Tetsuji
NAGAOKA, Tomekichi
NAMBA, Taichi
NAGANUMA, Koshiro
NAKANO, Kunichi

NAKAYAMA, Itsuo
NAKAMURA, Suegoro
NAKAJIMA, Shunji
NAGAI, Hiroshi
NAGASHIMA, Kiichi
NAKAMURA, Kingo
NAMBA, Hideo
NAKAMURA, Monji
NATSUI, Shigemitsu
NARAHASHI, Wataru
NAKAMURA, Chogoro
NAITO, Choichi
※NAGAYASU, Ryotaro
NAKA, Sukenatsu
NAKAYAMA, Morijj
• ○ NAKAYAMA, Eiichi
※NAKAMURA, Takeichi
※NAGASAKI, Sonosuke
×NAGAO, Kakuzaemon
※NAKAYAMA, Torao
• ○ NAKAGOMI, Kamezo
※NAKATSUKA, Taneo
※NAKAMURA, Jinichi
※NAGATOMI, Nachiko
※NAGASHIMA, Kanekichi
• ○ NAKAMURA, Masao.
NAKAYAMA, Taichi
NAMBA, Shogo
NARITA, Dennosuke
※NAGURA, Kisaku
※NAKABE, Toshisaburo
• ○ NAGATA, Masaichi
※NAKABE, Yoshikichi
※NAGAI, Hitoshi
NAGAI, Gen
NAGATO, Masaji
※NAKAYAMA, Sukechika
NAGAI, Tatsuo
※NAGATA, Masayoshi
NAKAMURA, Chogoro
NAKAUMA, Inokichi
NAKANO, Kinjiro
※NAKAGAWA, Takeo
※NAKAMURA, Gito
※NAKAOKA, Manabu
NAKAMITSU, Yoshichika
※NAGASAKA, Ichiroku
NAGATOMO, Kyuhachi
※NAGAO, Akira
NAKABE, Kenkichi
※NAMBA, Kazumi
※NAGATA, Moriyuki
◎NISHIMURA, Keizo
※NISHIKAWA, Hiroshi
NIWA, Yasujiro
※NISHIDA, Dengoro
NISHII, Kazutaka
×NISHISHIMA, Motoyasu

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NISHIO, Yaichiro
NISHIUCHI, Somei
NIRASAWA, Heikichi
NISHIUCHI, Sadao
NISHIKAWA, Tamaji
NISHIOKA, Takejiro
NISHIMURA, Soji
NISHI, Takeki
NIKAI, Shuntaro
NIISATO, Kanematsu
NUMATA, Tamenosuke
NEMOTO, Kyuya
NEYA, Hishichi
NOZAKI, Yoshio
NORIGAMI, Kiichiro
NOGUCHI, Tomizo
NOGA, Masatomo
NOZAKI, Ryushichi
NOZAKI, Yuzo
NOGUCHI, Kiyoshi
NOGAMI, Katagoro
NOMURA, Gekuyo
NOGAMI, Sukeyoshi
NOZAWA Ryuichi
NO, Yoshito
NOGAMI, Sagoro

OTANI, Yoshitaka
OYAMA, Kenkichi
OZAKI, Takuyoshi
OTAKI, Bunnosuke
OE, Seiichi
OTA, Iwaji
OGINO, Ryo
OKA, Shogo
ONO, Toichi
OSHIMA, Yutaka
OUYAMA, Katsuichi
OIWA, Makoto
OKAMURA, Yoshiharu
OKURU, Tomoyoshi
OTAKARA, Yozo
OZADA, Mitsuzo
OBODA, Masutaro
OZAKI, Soichiro
ONITAKE, Nobuhiro
ONISHI, Masaji
OKAMOTO, Wataru
OKI, Isamu
ONISHI, Tarobe
KOKAZAKI, Tomotaro
OMURA, Takeo
OYAMA, Kuranosuke
OYAMADA, Yoshio
OMINE, Kura
ONISHI, Ryozo
OGATA, Haruo

OGAWA, Ippei
OKUBO, Denzo
OIKAWA, Meisen
OGINO, Takeo
ONISHI, Taisuke
OKUDA, Kikuro
ONO, Masaichi
OGURI, Akira-
OTAKE, Masataro
OISHI, Masashi
ONODERA, Keigo
OMORI, Kumaki
OYA, Hanjiro
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OKADA, Dairoku
OKADA, Kanjiro
ONO. Sueo
OHASHI, Masami
OSAWA, Yoshio
OSHIMA, Kazue
OHASHI, Shinichi
OKAMOTO, Shoichi
OMORI, Kenji
ONO, Nagao -
OKAMOTO, Naoto
OKA, Ryoichi
OHASHI, Chuichi
OSAWA, Shinichi
ONEDA, Tosaburo
OHASHI, Tadao
OTANI, Hiroshi
OISHI, Kyoji
OKI, Yasutaro
OIKAWA, Kiichi
ONO, Tadasaburo
~~ONO, Isamu~~
OKUNO, Isamu
OKAZAKI, Chusaburo
OTSUKA, Shunzo
OBAMA, Toshie

RYU, Tomizo -
ROYAMA, Masamichi
ROKUSHA, Osamu

SAIKI, Shokuma
SASAMOTO, Kazuo
SATO, Morio
SATO, Masato
SAWAMURA, Ryu (Takashi)
SAWAI, Sokichi
SATO, Eiichi
SATO, Eishi
SANNOMIYA, Korenobu
SANO, Michizo
SAKAI, Masanosuke

SAWAI, Tekanobu
SAKATA, Yasuto
SAKATA, Mikita
SASAKI, Chuichi
SATO, Kakuichiro
SAKATA, Kenji
SAIKA, Iichiro
SHIMIZU, Yoshiichi
SHIOZAWA, Tatsuzo
SHIBA, Otozo
SHISHIDO, Takeo
SHIOHARA, Matasaku
SHIROMORI, Shozo
SHIDA, Masaru
SHIMOSHIGE, Takeo
SHIMMEI, Masamichi
SHIMIZU, Toshihiko
SHISHIDO, Kanejiro
SHIONO, Naomichi
SHIBAYAMA, Ryushi
SHIOSAKI, Eiichi
SHINKAI, Shinji
SHINGO, Seiji
SHIMIZU, Teruo
SHIMADA, Kihachiro
SHIGEYAMA, Gen
SUGITA, Ichiro
SUGANAMI, Shoji
SUMIYA, Etsuji
SUZUKI, Masatake
SUGAMURA, Michitaro
SUZUKI, Mampei
SUZUKI, Isamu
SUGI, Yoshinobu
SUGIMURA, Masayoshi
SUZUKI, Ritei
SUGIHARA, Arata
SUGIMOTO, Hideichi
SUZUKI, Katashi
SUEHIRO, Kojiro
SUGIMURA, Mitsuzo
SUGIURA, Shutaro
SUGIYAMA, Motojiro
SUZUKI, Shigeo
SUGII, Junji
SUGAWARA, Tsunemori
SUGISHITA, Osamu
SUGISHIMA, Sadajiro
SUZUKI, Ginya
SUMI, Ishinosuke
SUGA, Jotaro
SUZUKI, Rinnosuke
SUZUKI, Takeo
SUZUKI, Kanae
SEKIYA, Toshiji

SETO, Doichi
SEKI, Masao
SHORIKI, Matsutaro
SAKOMIZU, Hisatsune
SETO, Takao
SEKIYAMA, En
SEKIYAMA, Shigetaro
SOSHIZAKI, Seiji
SONOBE, Noburo
SASAKI, Totaro
SAIGO, Yoshio
SAWAI, Kenkichi
SAKAGUCHI, Tokuzo
SAITO, Tesuo
SASADA, Yoshitumi
SASAGAWA, Ryohei
SATO, Toranosuke
SANADA, Ken
SAITO, Kojiro
SATO, Keijiro
SASAKI, Mosaku
SATO, Takeshi
SAHEKI, Eiichi
SAHEKI, Yoshito
SAITO, Kanematsu
SAKAI, Sahachi
SARUWATARI, Kazuo
SATO, Isao
SASAKI, Shigemasa
SASAKI, Takahiko
SANO, Zensaku
SAKAGUCHI, SHUJUN
SATO, Toshiharu
~~SAHEKI, Eiichi~~
SATO, Hisayoshi
SATO, Akira
SASAKI, Takeo
SAKAMOTO, Yozo
SAKASHIRI, Hojiro
SANO, Satomi
SASHIDA, Goichiro
SAKUTA, Taketaro
SAYAMA, Reiichi
SHIMURA, Takashi
SHIMADA, Tamejiro
SHINOHARA, Rikuro
SHIGEMASA, Seishi
SHIRAI, Isamu
SHIMIZU, Kinichi
SHIMIZU, Rikimatsu
SHIOJI, Masaki
SHIMIZU, Ryosaku
SHIBATA, Yoshio
SHIINO, Yoshichi
SHINDO, Nobuyoshi
SHIOTSUKI, Manabu
SHIMOTATARA, Shigeru
SHINDO, Seiichi
SHIMADA, Saichi
SHIRAKAWA, Suzumu

SHIMIZU, Yoshichiro - 4B
SHIMIZU, Takaramaru
SHIMIZU, Shigekiyo
SHIMOOOO, Dempei
SHIKAKURA, Yoshizu
SHIMODA, Masami
SOEDA, Keiichiro
SOMA, Teiji

TANIGUCHI, KoToYoshi - 4B
TAGUCHI, Sukeichi
TANABE, Tadao
TANAKA, Isaji
TAMARUSHIMA, Takeo
TAKEUCHI, Kisaburo
TAKAHASHI, Genichi
TAKAHASHI, Onotaro
TANIKAWA, Noboru
TAKEKOSHI, Tokuzo
TAMURA, Kihachi - not release
TABUCHI, Iwao
TAKASHIMA, Yonekichi
TAJIRI, Akiyoshi
TANAHASHI, Kotoru
TAKAHASHI, Yuta
TANAKA, Mitsugi
TAMURA, Komajiro
TAKEUCHI, Shigeyo
TAKEUCHI, Kenkichi
TAKATORI, Kenjiro
TAKESHITA, Masaji
TASHIRO, Shigeki
TAKAYANAGI, Takeo
TAMAKI, Yoshio
TACHIKAWA, Shozo
TANAKA, Hitoshi
TAKAYA, Teijiro
TAKEUCHI, Tadashi
TAKAHASHI, Yoshimaro
TAKAYAMA, Kinichi
TAKAHAMA, Kiyoshi
TANAKA, Kiyoshi
TAKATORI, Jiro
TAHARA, Haruji
TAMURA, Hidekichi
TAKEMURA, Kichiuemon
TAKENAKA, Osamu
TAKAGI, Kunioichi
TAKAGI, Sampei
TAKAHASHI, Yoshitsugu
TAKEMOTO, Magoichi
TAMAKI, Masahiko
TANAKA, Nobuyuki
TANIGUCHI, Nobuyoshi
TAKIZAWA, Kikuichiro
TAKAHASHI, Tsuyoshi
TAKIGUCHI, Takeo - 4B
TAKAHASHI, Kaname
TAMO, Kiyoomi
TAKEOOSHI, Yosaburo

