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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON THE JAPANESE CABINET
APPOINTED IN APRIL 1945

Description

Some biographical notes on the sixteen members of the Susuki Cabinet formed in April 1945. The new Cabinet Secretary, the secretaries of the more important Cabinet Bureaus, and the President of the Great Japan Political Party are also included.

Washington, D.C.

21 April 1945

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Introduction

This report contains biographical information on the members of the Suzuki Administration formed in April 1945.

There are twelve Ministers with Portfolio, four Ministers without Portfolio, one of whom is concurrently the President of the Cabinet Board of Information, the Cabinet Secretary, the President of the Cabinet Planning Board and the President of the Cabinet Legislative Bureau. Also included is the President of the Great Japan Political Party.

The sources are listed at the end of each report.

This report is a summary of such intelligence (from one or more sources as indicated) as was available at the time of preparation. It may consequently be subject to amendment by additional or more recent intelligence.

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MEMBERS OF THE SUZUKI ADMINISTRATION, APRIL 1945

Premier	Admiral Baron SUZUKI Kantaro
War Minister	General ANAMI Korechika
Navy Minister	Admiral YONAI Mitsumasa
Foreign and Greater East Asia Minister	TOGO Shigenori
Home Minister	ABE Genki
Munitions Minister	Admiral TOYODA Teijiro
Transportation and Communications Minister	KOHIYAMA Naoto
Finance Minister	HIROSE Toyosaku
Justice Minister	MATSUZAKA Horimasa
Agriculture and Commerce Minister	ISHIGURO Tadaatsu
Welfare Minister	OKADA Tadahiko
Education Minister	OTA Kozo
Ministers without Portfolio	Vice-Admiral SAKONJI Masazo SAKURAI Hyogoro Lt. General YASUI Fujiharu
Minister without Portfolio and President of the Cabinet Information Board	SHIMOMURA Hiroshi
Cabinet Secretary	SAKOMIZU Hisatsune
President of the Cabinet Planning Board	Lt. General AKINAGA Tsukizo
President of the Cabinet Legislative Bureau	MURASE Chokuyo
President of the Great Japan Political Party	General MINAMI Jiro

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TOGO Shigenori



ANAMI Korechika



SUZUKI Kantaro



ABE Genki



YONAI Mitsumasa



TOYODA Teijiro



ISHIGURO Tadaatsu

OSS R-773730



SAKURAI Hyogoro



MURASE Naokai



SAKONJI Seizo



OTA Kozo



OKADA Tadahiko



SHIMOMURA Hiroshi



MINAMI Jiro

OSS R-773731

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Name SUZUKI Kantaro, Admiral Baron 金令 貴太郎

Country Japan

Address Tokyo, Koishikawa-ku, Maruyama-cho, 40, (1942) 1/

Major position Premier, April 1945 2/

Date and place of birth 24 December 1867 3/ in Sakai, Senchu Province (now Osaka-fu) 4/

Religion A follower of the Buddhist Hoke sect 5/

Family history

Elders son of SUZUKI Yutetsu, a samurai 5/ who was a retainer of the Sekiyado clan 4/

Married Taka, born July 1883, elder sister of ADACHI Jin 足立仁 of Hokkaido 5/ and sister of ADACHI Hitoshi 1/ Married twice, was reported to have one son and two daughters in 1929, 6/ His second marriage occurred in 1915. 7/

His eldest son Hajime, born November 1901, who married Fumi, fourth daughter of AKASU Togo, has occupied various positions in the former Agriculture and Forestry Ministry 1/ and was appointed chairman of the Emergency Increased Production Technical Committee of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry late in 1944. 8/

His eldest daughter Sakae married Rear Admiral FUJIE Keisuke of Hyogo-ken.

His second daughter Mitsuru married ADACHI Jin, professor of Taihoku Imperial University.

His elder sister Kei is the widow of Navy Lieutenant NAGATA Kohoi

His younger brother General SUZUKI Takao, who married Moto, younger sister of Viscount TATEMI Toyomaru, 5/ is chief priest of the Yasukuni Shrine 9/ and President of the Dai Nippon Youth Corps. 10/

His nephew married Kimiko, third daughter of Admiral OKADA Keisuke. 5/

His 85 year old cousin, MARUYAMA Sadakichi, is Suzuki's only relative living in Chiba-ken. He is the proprietor of a tea store in Tateyama City, and has known the Premier from childhood days better than anybody according to Domei. 4/

Education

Graduated from the Naval Academy in 1888, 1/ and from the Naval Staff College in 1893 3/ or 1896. 7/

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Political and work history

Sub-Lieutenant, 1889

Fought in Sino-Japanese War as Captain of Sixth Torpedo Boat
On Staff of Naval Affairs Bureau and of Naval Training Department