Decision not final pending 8 May 46 JCS

TAKAHASHI, Kosaburo
TAKAMURA, Sakahiko
TAKAHASHI, Saji
TACHI, Tetsuji
TANIKAWA, Kiichiro
TAKASHIMA, Masae
TAKEI, Gunshi
TAKASHIMA, Junsaku
TAKAKUWA, Chiyomatsu
TADA, Toshihiko
TAKASHIMA, Yoshimasa
TANIMURA, Kinjiro
TANIGUCHI, Tomezo
TAKAHASHI, Chiyoda
TAGUCHI, Jiro
TAMURA, Mitsuyasu
TAKIWAKI, Hiromitsu
TASAKA, Sumiro
TANAKA, Jiro
TAKAKUSU, Mamoru
TAKEBE, Kiyoshi
TAKEUCHI, Ayayoshi
TAKIKAWA, Gisaku
TAKAHARA, Asaichi
TAKAHASHI, Tokutaro
TANABE, Isamu
TAKATA, Noriyuki
TANAKA, Usaburo
TANABE, Osamu
TANAKA, Isamu
TAKATA, Motosaburo
TAKAYAMA, Kikuji
TAKEMURA, Shigetoshi
TAKASE, Kyoji
TAKAHARA, Katsue
TANAKA, Sakae
TAKAHASHI, Wasaburo
TAKATSU, Fujio
TAJIMA, Hiroe
TSUGITA, Daisaburo
TSUJI, Kaneshige
TSUCHIYA, Koji
TSURUMARU, Kanichi
TSUKADA, Ippo
TSUJI, Kingo
TSUTSUMI, Kinjiro
TSUBOKAWA, Asauemon
TSUCHIDA, Renji
TSUJINAKA, Rinmatsu
TSURUTA, Magobei
TSURUSHIMA, Masuo
TSUNASHIMA, Hisajiro
TSUJI, Kiyoshi
TSUNEMATSU, Saburo
~~TSUSHIMA, Takeshi~~
TSUKIYAMA, Asajiro
TSURUMI, Yusuke
TSUJI, Takezo
TSUKAMOTO, Yoshio
TSURUMAKI, Tatsujiro

TSUJI, Yasunori
TSUDA, Shiro
TSUKAMOTO, Hidenobu
TESHIROGI, Ryukichi
※TERADA, Kozo
TERADA, Gennosuke
※TOEDA, Ichibei
※TOKUGAWA, Kuniyuki
TOYOOKA, Shizuichi
TONODA, Taksji
※TONE, Kameji
※TOKUNE, Yoshio
TOMINAGA, Yoshio
TONOOKA, Risuke
※TOZAWA, Shichitaro
※TOYOSHIMA, Masanao
TOYOSHIMA, Shotaro
TOKUGAWA, Nobukata
※TOMODA, Juichiro
~~TOKANA, Takeshi~~
TOFUJI, Sakuji
TONE, Michisaburo
TORIGOE, Tomoichi
TOMITA, Keiichi
TODA, Munetaka
TOKANO, Takeshi
TORII, Tokio

UCHINO, Yutaka
※UCHIDA, Mitsuchika
※USHIO, Kenji
※UEDA, Chukichi
※UCHIYAMA, Tanzo
※UTADA, Chikatsu
※UEKI, Toshio
UENO, Seiichiro
※UEDA, Kiyoji
UETSUKA, Tsukasa
※UO, Eijiro
※UENO, Kizaemon
UI, Takeo
※UCHIDA, Masami
UEKATA, Ichiro
USHIO, Shigenosuke
※UMEDA, Zenichi
UEMURA, Katsuji
UENO, Seiichi
UMEZU, Yoshizo
UENO, Gensaku
UEDA, Seijiro
UENO, Toshinobu
UMEKAWA, Toichiro

WATSUJI, Haruki
•○WATANABE, Toshitake
※WATANABE, Kishimatsu
※WADA, Kiichiro
•○WASO, Fukuyoshi-

※WATANABE, Tsuruzo
※WANIBUCHI, Kunimitsu
※WATANUKI, Samin
※WADA, Rishichi
※WATANUKI, Ryoji
WATANABE, Kiyomi
※WAKITA, Tokuhei
WANIFUCHI, Shichirouemon
WADA, Jinkuro
WAKAMORI, Saichi
WADA, Hidekichi
WATABAYASHI, Eiichi
WATANABE, Kyosi
WATANABE, Uichi
WAKABAYASHI, Hideo

※YAMAMOTO, Keizo
※YAMAKAWA, Tadao
X YAMADA, Mamoru - not release
※YAEGASHI, Unkichi
X YAMAMOTO, Katsuichi - JB
•○YAMAUCHI, Kanju
-※YAMAUCHI, Naomoto
※YAGUCHI, Kotaro
YAMAGISHI, Kenji
YAMANAKA, Renji
○YAGI, Kokichi- JB
※YAMADA, Jiro
•○YASAKI, Kunisi
YAMAMOTO, Matsujiro
※YAMAMOTO, Shoichi
YAGAMI, Takeshiro
YABE, Heinosuke
○YAMAHATA, Keinosuke
YAMAZAKI, Mitsushige
YAMAZAKI, Tadashi
※YANAGAWA, Sozaemon
YAMANE, Ryuji
YAMAGISHI, Kenji
※YAMAGUCHI, Seichi
YAMAMOTO, Masafusa
YAMAGUSHI, Hidesaburo
YAMAMOTO, Yoshiaki
YAMAMOTO, Sanehiko
※YAMAZAKI, Susumu
YAMANAKUMA, Gozen
YAMAMORI, Riichi
YAMAMOTO, Hisaji
YASUI, Tadashige
YAMAGUCHI, Nobue
YAMANE, Tsunetaro
YAMADA, Kenichi
YAKUSHIJI, Kikuma
YAMANO, Katsuchi
~~YAMAMURA, Keiichi~~
YAMANAKA, Ryoichi
YAMAZAKI, Shigetada
YAMAMOTO, Sosaku
YAMAGUCHI, Kinnosuke
YAKURA, Iwajiro

※YASUMI, Kimiharu
YASUDA, Isao
※YUKI, Zuiko
※YUKI, Takeo
YUNOMURA, Tatsujiro
※YOSHIDA, Meibaku
YOSHITAKE, Jun
※YONESAWA, Mototake
※YOSHIMATSU, Takashi
YOSHIKAWA, Chienaru
YOKOYAMA, Eitaro
YOSHIMURA, Yoshitaka
YOSHIOKA, Ryutaro
YONENO, Toyomi
YOSHIKAWA, Masao
YOSHIDA, Keitaro
YONEYAMA, Takami
YOKOO, Yoshimi
YONEZAWA, Yosahichi
YONEYAMA, Izumi
YOSHITSUGU, Toshio
YOKOO, Yoshikazu
YOSHIDA, Unichi
YOSHIDA, Keitaro
YOSHIDA, Toshiaki
YOSHIDA, Takeshi
※YODA, Washiro
YONEHARA Kenmei
※YOSHIO, Matajiro
YOSHIUE, Shoryo

ZAMA, Katsuhei
ZEN, Keinosuke

※HORI, Shinichi
※HONDA, Jo
HORI, Shigeru
※HOSODA, Chujiro
※HOSHIKA, Hansuka
※HOTTA, Masaiku
HOSOKAYA, Mataji
※HOSHINO, Tatsuo
※HONAGA, Mamoru
HORIKOSHI, Umeo
HONDA, Yoichi
HOSHINO, Minoru
HORIKAWA, Kazuo
HORIMOTO, Sakujiro
HOMMA, Senkichi

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 APR. 28.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

File No. Appeal 28

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

FROM: Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

SUBJECT: Appeal case of Mr. YAMAMOTO

The Appeal Board carefully examined the case of Mr. YAMAMOTO, Katsuichi and tentatively decided at the meeting of Feb. 4, 1948 that his designation was to be rescinded. The report on the examination of this case was submitted to Gov. Sec., G.H.Q. on March 12, 1948. In the meantime, Mr. Yoshida, chief secretary, was asked by the Board if Gov. Sec. approved the action taken by the Board on this matter. He therefore went to Gov. Sec. and inquired on this matter on March 25, 1948. Although Maj. Napier expressed no definite opinion upon this case, Mr. Yoshida got impression during the conversation that the relations of the appellant with the "Kokumin Seishin Bunka Kenkyusho" (the Research Institute for National Spiritual Culture) and the "Genri Nihonsha" were the points in question. Mr. Yoshida thought it proper, in view of its importance, that this case should be reviewed by the Board, and taking the report back to the Board suggested to Mr. Miyagi that the case be reviewed. Mr. Miyagi agreed to this suggestion and proposed at the meeting of April 9, 1948 that Mr. YAMAMOTO's case be reviewed. All commissioners agreed to this proposal. The Board at the meeting on 27 April, 1948 closely reviewed the case and resolved that the origiral decision rescinding the

designation of Mr. YAMAMOTO, Katsuichi. should be cancelled. (per conversation between Maj. Sarow + Mr. Yoshida 28 April 48) dtd 29 April 48 It is added that the Board has made this resolution, acting entirely upon its own independent judgment.

K. Yoshida

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

I hereby certify that the contents of this nots are true and correct.

M. Miyagi

Mr. Minoru Miyagi
Chairman of the Public Office
Qualifications Appeal Board

DECLASSIFIED AUTH: NARA DATE: 5(E) AND 5(B) OR (E) NNSC # 775 072

File No. Appeal 27

Purge

THE PUBLIC OFFICE QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD
1948 APR. 28.

April 27, 1948

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

FROM: Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

SUBJECT: Correction of the previous repents

We have notified that the three appeels mentioned hereunder were decided to be rejected. The appelants however, without knowing our decision, prodnced at our Board new evidences respectively. We recognize these evidences worth reexamining and wish to review these three cases.

It is highly requested that you would be good evough to delete the following three names in the lests of now rescission cases.

MATSUNAMI, Tatsujiro	in the list dated March 23.
MAEDA, Hisayoshi	in the list dated April 10, (Appeal No. 7)
FUWA, Suketoshi	in the list dated April 19, (Appeal No. 20)

K. Yoshida

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

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

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THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 APR. 22
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

File No. Appeal 23

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: NAGATA, Masaichi

2. Present Position: Presideut and Director of Daiei Co. Ltd.
Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister
December 16, 1947
Director and Chief of Kyoto Studio of Shinko Cinema Co. Ltd. and Director of Japan Motion Picture Association

4. Matters applicable:
Provisions applicable: 3 of 7 in Appendix List No. I.

5. Date of Appeal filed: January, 1948

II. Appeal Board

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

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 107 meeting
Miyagi and 5 commissioners

3. Date of Decision:
April 16, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witness none
Testimonies 11
Petition none

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

The Case of Masaichi Nagata

The following are the reasons for the decision in favor of the appellant, Masaichi Nagata.

(A) The facts submitted by Nagata (as contained in his petition).

(B) Although it is true that Nagata was concurrently one of the Directors of the Shinko Cinema Co., Ltd., and Chief of Kyoto Studio of the same company, covering the period from 1937 to 1941.

(a) He did not play any influential part in deciding the policy of the company, his position of a Director having been only nominal, and

(b) He never produced any picture tending to inspire chauvinism or bellicose nationalism, the Kyoto Studio having been devoted solely to the production of the "costume pictures" that catered for innocent popular entertainment.

Namely:

(1) More than 85 percent of the stocks of the Shinko Cinema Co., was owned by and divided among the so-called Otani group, or Shochiku interest, which included Messers Matsujiro Shirai, Takejiro

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

Otani, Shintaro Shirai, and Shiro Kido. Moreover, Messers M. Shirai and T. Otani were a joint creditor to the Shinko Cinema Co., to the tune of ¥3,000,000 which made the whole concern virtually the private enterprise of these two, although it was organized as a joint-stock company. Consequently, those who outside the intimate circle of the two men's relatives were not allowed to participate in the important affairs of the company. It follows, therefore, that although Nagata was nominally a Director, he was actually not in a position to exercise the power due to a Director, having never been permitted to take an active part in deciding the policy of the company, including the planning for the production of pictures.

(2) Previous to his joining the Shinko Cinema Co., Nagata had been engaged for many years in the production of motion pictures. It was in appreciation of his experience and technical ability that he was invited to enter the Shinko Cinema Co., and not by virtue of his family-tie with Messers Shirai and Otani.

(3) One thousand stocks of the Shinko Cinema Co.,

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

were transferred to Nagata from the stocks owned by Messers Shirai and Otani on the former's assumption of the Directorship but the transfer was only nominal and did not take place actually. These still remain in actual possession of Messers Shirai and Otani. In short, Nagata's ownership was entirely fictitious. This arrangement was necessitated by the provision of the Commercial Code of Japan which requires all Directors to possess the stocks of the company of which they are Directors. Therefore, though Nagata was a director in name, he did not possess any influence incidental to the real Directorship.

(4) There was held, once or twice every other month, the so-called "production and management liaison meeting" at Mr. Otani's residence in Tokyo and Nagata participated in it as Chief of Kyoto Studio. At these meetings, views were exchanged regarding the film production and business management and these were submitted to the President and Vice-President for their decision. These meetings, however, are entirely different from the Directors' meetings which were never held together. The Directors' meeting of the Shinko Cinema Co., was

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775072

always held at the main office in Tokyo and Nagata did not attend it, residing as he did in distant Kyoto. He did not, therefore, take part in the decision of important affairs relative to the management of the company. As a rule, he received information about the decision after they had been taken at Tokyo.

(5) When in August 1941, the Government proposed the amalgamation of the companies producing cinema plays, Nagata was elected to sit on the Committee representing the motion picture industry. This by no means imply that Nagata played a leading role in the management of the Shinko Cinema Co. At that time, there were five representative companies specializing in cinema plays and the Government desired to reduce them to two by amalgamation. It was decided that each of the affected companies should send its representatives to the committee. The Government, however, stipulated that in case one man held executive offices of two or more than two companies, he would be allowed to represent only one of them. It happened that President Shirai and Vice-President Kido of the Shinko Cinema Co., were respectively Vice-President and Managing Director

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

of the Shochiku Cinema Co. As these two chose to represent the Shochiku on the Committee, it fell to Mr. Miyakawa to represent the Shinko of which he then was the Managing Director. However, as unfortunately Mr. Miyakawa became ill, Messers Namura, Junior Director, Matano, Director and Manager, Rokusha, Chief of Tokyo Studio and Nagata, Chief of Kyoto Studio sat on the Committee in his place.

Such being the circumstances, Nagata reported fully the proceedings of the Committee after each sitting to Messers Otani(Adviser), Shirai(President) and Kido(Vice-President) and received and acted upon their instructions.

(c) The Shinko Cinema Co., maintained two Studios, one in Tokyo and the other in Kyoto. While the Tokyo Studio produced modern palys, the Kyoto Studio specialized, as already mentioned, exclusively in the making of costume play pictures. There was thus a clear division of work between the two Studios. As Chief of the Kyoto Studio, therefore, Nagata had nothing to do with the production of modern play pictures. He was instructed to produce costume pictures devoted to popular amusement and calculated to earn money in accordance with the policy of the company. Consequently,

his Studio produced no military pictures or pictures such as justified or encouraged aggression and aggrandisement.

(7) Nagata was not a "Jomuriji", or Junior Managing Director, of the Japan Motion Picture Association, a foundational juridical person, from June 1943 to January 1944.

Although Nagata's name appears as one of the Junior Managing Directors, together with that of Kan Kikuchi (President of the Daiei Cinema Co.), in the list of officers prepared by the said Association as May 20 1943, this is contrary to fact. Nagata was one of the ordinary Directors ("Riji") of the Association, but he never was appointed a Junior Managing Director.

It appears that this list was mis-compiled. Messers. T. Ohashi (President of the Toho Cinema Co.) and S. Kido (Managing Director of the Shochiku Cinema Co.) were both at that time Junior Managing Director of the Association representing Toho and Shochiku respectively. Nagata was then Managing Director of the Daiei Cinema Co. Mr. Ohashi often maintained that Nagata should be appointed as Junior Managing

Director, too. This may have been the cause of the error in the list above-mentioned. Any way, as Mr. Kikuchi (President of Daiei) was then serving in the capacity of Junior Managing Director representing Daiei, it was obviously out of question for him to assume this post which never received consideration.

It is clearly established by the formal notification of appointment which is still preserved by Nagata that he was ordinary Director of the said Association after its reorganization into a corporate juridical person in January 1944. This fact may be regarded as a sufficient proof that Nagata could not have been Junior Managing Director during the period under review, namely, prior to the reorganization of the association.

(8) In view of the above, this Committee has come to the conclusion that the designation by the Prime Minister or the appellant, Masaichi Nagata, as falling under Para. 5, sub-para 4 of the Remarks attached to para. 7 of the Appendix 1 of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No.1 of 1947 is improper and unjustified.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 26.

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD 1948 APR. 26.

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF APPEAL

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

FROM Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

Disapproved per memo to Div. Gen'l Cabinet Secretariat 28 April 48

I. Appellant

1. Name in Full: ICHIKAWA, Fusae

2. Present Position: None
   Position under Consideration: Member of House of Councillors

3. Designation by whom and when: Prime Minister
   March 24, 1947

4. Matters applicable: Director of Gekuron Hokoku Kai
   Provisions applicable: 1 of 3 in Appendix List No.I.

5. Date of Appeal filed: June 21, 1947

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: August 27, 1947

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

3. Date of Decision: April 19, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Witness none
   Testimonies 4
   Materials for reference 46
   Petition 1
   (Signed by 165.024)

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Reasons

The gist of the contention of the apellant is omitted.

According to the written explanations of the Prime Minister, the appellant, ICHIKAWA, Fusae, passed the screening for appointment as a director of the Japan Broadcast Association (NHK) in August 1946 but was designated so amenable to the purge memorandum in the screening of candidacy for the House of Councillors in the general election of 1947 on the ground that the appellant was a director of GENRON HOKOKU KAI (Association for Service to the State through Expression of Opinions) from 1942 to 1945. However, the explanations suggest that the democratic activities of the appellant shown in her campaign for woman suffrage, etc. and her ideology should be fully taken into consideration.

The decision of this Board is as follows:

1. The appellant's directorship of GENRON HOKOKU KAI

It is a fact, as described in the appellant's questionnaire, that she was a director of GENRON HOKOKU KAI from December 1942 to August 1945. GENRON HOKOKU KAI was originally organized with NIPPON HYORONKA KYOKAI (Japan Commentators' Association), an organ for mutual communication among commentators, publicists and writers comprising all those who had different ideological tendencies except Communists and leftist socialists (testimony of Managing Director IZAWA of GENRON HOKOKU KAI). That it is unreasonable to identify the organization with extreme nationalistic organizations is admitted in the written explanations of the Prime Minister.

This Board does not intend to delve into that point but believes

it

it proper to take it into consideration with regard to individual directors of GENRON HOKOKU KAI.

The appellant, having been a member of the standing committee of the above-mentioned Japan Commentators' Association, was immediately recommended as a director of GENRON HOKOKU KAI. However, she had gone on a trip to Formosa since December 1942, namely, immediately before her recommendation, and was unaware of it; therefore she had no opportunity to accept or refuse it and no previous knowledge as to the nature of GENRON HOKOKU KAI. Upon her return to the Japanese homeland she was informed for the first time that she had been made a director of the new organization. In the beginning she erroneously believed that the new organization was also a functional organization similar to the Japan Commentators' Association and acquiesced in her appointment. [redacted]

Subsequently she came to realize that GENRON HOKOKU KAI was incompatible with her ideology, whereupon she virtually severed relations with the organization and remained only nominally as a director.

According to the testimony of Managing Director IZAWA, it is clear that the administration of GENRON HOKOKU KAI was carried out by the President, Special Managing Director, and Managing Director, that directors had little or no authority and never took part in administrative matters and that the appellant attended the meeting of directors a few times but did not make any remark.