Instructor at Naval Academy and Military Academy 3/

Naval Attache at Japanese Embassy in Germany 5/

Appointed officer for bringing HMS 'Kasuga' home 3/

Commander, September 1903 7/

Fought in Russo-Japanese War as Commander of 'Kasuga' and of
Fourth Destroyer Flotilla

Captain of 'Akashi' and 'Soya'

Director of Naval Torpedo School

Captain of 'Shikishima' and 'Tsukuba' 3/

President of Submarine School 1/

Commander of Maizuru Torpedo Flotilla

Commander of Second Squadron

Director of Personnel Bureau of Navy 3/

Vice-Minister of Navy in Second Okuma Cabinet, 1914 11/

Commander of Training Squadron

Director of Naval Academy 3/

Member of Admirals' Conference Committee

Chief of Emergency Construction Section

Chief of Naval Affairs Bureau 5/

Commander-in-Chief of Second and Third Squadron

Commander-in-Chief of Kure Naval Station

Commander-in-Chief of First Squadron

Commander-in-Chief of Combined Fleet 3/

Commander-in-Chief of Yokosuka Naval Station

Promoted to full Admiral, 1923 1/

Supreme War Councillor

Chief of Naval General Staff, 1925, succeeding Admiral Yamashita 5/

Privy Councillor in 1925 and concurrently Grand Chamberlain of
Imperial Household 11/ to December 1936 5/

Retired from active service in January 1929 9/

According to TAKEUCHI Tatsuji, he opposed publication of a re-
port on the assassination of the Manchurian warlord Chang

Tso-lin, as a threat to the maintenance of military discipline
and to the honor of the Imperial Army; it is said that this

opposition on Suzuki's part contributed to the fall of the
Tanaka Cabinet in 1929. 12/

He was seriously wounded when an attempt was made on his life
during the incident of 26 February 1936; he recovered, but,
according to Domei, still carries a bullet. 9/

Resigned as Grand Chamberlain in December 1936 5/

Made a Baron in 1936 1/

Vice President of Privy Council, June 1940 3/ to 10 August 1944

Political and work history (continued)

President of Privy Council on 10 August 1944, succeeding the late Dr. HARA Yoshimichi. 11/ In April 1945, he was succeeded in this post by Baron HIRANOMA Kiichiro. 2/

Glen Babb asserts that, "beyond accepting the presidency of the Privy Council in 1944, Suzuki has given no public intimation of sympathy with the Army extremists who have dominated the government virtually ever since the attempt on his life in 1936." 13/

President of Educational Investigation Council (Kyoiku Shingikai) 14/

Premier, April 1945 2/

Chief of the People's Volunteer Corps, April 1945 15/

Personal data

Holder of Second Court rank, Order of the Rising Sun, First Class, and Order of the Golden Kite, Third Class 2/

Member of the Naval Club, Tokyo

He was credited in 1929 by a usually reliable source with an excellent reputation and a genial and strong personality; the same source states that he is considered an energetic and clever man of high character and a good administrator, reputedly kind to everybody and very popular with his subordinates; friendly toward the United States and other western nations.

He speaks good German and understands English fairly well. 6/
His hobbies are reading and gardening. 5/

Summary

The new Premier, 77 years of age, has behind him an active Navy career at home and abroad, in peace and war. He has sat in the highest military and civilian councils, and has been close to the Emperor as Grand Chamberlain and as President of the Privy Council.

Sources

- 1/ Who's Who in Japan, 1941-1942
- 2/ FCC, Daily Report, 9 April 1945
- 3/ Japan-Manchukuo Yearbook, 1941
- 4/ FCC, Daily Report, 7 April 1945
- 5/ Jinji Koshin Roku, 1937
- 6/ OSS Source D
- 7/ Japan-Manchukuo Yearbook, 1937 & 1940

Sources (continued)

- 8/ FCC, Daily Report, 21 November 1944
- 9/ FCC, Daily Report, 6 April 1945
- 10/ FCC, Daily Report, 24 January 1944
- 11/ FCC, Radio Report on the Far East #52,
Washington, 18 August 1944
- 12/ TAKEUCHI Tatsuji, War and Diplomacy in the Japanese Empire,
1935, pp. 278 ff.
- 13/ Glen Babb, AP Foreign Editor
New York Times, 6 April 1945
- 14/ OSS Source S
- 15/ FCC, Daily Report, 16 April 1945

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Name ANAMI Korechika, General 阿南 小 将 幾
Country Japan
Address Tokyo-fu, Shimorenja-ku, Mitaka-machi, 107 (1942) 1/
Major position Minister of War in the Suzuki Cabinet, April 1945 2/
Date and place of birth 21 February 1887 in Oita-ken 3/
Religion Buddhist, Zen sect

Family history

Second son of ANAMI Hisashi
Married Ayako, second daughter of TAKESHITA Hansaku of Kumamoto-ken
His eldest son is Koretaka, the second son is Koreyoshi, and
the eldest daughter is Kimiko. 4/

Education and work history

Graduated from the Military Academy in 1905 3/
Second Lieutenant in 1906
Promoted to Lt. Colonel in 1925
Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor in 1929
Promoted to Colonel in 1930
Commander of the Second Infantry Regiment of the Imperial Guards
in 1935 5/
Commander of a Military Preparatory School in 1934 3/
Promoted to Brigadier General in 1935 5/
Director of Soldiers' Affairs Bureau from 1936 to 1937
Director of Personnel Affairs Bureau in 1937
Promoted to Lt. General in March 1938
Vice-Minister of War in 1939 1/
Commander of Japanese Forces in Hunan Province, China in 1941 6/
Commander of the Eleventh Japanese Army in Hankow, China,
January 1943 7/
Promoted to full General in May 1943 8/
Commander of troops in Central China in June 1944 9/
Appointed Inspector-General of Military Aviation and concurrently
Supreme War Councillor in December 1944 10/
War Minister, April 1945 2/

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Personal data

Anami has been described by a confidential source as an "official of the best type, cultured, balanced, industrious, undoubtedly destined for higher posts." 5/
General Fujie describes him as "very kind and considerate of his subordinates...both a soldier and a scholar."
According to the Tokyo radio, "when Anami was Vice-Minister of War, he would take on youngsters in 'Kendo', and he used to devote much time to archery." 11/
He is a classmate of General Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, of General FUJIE Keisuke, Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Army, and of General OKABE Naosaburo. 2/
According to a reliable source, he has always maintained an impartial attitude towards the various military cliques. 12/
He is holder of the Junior Third Court rank and the Order of the Rising Sun, Second Class. 11/

Summary

Anami is an active soldier who has had experience both as a military administrator and a commander in the field.

Sources

- 1/ Who's Who in Japan, 1941-1942
- 2/ FCC, Daily Report, 7 April 1945
- 3/ Japan-Manchoukuo Yearbook, 1941
- 4/ Shokugyo Betsu Chosa Roku, 1939
- 5/ OSS Source S, February 1944
- 6/ New York Times, 2 October 1941
- 7/ OSS Source S
- 8/ FCC, Daily Report, 1 May 1943
- 9/ OSS Source K, 7 June 1944
- 10/ FCC, Daily Report, 26 December 1944
- 11/ FCC, Daily Report, 9 April 1945
- 12/ OSS Source F, 14 June 1944

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Name YONAI Mitsumasa, Admiral

米内光政

Country Japan

Address Tokyo, Kojimachi-ku, Samen-cho, 1-chome 2 (1942) 1/

Major position Minister of the Navy in the Suzuki Cabinet
April 1945 2/

Date and place of birth March 1880 1/at Morioka 3/ in Iwate-ken

Family history

Eldest son of YONAI Ukemasa, a samurai
Married Tomi, eldest daughter of KUMA Kintaro 1/

Education and work history

Graduated from the Naval Academy, finishing sixtieth in
a class of a hundred and twenty five students, in 1901.
Current Biography describes him as a "popular mediocrity".
Attended the Naval Staff College and worked up through the
ranks. 4/

Served as Captain of the 'Kasuga', 'Iwate', 'Fuso' and 'Mutsu' 5/
Stationed in Russia for two years during World War I, including
the period of the Russian revolution and is reported to have
studied the language thoroughly.

He was sent to Siberia soon after his return along with the
Japanese intervention forces which fought around Harbin.
Yonai is said to have crossed the Urals and gone as far as
the mouth of the Volga in the course of this campaign.

Shortly after this he was sent to Poland and on to Berlin
during the worst of the post-war inflation in Germany. 3/

Member of the Naval Staff Board

Commander of the Chinkai Naval Station, 1928-1930 1/

Commander of the First Overseas Fleet, 1930-1932

Rear Admiral on the flagship 'Ataka' stationed on the
Yangtze River for two years and went as far as Chungking
three times 3/

Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet, 1932-1933

Commander of the Sasebo Naval Station, 1933-1934

Commander-in-Chief of the Second Fleet, 1934-1935

Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Station, 1935-1936

Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet

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YONAI Mitsumasa, Admiral - 2

Education and work history (continued)

Navy Minister in the Hayashi, Konoe, and Hiranuma Cabinets
1937-1939 1/
Succeeded by Admiral Yoshida in the Abe Cabinet 6/
Reported to have stood firmly against the proposed military
alliance with Germany. "The Japanese navy", he is reported
to have said according to Current Biography, "belongs to the
Emperor, and is not for hire by Hitler or anyone else!" 4/
Member of the Supreme War Council, 1939-1940
When the Abe Cabinet fell in January 1940, he was given the
task of forming a new one. 6/ According to one source, his
appointment came as a surprise to Japanese and international
circles as he was little known in international politics. 4/
Yonai was forced out of the premiership in July of the same
year due to the resignation of his Army Minister. 6/
Navy Minister and Deputy Premier in the Koiso Cabinet,
July 1944 7/
Re-appointed Navy Minister in the Suzuki Cabinet, April 1945 2/