The

The lecture made by the appellant, "The Family and the Housewife of the Imperial State", is included in a booklet, "Struggle of Outlook on the World", which was subsequently compiled. The lecture has been closely examined. It introduces in its former half the theory of "the way of the family" of Professor TODA of the Tokyo Imperial University and, in its latter half, it points out the importance of the responsibility of the housewife and advocates that a definite status should be given to women by rectifying the past custom of making light of women and that they should be enfranchised. Such an argument should be considered as running counter to the trend of the time and incompatible with the ideology of GENRON HOKOKU KAI. Having examined other testimonies, this Board recognizes that the appellant was unilaterally appointed as a director of GENRON HOKOKU KAI without the least desire or knowledge on her part and that thereafter she was never engaged in any important activities as a director.

2. The appellant's relations with other organizations

According to the appellant's questionnaire, she was a member of the Investigation Committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association for about a year from May 1941. But all she did in that capacity was to help the investigation of the actual condition of CHONAI KAI (Block Associations) and TONARIGUMI (Neighborhood Associations).

She was also one of the 120 (Kyogi in (member)) of DAINIHON FUJIN KAI (Great Japan Women's Association) for about two years from January 1942. But she was marked by the military as a non-collaborator,

and

and it was she alone who was expelled from among the 120 Kyōgiin ~~Councillors~~ at their re-election of January 1944. (See the testimony of Mrs. Hatta.)

From all this it is recognized that the appellant had but very slight relations with those organizations.

3. The appellant's career

The appellant's career is an epitome of the history of women's movements in Japan. No one could be able to discuss women's movements in Japan without mentioning the name of ICHIKAWA, Fusae.

The appellant was born a farmer's danghter in Aichi Prefecture in 1893. After finishing the course of the Aichi Prefectural Normal School, she served as a teacher for three and a half years, and came up to Tokyo in 1918 and was employed as a tutor and a magazine reporter. In 1919, she joined the Women's Department of the General Federation of Labor, participated in the labor union movement and thus entered upon a career as a women social worker. In the same year she organized SHIN FUJIN KYOKAI (New Women's Society) with HIRATUSKA, Raicho, and OKU, Mumeo, and conducted a vigorous campaign toward the Diet until in 1922 the freedom of political assembly of women was attained. This indeed was the first case where Japanese women had a law revised by their own efforts.

Prior to the above, she went to the United States and devoted herself to the study of women's questions for about two and a half years.

Coming back to Japan in 1924, she was employed by the Tokyo Office of the International Labor Bureau and exerted her efforts

for

for the investigation of working women and the improvement of women's working conditions.

In the end of 1924, she organized FUSEN KAKUTOKU DOMEI (League for Woman Suffrage) with KUBUSHIRO, Otomi, NAKAZAWA, Haruyo, etc. and was active thereafter as its leader. As a result of her effective activities, a bill for limited woman suffrage was submitted to the 59th session of the Diet in 1931. It was passed by the House of Representatives but was rejected by the House of Peers.

It should be specially mentioned here that when she was making a speech at the All Japan Women Suffrage Mass Meeting held at Sankaido in Akasaka, Tokyo, on February 14, 1931, members of the reactionary KENKOKU KAI (National Foundation Society) rushed upon the platform and attempted to drag her down but she remained undaunted by the violence, and courageously finished her speech. The incident is vividly described in the March, 1931 issue of the magazine "FUSEN (Woman Suffrage)".

Since the Manchurian Incident women's movements of Japan took a conservative course. In the meantime she never wavered in her principle and insistence and resisted the oppression of the military and bureaucrats, as a result of which she was blacklisted by the military and government authorities.

As the above career of hers indicates, she has constantly devoted herself to the emancipation and improvement of women, which is well known to the public, and her merits are highly appreciated. (With regard to her career, refer to "Brief History of Fusaye Ichikawa's Career")

4. The appellant's ideology

It is a fact well known to the public that the appellant is one of the most democratic and peace-loving person in Japan. Some illustrations are cited below.

(1) "International Peace and Woman Suffrage", in the magazine "Fusen" November 1931.

We can by no means agree to the use of armed force for the solution of international controvercies. We believe that war is not only an economic waste but the greatest sin in that it sacrifices innumerable dear lives.

(2) "Lamented Death of Prime Minister Inukai", in the magazine "Fusen" (Woman Suffrage), June 1932.

Brute force should be deprecated in any case. Especially the attempt to solve the opposition of political opinions by violence should be denounced more than anything else.

(3) "Hopes in the New Saito Cabinet", in the magazine "Fusen" (Woman Suffrage), June 1932.

We, as the people and women, believe that parliamentary government is best suited at the present time (as the system of government). We hope, therefore, that the proper course of constitutionalism will be established as soon as possible, although this time a non-parliamentary cabinet had to be organized by force of circumstances. .... We have repeatedly asserted that the first amendment (of the Election Law) should be enfranchisement of women.

(4) "Withdrawal from the League of Nations and the Future of

Japan", in the "Fusen" (Woman Suffrage), March 1933.

Although we recognized defects in the organization of the League of Nations, we were proud of the fact that Japan was one of its important member states and fervently hoped for its development. Accordingly we cannot but regret the recent withdrawal of Japan from that organization.

(5) "On the occasion of the Public Trial of the May 15 Incident" in the magazine "Fusen" (Woman Suffrage), August 1933.

The Assassination of a few representative individuals cannot exterminate the corruption of political parties and Zaibatsu; the idea that the present situation of the country can be solved through the establishment of the military government is indeed an outrageous delusion.

5. Conclusion

From the above it is established as a fact that the appellant had some connection with GENRON HOKOKU KAI and other organizations during the War. However, the close examination of her activities fails to produce any evidence whatever to show that she is an ultra-nationalist and militarist. In view of her distinguished services in the history of women's movements in Japan and her democratic ideology, it should be considered a gross injustice in the light of the spirit of the purge memorandum to purge such a person from public offices. Accordingly this Board has reached the conclusion that it is proper to rescind the designation in respect of the appellant.

K. Yoshida

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

Maj Snow:

① O.K. as is
② Show Jack on his return

SWK

Maj Napier
Final tipped-in our file -
Kris

ROUGH DRAFT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD: 23 April 1948

SUBJECT: Conference re Appeal Board with Mr. Yoshida

1. In accordance with instructions of Deputy Chief, Government Section, Mr. Yoshida, Chief of the Secretariat of the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board, was called in this date and the following information given to him:

a. In view of the number of cases in which the Appeal Board is recommending release from designation, and in view of little or no basic difference between these cases and those recommended as not released, it will be necessary for the Appeal Board to submit the complete file of each case recommended released and the complete file on every tenth person recommended not released.

b. It was implied strongly that Government Section had found it necessary, because of the Appeal Board's apparent method of treating these cases, that Government Section was going to have to review in a very detailed manner the above cases on which complete files were requested and that the reasonableness of their action taken on release cases would have to be considered to a certain extent in the light of their action on similar non-release cases.

c. In connection with supplying complete files on cases, it was pointed out that the file on INUKAI, Ken lacked a PRO letter dated 3 September 1947 which was referred to in the Appeal Board Report. A copy of this letter was requested.

2. Mr. Yoshida indicated that he understood the above instructions and reported that a total of 1471 appeals had been submitted. Of this number, he stated that 386 were provisionally designated Regular Army Officers who had submitted appeals, but whose cases should probably be considered as Letters of Exception. He stated that Mr. Ota had reviewed these cases and indicated that he would like to let the Screening Committee handle these 386 cases as Letters of Exception. He was told that legally these were appeal cases and that the Appeal Board would be the agency responsible for the action taken thereon, but that it was a matter for the

-24b-

Japanese Government and the Appeal Board to decide on what they wished to base such action, and that if they wished to base their action on the result of Mr. Ota's review, and subsequent recommendation, that again was their responsibility and their business.

ROGER W. SNOW, Jr.
Major FA
DEPUTY CHIEF, SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION

lm

File No. Appeal. 24

Copy

April 22, 1948

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

FROM: Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board

SUBJECT: List of reports

We wish to inform you that the following 22 reports bearing File Nos. "Appeal 1 to 22" respectively have been dispatched to you from March 30up to April 22, 1948.

File Nos.	Date	Date of reports dispatched	Subject
1	March 30		List of non-rescission cases (98)
2	April 5	April 8	101 Meeting of Appeal Board
3	" 7	" 8	102 Meeting of Appeal Board
4	" 8	" 8	Correction of the previous notes (Matukawa, Tanahashi)
5	" 8	" 9	103 Meeting of Appeal Board
6	" 8	" 13	List of non-rescission cases (100)
7	" 10	" 13	List of non-rescission cases (101)
8	" 13	" 14	List of non-rescission cases (102)
9	" 14	" 17	List of non-rescission cases (103)
10	" 10	" 17	104 Meeting of Appeal Board
11	" 13	" 17	105 Meeting of Appeal Board
12	" 15	" 17	106 Meeting of Appeal Board
13	" 15	" 16	Report on Exam. of Appeal (Osawa, Yoshio)
14	" 16	" 16	Report on Exam. of Appeal (Shioji, Masaki)
15	" 15	" 21	List of non-rescission cases (104)

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16	April	16	April	21	List of non-rescission cases (105)
17	"	16	"	21	List of non-rescission cases (106)
18	"	17	"	21	List of non-rescission cases (107)
19	"		"	17	Report on Exam. of Appeal Board (INUKAI, Ken)
20	"	19	"	22	List non-rescission cases (108)
21	"	20	"	22	107 Meeting of Appeal Board
22	"	20	"	22	108 Meeting of Appeal Board

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 22.

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 APR. 22.
RECEIVED

April 20, 1948

108 Meeting of Appeal Board

1. Date: April 19, 1948 13.00 - 20.00

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

3. Proceedings:

(1) The Appeal Board carefully examined the following 8 cases, and gave the final decisions (release).

KOBAYASHI, Kanae
KOMINE, Ryuta
SHIMIZU, Yoshichiro
TAKIGUCHI, Takeo
KUROIWA, Keijiro
MORITANI, Yoshiki
NAKAMURA, Masao
TANIGUCHI, Kotoyoshi

(2) Regarding MIZUTANI, Shiro's case and ~~20~~ 19 other cases, the Board having carefully examined and gave the final decisions (not release).