Personal data

At the age of twenty-one he reportedly characterized himself
as follows: "My strongest characteristic - gluttony - I
never get enough to eat. My credo - self respect - I
believe in myself. My weak points - none."
He lost the hearing in his left ear at target practice and
is said to have learned quickly the political uses of
deafness.
According to one source, he is said to be one of the most
popular and best-informed men in the Japanese navy.
Yonai is described as six feet tall, weighing one hundred
and eighty-eight pounds. He has large hands and feet
and possesses a fair complexion. He has been nicknamed
'the White Elephant' which has none of the western
connotations of the phrase.
He is reported to be amiable and friendly and gives the
impression of strength and wisdom. 4/
Yonai was a class-mate and is a personal friend of Vice-
Admiral YASUMI Saburo, a member of the Diet and of the
Seiyukai in 1939. Another friend is ITAGAKI Seishiro,
Minister of War in 1939, who comes from the same town as
Yonai. 3/

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YONAI Mitsumasa, Admiral - 3

Personal data (continued)

Hugh Byas describes him as laconic and genial, always ready with an expression which lowers the temperature of any discussion. 8/

He is reported to have spent three years in England and later to have visited the United States.

He is also reliably reported to be a very wealthy man. 6/

Summary

Statesman and naval expert with considerable foreign experience. Is reported to have opposed an alliance with the Axis powers. 4/

Sources

- 1/ Who's Who in Japan, 1941-1942
Japan Manchukuo Yearbook, 1940-1941
- 2/ FCC, Daily Report, 9 April 1945
- 3/ Chuo Koron, 1939
- 4/ Current Biography, 1940
- 5/ Nihon Jinji Meikan, 1933
- 6/ OSS Source S
- 7/ FCC, Daily Report, 22 July 1944
- 8/ Hugh Byas, Government by Assassination, 1942, p.136

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Name TOGO Shigenori

東郷茂徳

Country Japan

Address Tokyo, Ushigome-ku, Funakawa-machi, Ichigaya 19 (1942) 1/

Major position Minister of Foreign Affairs and Greater East
Asia Minister in the Suzuki Cabinet, April 1945 2/

Date and place of birth December 1882 in Kagoshima City,
Kagoshima-ken.

Religion Buddhist 3/

Family history

Eldest son of TOGO Toshikatsu, samurai, and Tome, fourth daughter of ARIMA Yoshiharu, samurai 4/
Married a German whose father kept a small store in Yokohama. 5/ His wife is reported to be admired by the Japanese because she has acquired the outlook and mannerisms of a typical Japanese wife and at the same time wields a strong influence over her husband. 3/

Education and work history

Graduated from the College of Literature, Tokyo Imperial University in 1908
Passed the diplomatic and consular examinations and entered the foreign service in 1912. 4/
Since then has held the following posts:
Served in Hankow 1/
Consul in Mukden
Third Secretary of the Legation in Switzerland 4/
Second Secretary of the Embassy in Berlin 1920 1/
Chancellor of the Foreign Office 4/
Chief of the First Section of the European and American Bureaus of the Foreign Office, 1921-1923
First Secretary of the Embassy in Washington in 1925
Counselor of the Embassy in Berlin in 1929
Director of the European and American Bureaus of the Foreign Office in 1933
Director of the European and Asian Bureaus of the Foreign Office in 1934. 1/ While holding this position, he wrote the synopsis of the provisional agreement with the Soviet Union on the Fishery Treaty. 6/

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TOGO Shigenori - 2

Education and work history (continued)

Ambassador to Germany in 1937 1/ It is reported that he quarreled with the German Foreign Minister, Von Ribbentrop. He was succeeded in this post by General OSHIMA Hiroshi. 6/

According to an interview source, he was among those who were instrumental in bringing Japan into closer relationship with Germany. 3/

Ambassador to Russia from October 1938 to September 1940. During this time, he took part in the settlement of the Sakhalin border dispute and familiarized himself with Manchurian-Soviet relations. 7/

Foreign Minister in the Tojo Cabinet, October 1941 1/ According to the Washington Post, he is reported to have engineered the Kurusu-Nomura peace mission to Washington just prior to Pearl Harbor. 8/

He resigned from the Tojo Cabinet in August 1942. It is reported that he disagreed with the Premier regarding the formation of the Greater East Asia Ministry which was scheduled to take over many of the activities previously under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office 9/ It is also reported that his resignation from Tojo's Cabinet was due to a split between him and the Premier on the advisability of attacking Siberia in the near future; but experts disagree as to whether Togo advocated or opposed such an attack. 5/ A report from a neutral diplomat in Tokyo, however, indicates that he supported Sato, Japanese Ambassador to Russia, in his warning to the Japanese High Command that no attack should be made on Russia until Germany had taken Stalingrad. 10/

Member of the House of Peers 1/

Foreign Minister in the Suzuki Cabinet, April 1945 2/

Personal data

Togo is reported to be an ugly man with a disagreeable manner. He speaks English, German and French fluently. His predominant traits are, according to an interview source, evasiveness, pugnacity and a total blindness toward any side of a question except his own.

He is said to be hostile and suspicious to all nationalities with the exception of Germans. According to the

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TOGO Shigenori - 3

Personal data (continued)

interview source, his service abroad instead of enlarging his outlook, has intensified his Japanese traits to the extent that foreigners find it difficult to deal with him.
His hobby is golf. 3/
Togo is a holder of the First Order of Merit and Senior Grade of the Third Court rank. 2/
He received a medal from the King of Norway, October 1936. 4/

Summary

Togo is reported to be an expert on Germany and one of the principal figures in the events which brought Japan into the Axis line-up. 3/
According to Reuters London Correspondent and also to a Japanese spokesman for the Tokyo Asahi, he is also an expert on Soviet Affairs, and his appointment as Foreign Minister at this time is interpreted in a press account as an effort on the part of the Japanese to secure the maximum possible delay before the Soviet Union moves from diplomatic measures to more active steps against Japan. 11/

Sources

- 1/ Who's Who in Japan, 1941-1942
- 2/ FCC, Daily Report, 9 April 1945
- 3/ OSS Source T
- 4/ Jinji Koshin Roku, 1937
- 5/ OSS Source S
- 6/ Chuo Koron, February 1940
- 7/ Who's Who Monthly Supplement, December 1941
- 8/ Washington Post, 9 April 1945
- 9/ OSS CID #6271
- 10/ OSS Source S
- 11/ PM, 10 and 11 April 1945

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Name ABE Genki 安倍源基
Country Japan
Address Tokyo, Yodo-bashi-ku, Shimo-ochiai 3-chome 1967 (1941) 1/
Major Position Minister of Home Affairs in the Suzuki Cabinet,
April 1945 2/
Date and place of birth February 1894 in Yamaguchi-ken

Family history

Eldest son of ABE Hanjiro 1/
Married Fumiko, eldest daughter of AKIYAMA Masanosuke,
Director of Hosei University
Has one son, Motoo, and three daughters, Michiko, Toshiko
and Sawako 3/

Education and work history

Graduated in law from Tokyo Imperial University in 1920
Passed the Higher Civil Service Examination in 1920 and
entered the Home Ministry
Commissioner for Okinawa and Kochi prefectures
District Commissioner
Commissioner of Home Affairs
Commissioner of Kwantung Government
Sent on inspection tour of Europe and America in 1931 3/
Director of the Education Department of Yamagata-ken
Chief of the Special Service Section of the Metropolitan
Police Board, 1932 1/
Director of the General Affairs Department of Shizuoka-ken
Head of the Police Training School
Director of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry,
1937-1939
Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police Board, 1937-
1939; re-appointed January 1940 by the Yonai Cabinet and con-
tinued in office under the Konee Cabinet until December 1940 1/
Vice-President of the Cabinet Planning Board 4/
Minister of Home Affairs in the Suzuki Cabinet, April 1945 2/

Personal data

Holds the Senior Fourth Court rank and the Order of the
Rising Sun, Third Class 2/

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ABE Genki - 2

Summary

Abe has been a civil servant for over twenty-five years in local and central government positions, chiefly as a police official under the Home Ministry

Sources

- 1/ Who's Who in Japan, 1941-1942
Japan-Manchukuo Year Book, 1941
- 2/ FCC, Daily Report, 9 April 1945
- 3/ Jinji Koshin Roku, 1937
- 4/ FCC, Daily Report, 7 June 1943

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Name TOYODA Teijiro, Admiral

豊田貞次郎

Country Japan

Address Tokyo, Yodobashi-ku, Shimo-ochiai, 1-chome 473, (1942) 1/

Major position Minister of Munitions in the Suzuki Cabinet, April 1945 2/

Date and place of birth August 1885 in Wakayama-ken

Family history

Eldes son of TOYODA Shintaro.