(3) The Board examined OYAMA, Kuranosuke's case and 26 other cases.

(4) Next meeting is to be held at 13.00 April 21, 1948.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 21

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 APR. 22.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

April 20, 1948

107 Meeting of Appeal Board

1. Date: April 16, 1948 13.00 - 20.00

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

3. Proceedings:

(1) The Board carefully examined the follpwing 3 cases, and gave the final decisions (release).

NAGATA, Masaichi

SATO, Takeshi

YAGI, Kokichi

(2) Regarding TACHI, Tetsuji's case and ~~15~~ 14 other cases, the Board having carefully exsmined, and gave the final decisions (not release). per notes May 48 JB

(3) Next meeting is to be held at 13.00 April 19, 1948.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal.20.

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 APR. 22.
CLASSIFICATION SAFEGUARD BOARD

April 19, 1948

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

FROM: Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

returned T. Suzuki 13 May 48 JB

SUBJECT: List of non-rescission cases.

The Appeal Board gave at its 108 meeting on April 19, 1948 the 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	Date of Designation
MIZUTANI, Shiro	Chief of Radio Sec. of the Board of Information	Nov. 22, 1947
SHINDO, Nobuyoshi	President of Kobe Newspaper Co. and Osaka Chronicle Co.	Sept. 25, 1947
NAGAO, Akira	Manager of Branch of Oriental Development Company	Jan 23, 1947
MIYAZAKI, Tadashi	Officer of Eastern Society	Dec. 30, 1947
SANUMATARI, Kazuo	Chief of Gun Branch of Great Japan True-Hearted Society	Dec. 30, 1947
KANAYAMA, Hozo	Chief of Village Branch of I.R.A.Y.A.	Dec. 24, 1947
ISAWA, Takio	A member of the Privy Council	Sept. 16, 1947
ITO, Shigeo	Chief of Town Branch of Dai-Nippon Butoku-kai	Nov. 18, 1947
OKUNO, Isamu	Chief of Village Branch of Imperial Army Reserve Soldier League	Dec. 21, 1947
KAMEI, Takami	Chief of City Branch of Imperial Army Reserve Soldier League	Dec. 18, 1947
YODA, Washiro	A Civilian Officer of the Navy (Chokunin-rank)	Dec. 26, 1947

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SATO, Isao	Chief of Pref. Branch of Eastern Society	Dec. 30, 1947
KOMATSUBARA, Tomosaku	Standing Director of Nomura Securities Co. Ltd.	Oct. 25, 1947
TAKAHASHI, Kozaburo	Chief of Branch of Mitsubishi Mining Co. Ltd.	May 15, 1947
SAKOMIZU, Hisatsune	Chief Secretary of the Cabinet	Oct. 3, 1947
SHIOZAWA, Tatsuzo	Director of Commercial Patriotic Ass'n.	Oct. 22, 1947 (Tokyo Metropolis)
TSUBOKAWA, Asauemon	Chief of Village Branch of I.R.A.Y.A.	Dec. 24, 1947 (Fukui Pref.)
KANEZAKI, Mitsuzo	Commissioned officer in the Regular Navy	Nov. 11, 1947 (Hiroshima Pref.)
DOBASHI, Kesakiyo	Chief of Village Branch of Imperial Army Reserve Soldier League	Dec. 25, 1947, (Yamanashi Pref.)
NAMBA, Kazumi	Chief of Village Branch of I.R.A.Y.A.	Dec. 19, 1947, (Okayama Pref.)
* ~~UEA, Suketoshi~~	Influential Soc. Chief of the Board of the Information	Dec. 26, 1947

* See note, subject: Correction of previous report, dated 27 April 47. Deleted as still under consideration. JB

S. Yoshida

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

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD
1948 APR. 20.

File No. Appeal. 18

April 17, 1948

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

FROM: Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

O. Suzuki returned to Suzuki 13 May 48 JB

SUBJECT: List of non-rescission cases.

The Appeal Board gave at its 107 meeting on April 16, 1948 the 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	Date of Designation
TACHI, Tetsuji	Vice-Minister of Home Ministry	Oct. 16, 1947
YANAGAWA, Sozaemon	Member of Pref. Branch of Council for Establishing the Jmperial Rule Assistance Political Structure.	June 12, 1947
NISHISHIMA, Motosuke	Chief of Editorial Staff of Otaru Newspaper Co.	Nov. 22, 1947
KURAMOTO, Choji	Director of Seikodo-Shinkosha Publishing Co. Ltd.	Oct. 11, 1947
OHNO, Suso	Director of Manchurian Development Company	Aug. 19, 1947
WANISUCHI, Kunimitu	Chief Editor of North Japan Newspaper Co.	Oct. 15, 1947
NOYAMA, Chuichi	Member of the Board of Directors of I.R.A.Y.A.	March 12, 1947
KAWAI, Ryusai (Ryosei)	Managing Director and Studio Chief of Daito Film Co. Ltd.	Nov. 21, 1947
KOBAYASHI, Torasosuke	Standing Auditor of Mitsui Trading Co. Ltd.	Oct. 20, 1947
WATANUKI, Ryoji	Secretary general of Pref. Branch of I.R.A.A. and Chief of Branch of I.R.A.Y.A.	Sept. 24, 1947

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TSURUTA, Magobei	Standing Director of Daito Film Co. Ltd.	Nov. 22, 1947
√ HIWATASHI, Ryosuke	Chief of Branch of I.R.A.A.	Jan. 14, 1948 (Saga Pref.)
√ NISHIO, Yaichiro	Chief of Village Branch of Imperial Army Reserve Soldier League	Dec. 14, 1947 (Kyoto Pref.)
~~MARUYAMA, Yoshiro~~ Deleted per note 8 May GB	Chief of Gun Branch of Imperial Army Reserve Soldier League.	Dec. 22, 1947 (Nagano Pref.)
√ SHIBA, Otozo	Chief of Village Branch of Imperial Army Reserve Soldier League	Jan. 20, 1948 (Nagano Pref.)
√ OIKAWA, Kiichi	Chief of Village Branch of I.R.A. Y.A.	Dec. 25, 1947 (Iwate Pref.)

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal. 17

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 APR. 20.
CLASSIFICATIONS SECTION

April 16, 1948

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

FROM: Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

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returned to Suzuki
13 May 48
JB

SUBJECT: List of non-rescission cases.

The Appeal Board gave at its 106 meeting on April 14, 1948 the 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	Date of Designation
SUZUKI, Katashi	Chief Editor of the "Sekai-Chishiki" " (The World Information)	Oct. 15, 1947
KIMURA, Yoshikichi	Standing Director of Nomura East Indies Colonization Co. Ltd.	Oct. 20, 1947
HASEGAWA, Tarokichi	President of North China East Asia Tobacco Co. Ltd.	Sept. 19, 1947
UCHIDA, Masami	Chief of Branch of Great Japan Young Men's Ass'n.	Dec. 30, 1947
MINAMI, Shinkichi	Managing Director of Mitsui Grease and Fat Co. Ltd.	Nov. 19, 1946
KUMANO, Ei	Standing Director of Central Assn. of Industry Union.	Dec. 11, 1947
SATO, Torajosuke	Influential Member of Pref. Branch of East Asia League	April 5, 1947
KUWAHARA, Tetsuo	Chief of school of Great Japan True-Hearted Society	March 22, 1948
MIYAMOTO, Uichi	Chief of Editorial Bureau of Kobe Newspaper Co.	Dec. 15, 1947
TAKEMOTO, Magoichi	Chief of Publications Sec. of the Board of Information	Nov. 26, 1947

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HASEGAWA, Mitsutaro	Chief of Ward Branch of Eastern Society.	April 5, 1947
NAGASAKA, Ichiroku	Chief of Village Branch of I.R.A.A.	Dec. 24, 1947 (Miyazaki Pref.)
FUJINO, Yoshiei	Chief of Village Branch of Imperial Army Reserve Soldier League	Jan. 28, 1947 (Tochigi Pref.)
TAKAGI, Sampei	Chief of Town Branch of I.R.A.A.	Dec. 16, 1947 (Shizuoka Pref.)
MIURA, Kunizo.	Chief of City Branch of Imperial Army Reserve Soldier League	Dec. 24, 1947 (Aomori Pref.)
TSUJINAKA, Rinmatsu	Chief of Village Branch of Imperial Army Reserve Soldier League	Jan. 15, 1948 (Shiga Pref.)
NAKAOKA, Manabu	Chief of Village Branch of Imperial Army Reserve Soldier League	Date: unknown (Nagasaki Pref.)

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal 16

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE QUALIFICATIONS BOARD
1948 APR. 20.

April 16, 1948

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

FROM: Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

returned to Suzuki 13 May 48 JB

SUBJECT: List of non-rescission cases.

The Appeal Board gave at its 105 meeting on April 12, 1948 the 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	Date of Designation
NOZAKI, Yuzo	Head of Branch of Japan Corp Banner Comrade Society.	Dec. 30, 1947
SAKATA, Yasuto	Standing Director of Nomura East Indies Colonization Co. Ltd.	Oct. 20, 1947
KURUSU, Saburo	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Germany	Oct. 2, 1947
HARAGUCHI, Hatsutaro	Commissioned Officer in the Regular Army	Aug. 8, 1948
SHIMOGO, Denpei	Auditor of Daido Steel Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Nov. 13, 1947
UO, Eijiro	Director of Nanyo Development Company	Nov. 13, 1947
YOSHIO, Matajiro	Chief of the Central Training Institute of I.R.A.A.	Dec. 28, 1947
TAKAGI, Kunio	Officer of Great Japan Loyalist Comrades Society	Dec. 30, 1947
TAKENAKA, Osamu	Standing Director of Japan Soda Co. Ltd.	Oct. 29, 1947
TERADA, Kozo	Manager of Manila Branch of Southern Development Bank	Oct. 14, 1947

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. YAMAGUCHI, Seichi	Civilian Official of the Navy (Chokunin-rank) .	Feb. 24, 1948
√HONAGA, Mamoru	Member of Fresh Rice Plant Club.	Feb. 22, 1948
HAYASHI, Hansuke	Chief of Branch of I.R.A.Y.A.	Jan. 15, 1947 (Aichi Pref.)
√ TOYOSHIMA, Masanao	Chief of Village Branch of Imperial Army Reserve Soldier League	Dec. 24, 1947 (Miyazaki Pref.)
IZUMI, Mitsusuke	Chief of Town-Branch of Imperial Army Reserve Soldier League	Dec. 7, 1947 (Miyazaki Pref.)
WADA, Rishichi	Chief of Village Branch of I.R. A.Y.A.	Dec. 21, 1947 (Gifu Pref.)
SUGIMOTO, Hideichi	Chief of Social Sec. of Pref. Branch of I.R.A.A.	Nov. 4, 1947 (Hiroshima Pref.)
OHASHI, Tadao	Chief of Village Branch of I.R. A.A.	Dec. 26, 1947 (Toyama Pref.)
TOZAWA, Shitsutaro	Chief of Village Branch of I.R. A.A.	Nov. 12, 1947 (Akita Pref.)