Married Mitsuko, the eldest daughter of TAKEDA Hideo

Education and work history

Graduate of the Naval Staff College, 1905

Appointed as Ensign in 1905

Captain of the 'Yamashiro'

Naval Attache to the Embassy in London

Chief of Staff, Yokosuka Naval Station

Director of Naval Affairs Bureau, Navy Ministry 1/

Head of the Hiroshima Arsenal, 1932 3/

Director of General Affairs Department, Naval Construction Board, 1934

Head of the Kure Naval Arsenal, 1936

Commander-in-Chief of the Sasebo Naval Station, 1937

Director of Naval Aviation Headquarters, 1938

Vice-Minister of the Navy, September 1940, in the Second Konoe Cabinet

Made a full Admiral and retired from active service to become the Minister of Commerce and Industry in May 1941

Foreign Minister and concurrently Overseas Minister of the Third Konoe Cabinet, July-October 1941 1/

Cabinet Advisor in March 1943 4/

President of the Japan Iron Works (Nippon Seitetsu Kabushiki Kaisha), December 1943 5/

Head of the Steel Control Association (Tekko Tosei Kai), December 1943 6/

President of the Munitions Factories Consultation Association, March 1944 7/

Military Councillor 3/

Councillor of the Board of Technology 9/

Appointed Cabinet Advisor on 28 October 1944 10/

Member of the Wartime Commodity Price Investigation Council, February 1945 11/

Appointed as Advisor to the Munitions Ministry, 3 March 1945 12/

Minister of Munitions, April 1945 2/

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Political history and attitude

According to an article written by Wilfred Fleisher in 1943, Toyoda was a delegate to the London Naval Conference, the results of which discredited him and ended his naval career. The same source states that he was without influence or authority in his cabinet roles. 13/

Personal data

Holder of the Senior Third Court rank and the Order of the Rising Sun, First Class 14/

Summary

Admiral Toyoda has held many cabinet positions. In addition to his naval service, he has extensive experience in the munitions, shipbuilding, iron and steel industries.

Sources

- 1/ Who's Who in Japan, 1941-1942
- 2/ FCC, Daily Report, 7 April 1945
- 3/ Shokagyo Betsu Chosa Roku, 1939
- 4/ OSS Source A
- 5/ Deutsche Volkswirtschaft, 1 December 1943
- 6/ Osaka Mainichi, 29 December 1943
- 7/ FCC, Daily Report, 4 April 1944
- 8/ OSS Source K, 7 June 1944
- 9/ FCC, Daily Report, 26 July 1944
- 10/ FCC, Daily Report, 23 October 1944
- 11/ FCC, Daily Report, 19 February 1945
- 12/ FCC, Daily Report, 8 March 1945
- 13/ Article by Wilfred Fleisher, 20 March 1943
OSS Source S
- 14/ FCC, Daily Report, 9 April 1945

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Name KOHIYAMA Naoto (Naotake, Naoichi) 小日山 直容

Country Japan

Address Tokyo, Shibuya-ku, Date-machi 71 (1942) 1/

Major position Minister of Transportation and Communications in
the Suzuki Cabinet, April 1945 2/

Date and place of birth 24 April 1886 in Wakamatsu 3/ in
Fukushima-ken 1/

Family history

Eldest son of KOHIYAMA Yutaro, a samurai
Married Nobuko, fourth daughter of the late SATO Aimaro
of Aomori-ken 4/

Education and work history

Graduated in English Law from the Law College of Tokyo
Imperial University in 1912 1/
Passed the Higher Civil Service Examination in 1913
Entered the service of the South Manchuria Railroad in
1913 3/
Director of the International Express Company (Kokusai
Uayu Kaisha) 1929/
Rejoined the South Manchuria Railroad as a Director in
1940 and lived in Anshan 3/
Managing Director of the Japan-India Trade Company 4/
President of the Manchuria Placer Company in 1935
President of the Showa Steel Works since 1937 3/
President of the Iron and Steel Control Association in
October 1941 and moved back to Tokyo 1/
President of the South Manchuria Railroad in succession to
ONURA Takuichi and left for Dairen to take up his duties
in July 1943 5/
In December 1943 he made an inspection tour of North China
and Inner Mongolia 6/
Member of the group which received Aquino and his party
from the Philippines when they arrived in Mukden in the
spring of 1944 7/

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Education and work history (continued)

The January 1944 issue of Sunrise carried an article by Kohiyama lauding the leadership of UEMATSU Masuichi 8/ Minister of Transportation and Communications, April 1945 2/

Summary

An authority on iron and steel and on transportation, having been closely associated with the South Manchuria Railroad for over thirty years.

Sources

- 1/ Who's Who in Japan, 1941-1942
- 2/ FCC, Daily Report, 7 April 1945.
- 3/ Japan-Manchoukuo Yearbook, 1940-1941
- 4/ Jinji Koshin Roku, 1937
- 5/ FCC, Daily Report, 19 July 1943.
- 6/ FCC, Daily Report, 20 December 1943
- 7/ FCC, Daily Report, 4 May 1944
- 8/ Sunrise, January 1944

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Name HIROSE Toyosaku

廣 瀨 豊 作

Country Japan

Address Tokyo, Shibuya-ku, Kamiyama-cho 24 (1942) 1/

Major Position Minister of Finance in the Suzuki Cabinet, April 1945 2/

Date and place of birth 17 November 1891 in Kanazawa, Ishikawa-ken 3/

Family history

Fifth son of HIROSE Kajima, former clansman of Kanazawa.