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal. 15

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 APR. 20.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

April 15, 1948

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

FROM: Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

OK returned to Suzuki 13 May 48 JB

SUBJECT: List of non-rescission cases.

The Appeal Board gave at its 104 meeting on April 9, 1948 the 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	Date of Designation
KOYAMA, Kango	Standing Auditor of Tokyo Gas Co. Ltd.	Sept. 19, 1947
SHIOHARA, Matasaku	Auditor of Showa Aeroplane Co. Ltd.	Nov. 28, 1947
KATO, Heikichi	Standing Director of Hayashikane Co. Ltd.	Nov. 13, 1947
IWASA, Goichi	Standing Auditor of Kanto District Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.	Oct. 20, 1947
TAKEMURA, Kichiyemon	Managing Director of Japan Saving Bank	Oct. 20, 1947
MIZUNO, Takeo	Writer who advocated aggression of militant nationalism.	June 25, 1947
TAKAHASHI, Yoshitsugu	Recommended Member of House of Representatives	Dec. 11, 1947
MATSUI, Toshio	Standing Auditor of Tohoku Development Aluminum Co. Ltd.	Nov. 25, 1947
INAMORI, Shigeshi	Employee of Tokumu kikan in China.	June 26, 1946
SUZUKI, Isamu	Standing Auditor of Showa Aeroplane Co. Ltd.	Oct. 29, 1947

22A

SUGAMURA, Michitaro	Managing Director of Daiken Industry Co. Ltd.	Sept. 19, 1947
NAKAGAWA, Takeo	Manager of Indo-China Bank	Nov. 19, 1947
KONDO, Shigeya	Auditor of Japan Optical Ind, Co. Ltd.	Nov. 11, 1947
HOSHINO, Tatsuo	Auditor of Manshu Oil Co. Ltd.	Dec. 18, 1947
UENO, Kizaemon	Member of Branch of Council for Establishing the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure	June 12, 1947
FUJIWARA, Yoshiaki	Standing Director of Minsei Industrial Co. Ltd.	Sept. 19, 1947
OKI, Yasutaro	Chief of Branch of Japan True-Hearted Society	Dec. 30, 1947
MATSUNO, Yukiyasu	Chief of Village Branch of I.R.A.Y.A.	Oct. 29, 1947
KARASAWA, Toshikiyo	Director of Society for the Study of Japanese Thought.	June 12, 1947
FUJIZUKA, Junji	Officer of Branch of East Asia League	June 25, 1947
WATANUKI, Samin	Chief of Town Branch of I.R.A.Y.A.	May 15, 1947
TAKIZAWA, Kikuichiro	Chief of Village Branch of Imperial Army Reserve Soldier league	San. 20, 1948 (Nagano Pref.)
ISHIDA, Yuzen	Chief of Village Branch of I. R.A.A.	Oct. 9, 1947 (Niigata Pref.)

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal. 19

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 APR. 17.
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: INUKAI, Ken

2. Present Position: Ex-member of House of Representatives
   Position under Consideration: Member of House of Representatives

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

4. Matters applicable: 3 of 7 in List No. I.
   Provisions applicable: Article 4 of Imperial Ordinance No. I of 1947

5. Date of Appeal filed: April , 1947

II. Appeal Board

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

2. Decision given by which Committee, and Commissioners: 87th Meeting
   Miyagi and 6 commissioners

3. Date of Decision: January 30, 1948

4. Contents of Decision: Release

5. Number of Witnesses, Testimonies, Petitions, etc. : Inquiries 3
   Witnesses 8
   Testimonies 14
   Petition none

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Part 1. Gist of the Appellant's Contentions.

(1) The Appellant applied for qualification examination and certification for public office in order that he might stand for the House of Representatives in the general election of April 25, 1947. He was notified by the Prime Minister under the date of April 9 that he had been designated as a person coming under the January 4, 1942, Purge Directive of the General Headquarters of the Allied Powers on the grounds that:

A. From May 1938 on the Appellant, staying in Shangahi and Nanking, devoted himself to the establishment of the Nationalist Government of the Chinese Republic in close collaboration with army leaders on the spot;

B. He was active as an influential member of the Ume (Plum) Organ, a secret organ headed by Colonel Sadaaki Kagesa;

C. He participated personally in the so-called "spot negotiations" with the Nanking government concerning the Informal Agreement which was to serve as a basis for the treaty for readjusting the new Sino-Japanese relations;

D. Again, from February, 1941, onward he assumed virtually the position of an adviser to the Nationalist Government of the Chinese Republic (Nanking Government);

All of which activities fall under Part 2, Item 2-iv, of the Standards for Judging Paragraph G. Cases.

(2) The Appellant is convinced that the Prime Minister is totally mistaken in designating him as falling under the Purge Directive

because of the following considerations:

A. The Appellant's family, since the time of his diseased father, ~~Tsuyoshi~~ Takeshi Inukai, is widely known as a staunch supporter of the Chinese revolutionists led by Sun Yatsen and of their successors, identified with the Knomintang (Nationalist) Party, and the Inukais had extended this support as private individuals, entirely independently of the views of the Japanese government or the military. The Appellant was, therefore, one of those who regretted most the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict. Even after the Konoe Cabinet had declared that it would no longer deal with the Chiang regime, he persisted as ever in his fervent hope for a general peace between Japan and China, and continued to exert all his efforts toward its realization. Nothing can be farther from the truth than the allegation that the Appellant devoted himself to the task of setting up the Nanking regime opposed to Chiang Kaishek and to Chungking.

B. The Appellant as a private citizen negotiated with F.H. Chou and T.W. Kao, who were on specially intimate terms with Wang Chingwei and Chiang Kaishek. He did so with a view to preparing the ground for achieving his ultimate aim - a general peace between Japan and Chiang Kaishek through informal talks with these men. It was far from his thought to establish an anti-Chiang regime under Wang Chingwei. However, the later developments tended in the direction of establishing an anti-

Chunking

Chungking regime headed by Wang Chingwei. But such a turn was forced by the Military and the China Affairs Board, contrary to the original aim of the Appellant and of Chou and Kao.

C. It is a well-known fact that the Appellant's father was shot to death by fanatic army officers in the so-called May 15 Incident because he was an anti-militarist statesman. In common sense it is unthinkable that the Appellant, his son, should cooperate with the army clique, his family foe, or collaborate closely with the military leaders on the spot.

D. It is true that the Appellant was associated intimately with Sadaaki Kagesa, (then Colonel) as a personal friend. The reason is that Kagesa, in opposition to the then dominant opinion among the military, advocated a general peace with China through Chiang Kaishek, thus sharing in the same view with the Appellant.

E. The door of the Ume Organ in the Plum Flower House was open wide to all sorts of visitors beside army and navy men, including officials of the China Affairs Board, the Foreign Office and other government organs, newspaper men, and private individuals and even to Chinese. It is absurd to call it a "secret organ." Furthermore, the allegation that the Appellant was a member of that organ is unfounded. It appears the Appellant's visits to the Plum Flower House as a friend of Colonel Kagesa caused misunderstanding on the part of those who did

not

not know the true circumstance.

F. The so-called "Informal Agreement" was reached towards the end of December 1939. The Wang Chingwei government was formed on March 30 in the following year.

The Agreement was concluded by influential Japanese and Chinese, independently of the attitude of the government circles, with a view to making it serve as a basis for a general peace between Japan and Chiang Kaished. In its very nature the instrument could not become a basis for any treaty for adjusting the new Sino-Japanese relations between Japan and the Wang regime (established contrary to the original aim of the Appellant and his group).

Negotiations on the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty were formally opened on July 1, 1940. The Appellant, who was then a member of Ambassador Nobuyuki Abe suite, was so disappointed with the political trend drifting farther and farther away from his original aim, that he quit Nanking on July 2 and came back to Tokyo. As regards the provisional signing of the Treaty, he learned of it only through newspaper reports. In contrast to the Informal Agreement which was based upon the principle of equality and characterized by a spirit of mutual concession and conciliation, the Basic Treaty containing many provisions imposed by Japan, was extremely disadvantageous to China.

G. It is a fact that on November 30, 1940, after the recognition of Wang's Naking government by Japan the Appellant was recommended to the post of adviser to the Nanking government

by

by Sadaaki Kagesa. But strong opposition developed in the China Affairs Board, the War and the Finance Ministries and other quarters, and the matter was dropped. So the allegation that the Appellant was appointed adviser to the Nanking government is erroneous.

Moreover, the Japanese inteternal condition rendered the position of the Appellant increasingly unfavorable so that even his close friends refrained from visiting him. The Appellant himself refrained from contact with Wang and his associates for fear of embarrassing them.

Therefore, it is not true to fact to say that from February 1941 onward the Appellant served virtually as adviser to the Nanking government.

Thus, the Prime Minister's designation in his case is founded upon misapprehension of facts. He requests accordingly for an early re-examination, and for revocation of the designation and exemption from purge.

Part II. Gist of the Prime Minister's Explanation.

As the result of the examination of the Questionaire filed by the Appellant, and of other relevant data the existence of the facts concerning the Appellant, as cited by him under Part I, A-D above, has been clearly established.

However, these facts fall under Part II, Item 2-iv, of the Standards for Judging Paragraph G Cases of March 10, 1946, and consequently under 1947 Cabinet Order, Home Ministry Order No.1,

Annex Table, Part I, Item 7-iii. Therefore, in accordance with the provision of 1947 Imperial Ordinance, Article 4, the Appellant has been designated as a person falling under the above-mentioned Purge Directive of the General Headquarters of the Allied Powers.

Part III. Finding of the Commissions.

1. It is a well-known fact that Takeshi Inukai, the diseased father of the Appellant, as an outstanding private individual, had long associated himself intimately with Sun Yatsen and the leaders of the Kuomintang, and consistently gave his support to them, independently of the views of the Japanese government or military circles; and that as a leader of his political party since the days of Meiji he had combatted vigorously clan cliques, military cliques and bureaucracy; and because of his firm relentless attitude he incurred the displeasure of the militarists, and was finally assacinated by young army and navy officers in the so-called May 15 Incident.

2. The facts that the Appellant has been a member of the House of Representatives continuously since 1930; that he served as councillor in the Ministry of Communications from June 1937 to January, 1939; and that he was appointed a member of the suite of Nobuyuki Abe, Ambassador Plenipotentiary to China, in the spring of 1940, are all made clear in the Questionaire filed by him. Moreover, that the Appellant from about the time of the formation of the First Konoye Cabinet became a member of Premier Konoye's brain trust can be confirmed by the testimony of Witness Koichi

Koichi Saionji.

3. By putting together the testimonies of Witness Nariyoshi Tajiri (diplomat) and Witness Koichi Saionji (Prince Konoye's intimate) and the Appellant's own testimony before this Commission, it can be seen that the Appellant, because of the connections from his father's days entertained a specially friendly feeling toward the leaders of the Kuomintang government; that even after the Konoye Cabinet's declaration of January 1938, not to deal with Chiang Kaishek any longer, he persisted in his desire for a general peace between Japan and China, hoping earnestly for the conclusion of a peace agreement of neighborly amity with the Chiang Kaishek government on the principles of non-reparation, non-annexation of territory and Sino-Japanese equality; that in May 1938 when T.T. Kao, once Chief of Asiatic Bureau of the Nationalist government and confidant of Chiang Kaishek secretly came to Tokyo to sound the possibility of having the above-mentioned Konoye Cabinet's declaration rescinded, he specially sought an interview with the Appellant as a non-official of influence, and urged upon him to stand up for the cause of general peace, whereupon the Appellant, deeply moved, went over to China with the intention of preparing the grounds for a general peace. Furthermore, even today it is confirmed by the Chinese Mission stationed in Japan that the Appellant was one of the so-called "general peace advocates" (see Reply of the P.H.O., G.H.Q., dated September 3, 1947).

4. Later the Appellant, remaining in Shanghai or Nanking, discussed

peace

peace frequently with Chinese general peace advocates such as T.W. Kao and F.H. Chou, and came to be closely associated with Sadeaki Kagesa of the Ume Organ. And the reason for his striking up an intimate friendship with Kagesa was because the latter, once chief proponent of the above-mentioned Declaration of the Konoye Cabinet, had realized his mistake and turning against the prevailing views held by the military and the China Affairs Board, took up the cause of general peace with Chiang Kaishek, he was bent upon its realization. Thus, in the conviction there was no other solution for the Sino-Japanese problem than a general peace in this sense Kagesa was identified with the Appellant. All these facts can be confirmed from the testimony of Witness Tajiri mentioned above.

Furthermore, by putting together the testimonies and signed statements of the said witness Nariyoshi Tajiri and Witness Koichi Sakonji and other two Witnesses, Arata Sugihara and Shinsaburo Hidaka (both diplomats) and Kagesa himself, the fact can be definitely established that through the collaboration of peace advocates on both sides the situation took a turn somewhat for the better, resulting, on the Japanese side, in the Konoye Statement of 1938 year end (stressing the principles of respect for Chinese sovereignty, joint defense against communism, economic cooperation and neighborly amity for settling the China Affairs); and, on the Chinese side, in Wang Chingwei's departure from Chungking to Hanoi, French Indo-China, from where he issued a peace circular telegram in response to the Konoye Statement and embarked upon a campaign for general peace. And the reason why Wang came

out

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

out from Chungking was that because of the Konoye Cabinet's Declaration of January of non-dealing with Chiang Kaishek, it was impossible for the latter to take up peace negotiations openly, and Wang was chosen as the man capable of assuming the responsible role substantially in the place of Chiang. In another word, it was merely as proxy for Chiang that Wang stepped out into the limelight of peace negotiations. Accordingly, the establishment of any Nanking government by Wang in opposition to Chiang or to the Chungking regime was something undreamed of by any one connected with the peace move at that time.

5. However, from the testimonies of afore-mentioned Witnesses Tajiri, Sugihara, Saionji and Kagesa, and the testimony of the Appellant before this Commission it can be definitely established that following Wang's departure from Chunking, one of his right-hand men, Tsang Chungming was assasinated at Hanoi by members of the Blue Coat Society, and Chungking radio accused Wang with being a rebel, and such events rendered difficult internally in China the peace campaign as originally planned by Wang. On the other hand, in Japan also, at about the time of the visit of Wang to Tokyo in June, 1939, there was raised, in opposition to the Appellant and his group working for the realization of a general peace with Chiang's government through Wang Chingwei, the voice of the military faction (centering about Army and Navy and the China Affairs Board by Teiichi Suzuki), which proposed to let Wang form a puppet regime, to impose upon it one-sided conditions of peace advantageous to Japan, and to solve the Sino-Japanese question by supporting and strengthening the political power of the

regime

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDC # 75-072

regime; and public opinion was thus divided. Wang Chingwei, while taking cognizance of the situation where the military faction was gradually increasing its hold upon the Japanese government, did not give up his initial aim. Nor did he change his plan of first bringing about a general peace, and turning over immediately thereafter the fruit of his endeavors to Chiang's government in Chungking. So even when he was finally compelled through pressure of the military faction to form a puppet government at Nanking in March 1940, Wang in anticipation of China's ultimate unification, installed Lin Sen, President of the Chungking government, as also President of the Nanking government, contenting himself with the post of Deputy President. To the general peace advocates such developments in the political situation was so contrary to their expectations, so disappointing and so disheartening that Kagesa, for instance, made known more than once his desire to resign.

Now considering the Appellant's family connections with the Kuomintang and the Japanese military clique on the one hand, and examining the circumstances leading up to the formation of the Wang Chingwei government on the other, it cannot but be concluded that the allegation that the Appellant in collaboration with the military on the spot devoted himself to the task of establishing the Nanking government from about May, 1938, is contrary to facts.

6. To turn to the relationship between the Appellant and the Ume Organ, it may be affirmed from the testimonies and signed statements of Witnesses Nariyoshi Tajiri, Arata Sugihara, Ichiro Ohta and Kagesa, that the Appellant, who cherished the same purpose with Sadaaki Kagesa for a general peace, conferred with

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

the latter on many occasions in order to accomplish that purpose, and consequently he was a frequent visitor at the Plum Flower House where the office of the Ume Organ was located. But it is scarcely possible to affirm that the Appellant was a member of the Ume Organ. For not only all the above-mentioned witnesses assert that the Appellant was neither a member of the Ume Organ, nor a non-official staff or civilian member of the Armed service, but it is also confirmed by the Chinese Mission in Tokyo that the Appellant was not a member of the Ume Organ (see Reply of P.R.O., G.H.Q., dated September 3, 1947).

It is true that a statement contradicting the above fact is contained in the verdict of the Supreme Court on the Appellant case relating to violation of the Military Secrets Protection Law. But this is accounted for by the fact, as stated by Witness Shotaro Miyake (the then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court), that the examination of the court was focussed on the question whether or not the Appellant had violated the Military Secrets Protection Law - or more particularly on the point whether or not the Appellant had shown the document in question to Hidezane Ozaki, knowing it contained military secrets, and that while the Court as the result of examination arrived at the conclusion that he had not, it did not conduct thorough examination of evidence regarding such side issues as the Appellant's connections with the Ume Organ, which had no direct bearing upon the case, but accepted perfunctorily the statement in the indictment of the procurator and in the verdict of the first trial (the Tokyo District Criminal Court). Accordingly, on the basis of such an unauthentic statement appearing in the

said

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

said verdict of acquittal by the Supreme Court it is impossible to reverse the Commission's conclusion based upon evidences from various sources.

7. Furthermore, as regards the role of the Appellant in the so-called "Informal Agreement" and the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty, the testimonies of witnesses, Naruyoshi Tajiri, Arata Sugihara, Ichiro Okta, Shinrokuro Hidaka, Koichi Saionji and Sadaaki Kagesa, when examined together, establish the following facts:

The so-called Informal Agreement was a product of the general peace movement immediately after it had gathered strength through the above-mentioned Konoye statement of 1938 year end. As for the participants, Sadaaki Kagesa led the Japanese side, assisted by the Appellant and Seiki Yano, while on the Chinese side F.F. Chou was the leader who had the cooperation of T.W. Kao and other general peace advocates. The agreement was reached toward the end of 1939.

As regards the contents, the Agreement sets forth peace conditions for neighborly amity on the principle of respect for Chinese sovereignty, Sino-Japanese equality, and other principles in line with the Konoye Statement. It is clear that the agreement was made by general peace advocates of Japan and China independently of views of the Japanese government and government circles, and it was intended solely to serve as a basis for discussion of peace between Japan and the Chiang's government.

Therefore, when, following the establishment of Wang's Nanking government under the pressure of the military faction,

negotiations

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(B) OR (E) NNDC # 75-072

negotiations on a formal treaty such as desired by the military came to be initiated, the Informal Agreement was discountenanced by the Japanese government as being too concessive, and stronger demands on orders of the China Affairs Board were imposed upon the Wang government, much to the dismay and disappointment of all general peace advocates, from Kagesa and down, who had taken part in the Informal Agreement. The Appellant was so chagrined that although he had been appointed a member in the suite of Ambassador Abe, he quit Nanking on January 2, a day after the formal negotiation on the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty was opened, and returned to Tokyo. He had nothing to do with the treaty thereafter.

In the light of the above facts, it cannot be considered that the Appellant had played, as is alleged, an important role in the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty.

8. Finally, as regards the question of whether or not the Appellant served as adviser to the Wang Chingwei government, not only the G.H.Q. reply already referred to, says that the fact the Appellant, though recommended to the said post, was not acutally appointed owing to the opposition of the Japanese army is confirmed by the Chinese Mission now in Tokyo; but the testimonies by Witnesses Naruyoshi Tajiri, Arata Sugihara, Ichiro Ohta, and Sadaaki Kagesa, also show that the appointment of the Appellant to the said post failed to materialize because of the opposition from the military, the China Affairs Board, and the Ministry of Finance; and moreover, that the Appellant was being watched by

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the authorities as a dangerous man on the ground that all secrets that came to his knowledge would be passed on to Chungking.