Married Michiko, born August 1899, 4/ eldest daughter of

SHODA Kazue, 1/ member of the House of Peers 5/ and former
Minister of Finance 1/

He has a daughter, Fusako, born January, 1922 4/

Education and work history

Graduated in German law from Tokyo Imperial University in 1917 6/

Passed the Higher Civil Service Examination, 1917 4/

Entered Finance Ministry in 1917 1/

Clerk in the Revenue Superintendent's Office and Surveyor of
Taxes of the Finance Department 4/

Commissioner and Secretary of the Finance Department, Chief
of the Investment Section of the Deposits Bureau 3/

Chief of the Operations Section of the Savings Division 4/

Chief of the National Loans Section of the Finance Bureau 3/

Toured Europe in the 1920's 4/

Chief Secretary of the Finance Department, 1929 6/

Chief of the Documents Section of the Minister's Secretariat
from 1932 to 1936 3/

Director of the Finance Bureau of the Finance Department,
March 1936 4/

Director of the Accountant's Bureau of the Finance Department
from May 1936 4/ to 1937 3/

Director of the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Department, 1937 6/

Vice-Minister of Finance, July 1940 7/ to July 1941 1/ in the
Second Konoe Cabinet

Adviser to the War Ministry, May 1941

First managing director-general of the Central Association of
Life Insurance Companies immediately after its creation 7/

Adviser to the Shonan (Singapore) Military Administration prior
to May 1943 when he returned to Tokyo 8/

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HIROSE Toyosaku - 2

Personal data

Holder of Junior Fourth Court rank and the Order of the Rising Sun, Second Class 2/

Summary

Hirose served in the Finance Ministry from 1917 to 1941. During the present war he has acted as adviser to the War Ministry and to the Military Administration in Singapore.

Sources

- 1/ Who's Who in Japan, 1941-42
- 2/ FCC, Daily Report, 9 April 1945
- 3/ Japan-Manchoukuo Yearbook, 1941
- 4/ Jinji Koshin Roku, 1937
- 5/ FCC, Daily Report, 7 February 1944
- 6/ Who's Who in Japan, 1939-40
- 7/ FCC, Daily Report, 7 April 1945
- 8/ FCC, Daily Report, 7 May 1943

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Name MATSUZAKA Hiromasa

松阪 廣 政

Country Japan

Address Tokyo, Suginami-ku, 1-chome, Seishu 43 (1942) 1/

Major position Minister of Justice, July 1944; renominated
April 1945 2/

Date and place of birth March 1884 in Kyoto-fu 1/

Religion Buddhist (Shin Sect) 3/

Family history

Eldest son of MATSUZAKA Kinsaburo
Married Kiki, youngest sister of KUMAGAI Naoyuki 1/ of
Kyoto 3/

Education and work history

Graduated in law from Tokyo Imperial University in 1910 1/
Was considered a genius by his class, according to the
Tokyo radio 4/
Procurator of the Yokohama District Court
Procurator of the Tokyo Local Court
Procurator of the Nagoya Local Court
Procurator of the Tokyo District Court
Procurator of the Tokyo Court of Appeal
Inspection trip to Europe and America in 1921
Chief Procurator of the Yokohama District Court
Procurator of the Supreme Court
Procurator of the Tokyo Court of Appeal in 1935 1/ He
distinguished himself at the trials following Communist
Party incidents and in the Tokyo City Council Scandal
Cases 4/
Director of the Criminal Affairs Bureau of the Justice
Ministry
Chief Procurator of the Tokyo Court of Appeal
Procurator General of the Supreme Court in 1941, 1/
succeeding Iwamura, former Justice Minister. In his
acceptance statement, he is reported to have stressed as his
primary object the construction of a "defense state
of the highest degree" which was interpreted to mean
that anti-war speech, conduct and writings would be
strictly controlled 4/ In 1943 he announced that

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MATSUZAKA Hiromasa - 2

Education and work history (continued)

very severe penalties would be enforced against violators of price, food and other economic regulations. 5/
Justice Minister in the Koiso Cabinet, July 1944 3/
Reappointed Justice Minister in the Suzuki Cabinet, April 1945 2/

Personal data

His land tax in 1937 was 126 yen. 3/

Summary

Matsuzaka is a typical career bureaucrat having served for over twenty years in the Ministry of Justice.