The fact is thus clearly established that the Appellant acted at no time as an advisor to the Wang Chingwei government either nominally or actually. As for the contradictory statement in this respect found in the above mentioned Verdict of aquittal by the Supreme Court, it is not considered capable of reversing the Commission's conclusion for the same reason as stated under 6.

According to the result of the careful examination of the records and activities of the Appellant up to the termination of the war, it is impossible to presume the existence of any cause for purge such as will make him fall under either Paragraph B or Paragraph G of the Purge Directive.

The Prime Minister's designation of the Appellant, under the date of April 8, 1947, as a person falling under the Purge Directive is, therefore, considered unwarrantable, and that it should be, therefore, rescinded.

This is the reason why the Commission has arrived at the conclusion as set forth above.

K. Yoshida

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

ree'd Suzuki
26 Apr 48 (Ap 13 ?)
JBrakey

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Diplomatic Section

APO 500
3 September 1947

AG 311.1 (3 Sept. 47)DS.

SUBJECT: Inquiries by Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board in Connection with Case of INUKAI Ken.

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo. 20,

TO: Japanese Government.

1. Reference is made to memorandum C.L.O. No. 6237(PP) dated 12 August 1947 from the Japanese Government on the subject: "Request for Transmittal to Chinese Mission in Japan of Inquiries by Appeal Board in Connection with Case of INUKAI, Ken."

2. With regard to the questions raised in paragraph 2 of the reference memorandum, there are quoted below pertinent portions of a communication dated August 28, 1947, from the Chinese Mission in Japan, Tokyo:

a. "The Chinese Mission understands that INUKAI did not assume office as Advisor to the WANG Ching-wei puppet government, due to the objections raised by the then War Ministry in Tokyo, although he was appointed Advisor and his appointment publicized both in Nanking and Tokyo.

b. "As far as the Mission's knowledge goes, INUKAI has been a personal friend of KAGESA Sadaaki, but he was not actually a member of the 'Ume' organ.

c. "The Mission understands that INUKAI was a so-called 'advocate of complete peace' with China."

W. J. Sebald
Chief, Diplomatic Section

Received: 5 Sept 3.00 p.m.
Shukan : PP

File No. Appeal. 8

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE QUALIFICATIONS BOARD
1948 APR. 17.

April 14, ~~1948~~

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

FROM: Public Office Qualifications Appeal Board.

SUBJECT: List of non-rescission cases.

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OK returned to Suzuki 13 May 48 JB.

The Appeal Board gave at its 103 meeting on April 7, 1948 the decision that the designations of the persons mentioned hereunder as falling under the Purge Memorandum should not be rescined.

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
MITAMURA, Takeo	Standing Director of Far Eastern Comrades Association, Eastern Society and Shinto-Sha.	March 20, 1947
KUNISHIGE, Takaichi	Secretary of Bofu-City Branch of Heaven Warrier Break Open Association	Nov. 30, 1947
FURUSE, Denzo	Standing Director of Nosongyoson Cultural Association	Nov. 5, 1947
WATANABE, Tsuruzo	Director and Chief of General Affairs Bureau of Niigata Newspaper Co.	Oct. 15, 1947
OHASHI, Chuichi	Supreme Adviser to the Federal Autonomous Government of Mongolia	Oct. 12, 1947
HIDA, Shojiro	President of Showa Publishing Co.	Oct. 24, 1947
YAMAMOTO, Keizo	Vice-chairman of Divine Way Leagne	Nov. 25, 1947
~~TAKAYAMA, Kinichi~~	Presidnet of Takayama Publishing Co.	Nov. 28, 1947
HAYAKAWA, Saburo	Assistant Secretary General of Central Leading Bureau of North China New-Nation Society	March. 24, 1947

deleted per note 8 May 48 BD

21

ONEDA, Tosaburo	Chief of Gun-Branch of Imperial Army Reserve Soldier League.	Jan. 28, 1948 (Tchigi Pref.)
NAKAMURA, Gito	Chief of Branch of I.R.A.Y.A.	Feb. 12, 1948 (Wakayama Pref.)
KOYAMA, Sadao	Chief of Ward-Branch of I.R.A.Y.A.	Sept. 20, 1947 (Tokyo Metro.)
IKEDA, Yasukichi	Chairman of Gun-Branch of I.R.A.A.	Jan. 4, 1948 (Kagoshima Pref.)
OSAWA, Shinichi	Chief of Village-Branch of I.R.A.Y.A.	Jan. 15, 1948 (Shizuoka Pref.)

K. Yoshida

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

THE PUBLIC OFFICIAL
1948 APR. 17.
SUPREME BOARD

File No. Appeal.12.

106 Meeting of Appeal Board

April 15, 1948

1. Date: April 14, 1948 13.00 - 18.30

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

3. Proceedings:

(1) The Board carefully examined ONO, Nagao's case, and gave the final decision (release).

(2) Regarding SUZUKI, Katashi's case and 16 other cases, the Board having carefully examined and gave the ~~following~~ final decisions (not release).

(3) The Board examined Tachi, Tetsuji's case and 24 other cases.

(4) Next meeting is to he held at 13.00 April 16, 1948.

K. Yoshida

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

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 APR. 17.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

File No. Appeal. 11.

105 Meeting of Appeal Board

April 13, 1948

1. Date: April 12th, 1948 13.00 - 19.30

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

3. Proceedings:

(1) The Board carefully examined the following 3 cases, and gave the final decisions (release) thereupon.

KITAMURA, Kojiro

SUZUKI, Manpei

FUJIKAWA, Toru

18 ? Per telephone conversation of Mr. Yoshida this should be 18 JB

(2) Regarding NOZAKI, Yuzo's case and 19 other cases, the Board having carefully examined, gave the final decisions (not release).

(3) The Board examined KIKUCHI, Sentaro's case and 26 other cases.

(4) Next meeting is to be held at 13.00 April 14th, 1948.

K. Yoshida

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

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 APR. 17.
QUALIFICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

File No. Appeal.10.

104 Meeting of Appeal Board

April 10, 1948

1. Date: April 9, 1948 13.00 - 20.30
2. Commissioners present: Miyagi, Tomiyasu, Uyeda, Ebashi, Kobayashi, Watanabe, Kitazawa.
3. Proceedings:
   (1) Regarding KOYAMA, Kango's and 22 other cases, the Board having carefully examined, gave the final decisions (not release).
   (2) The Board examined NOZAKI, Yuzo's case and 37 other cases.
   (3) Next meeting is to be held at 13.00 April 12, 1948.

K. Yoshida

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

File No. Appeal. 14

Copy

THE PUBLIC OFFICE
1948 APR. 16.
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: SHIOJI, Masaki

2. Present Position: Member of town assembly
   Position under Consideration: None

3. Designation by whom and when: Governor of Oita Pref., March 25, 1947.

4. Matters applicable: Military police service
   Provisions applicable: 6 of 2 in List No.I.

5. Date of Appeal filed: June 18, 1947

II. Appeal Board

1. Date of Reference to Board: Aug. 2, 1947.

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

3. Date of Decision: March 19, 1948.

4. Contents of Decision: Release

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

Reasons:

A. Substance of the Appellant's Arguments.

Whereas the appellant, while he held a post of an assemblyman of Sakanoichi-cho Kita-amabe-gun, Oita Prefecture, submitted his questionnaire and had his qualification for public offices examined by the Public Offices Qualification Examination Committee of Oita Prefecture, the Governor of the Oita Prefecture designated the appellant as coming under Category B, under date of March 25, 1947, because of an entry in the questionnaire under Chronological Record of Military Service, reading in effect: that the appellant was "in the military service as an assistant gendarme in charge of general affairs and on outside duty with the rank of superior private, belonging to the detachment at Chukochin, Jijo-gun, Heian Hokudo, Chosen, from December 1, 1918, to September 9, 1919." It happened, however, that on March 28, 1947, the army pocket-ledger of the time was found out at the appellant's home. According to this pocket-ledger, it was revealed that the entry in the questionnaire that the appellant served as an assistant gendarme during the period mentioned before was erroneous due to wrong memory of the appellant, and that actually during the period from December 1, 1918, to July 9, 1919, when the appellant was discharged from service, the appellant was despatched to Chukochin, Heian Hokudo, as an artillery superior private, for guarding the border of Chosen. It was recalled that the time belonged to the last day of Japan's Siberian expedition,

and

and that the border guards to which the appellant belonged were billeted in a house next to the Chukochin Military Police. Certainly there may have been some communications with the Military Police, but the appellant never was in service as an assistant gendarme. As in this way the entry in the questionnaire that the appellant was in service as an assistant gendarme was found erroneous, the appellant prepared a new questionnaire and submitted on April 15, together with an application for correction of # errors, asking to have his qualification for public offices re-examined. But the Governor of the Oita Prefecture decided not to withdraw the designation of the appellant as coming under the SCAP Memorandum on the alleged ground that the pocket ledger of the time was not deemed an evidence sufficiently conclusive. In the circumstanfes, it is contended by the appellant that this decision cannot be considered as a proper one, and should be cancelled forthwith.

8. (1) The alternatives are that either the appellant, during the period from December, 1918, to July, 1919, namely until his discharge from service, was sent to Chukochin, Chosen, and was in service as an assistant gendarme, as entered in the questionnaire first submitted, or was on the duty of border guards, merely as an artillery superior private, as argued by the appellant on the basis of the record in the pocket ledger which was found out subsequently.

(2) In the latter case, it is obvious that the appellant does not come under Category B.

(3) In the former case, it is also obvious that the appellant

falls

falls under Paragraph 6, Section 2 of Appendix 1 to Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance\No. 1 of 1947, and accordingly should be designated as coming under the relative SCAP Memorandum.

(4) However, according to the extra issue of the Official Gazette, dated November 28, 1947, it is provided that "persons who served as a gendarme in 1920 or before and who are in a position to produce evidences deserving consideration, officers excepted, "may file objections, in case they are provisionally designated. Besides, account should be taken of the fact that, even if the appellant was actually in service as an assistant gendarme, the priod of service belonged to the years prior to 1920; that seemingly his status was not a regular gendarme, but was an assistant gendarme; and that his charge was general affairs and outside duties. If the designation of the appellant had been provisional in this cae, he could have filed objections. Therefore, although formally the appellant comes under Paragraph 6, Section 2 of Appendix 1 to Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, the designation of the appellant as coming under relative SCAP Memorandum should properly be withdrawn; hence the abovementioned decision.

K. Yoshida

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