Sources

- 1/ Who's Who in Japan, 1941-1942
- 2/ FCC, Daily Report, 7 April 1945
- 3/ Jinji Koshin Roku, 1937
- 4/ FCC, Daily Report, 22 July 1944
- 5/ FCC, Daily Report, 7 September 1943

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Name ISHIGURO Tadaatsu 石黒忠篤

Country Japan

Address Tokyo, Ushigome-ku, Ageba-cho, 17 (1941) 1/

Major position Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the Suzuki Cabinet, April 1945 2/

Date and place of birth 9 January 1884 in Tokyo-fu 1/

Family history

Eldest son of the late Viscount ISHIGURO Tadanori
Married Mitsuko, who was born March 1888, second daughter of
Baron HOZUMI Nobushige and younger sister of Baron HOZUMI
Shigeto

Elder daughter Shigeko is married to Hajime, eldest son of OKO
Yukichi, D.Sc., Hon. Professor of Kyoto Imperial University

Second daughter Motoko

First son Kojiro

Third son Mitsuzo

Education and work history

Graduated in German Law from the Law College of the Tokyo
Imperial University in 1908 3/

Passed the Higher Civil Service Examination, 1908

Went to Europe and America, 1914-1915 1/

Entered the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry in which he held
the following positions:

Secretary of the Agriculture and Commerce Section 3/

Chief of the Tenancy Section 1/

Counselor of the Agriculture and Commerce Section

Chief Secretary of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry

Chief of the Silk Yarn Division 3/

Director of the Sericulture Bureau, 1927 1/

Director of the Agriculture Bureau, 1927

Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in the Saito
Cabinet, 1932-1934

Retired from the Cabinet in 1934 4/

Member of the National Higher School Association (Kokumin Koto
Gakko Kyokai), 1937

Member of the Seijo Higher School (Seijo Gakuin), 1937 3/

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in the Kono Cabinet,
July 1940-June 1941 4/

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Education and work history (continued)

President of the Greater East Asia Agricultural Research Institute, 1942-
Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in the Tojo Cabinet, 1942 5/
Vice-Minister of the newly established Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, 1942-1944 6/
Appointed a member of the House of Peers on 14 January 1943 5/
Chairman of the New Crops Thanksgiving Ceremony Committee, 1943 7/
Spoke before the Food Supplies Committee at the conference of the Central Co-operative Council held in Tokyo on 15 July 1943 10/
Voluntarily resigned from the post of Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce on 2 March 1944 11/
President of the Agricultural Patriotic Service Association, 1944
A director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, 1944 12/
A director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, 1944 1/
Advisor to the Central Agricultural Association, 1945 13/
Chairman of the Central Bank of Co-operative Societies, 1931 3/
to 1944
Member of the Wartime Commodity Price Investigation Council, 1945 11/
Director of the Rural Regeneration Society 12/
Has been instrumental in the development of the 'fighting farmers' movement
Appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, April 1945 2/

Personal Data

Holder of the Junior Third Court Rank and the Order of the Rising Sun, Second Class 14/
His land tax in 1937 was ¥ 411 3/

Summary

Ishiguro is a bureaucrat who has had a long career in the Ministry of Agriculture and has been active in many agricultural movements and associations.

Sources

- 1/ Who's Who in Japan, 1940-1941.
- 2/ FCC, Daily Report, 7 April 1945
- 3/ Jinji Koshin Roku, 1937
- 4/ Who's Who in Japan, 1941-1942
- 5/ OSS Source S
- 6/ FCC, Daily Report, 11 January 1943
- 7/ FCC, Daily Report, 23 November 1943
- 8/ FCC, Daily Report, 21 December 1943
- 9/ FCC, Daily Report, 24 December 1943
- 10/ FCC, Daily Report, 17 July 1943
- 11/ FCC, Report on the Far East #40, 2 March 1944
- 12/ OSS Source X
- 13/ FCC, Daily Report, 19 February 1945
- 14/ FCC, Daily Report, 9 April 1945

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Name OKADA Tadahiko 岡田 忠彦
Country Japan
Address Tokyo, Kojimachi-ku, Nagata-cho, 2-chome 31 (1941) 1/
Major position Minister of Welfare in the Suzuki Cabinet,
April 1945 2/
Date and place of birth March 1878, in Okayama City 3/ in Okayama-ken 1/
Religion Buddhist, Kurozumi sect.

Family history

He is the son of OKADA Kimpei, samurai 4/ (Gonbei); vassal of Lord Ikeda of the Okayama clan.
Elder brother of KOSO Toshio
Married Shizu, elder sister of AKIYAMA Yubun (Arifumi) 5/ (Aribumi) 3/
Son Takehiko, Bachelor of Law
Elder daughter married Gennosuke, third son of HARADA Nuinosuke (Managing-Director of the Kameoka Bank)
Younger sister, Koto, is married to KIKUYAMA Yoshio, Governor of Miyagi-ken in 1937.
Younger brother, Katsuyoshi, is married to Yuriko, eldest daughter of ODAIRA Namihei, President of Hitachi Seisakusho Kabushiki Kaisha (Hitachi Engineering Company) 5/

Education and work history

Graduated from the Law College of Tokyo Imperial University, 1903 1/
Passed the Higher Civil Service Examination 5/
Entered the Home Office 3/
Secretary of Shizuoka-ken, 1906 5/
Commissioner of Shizuoka-ken 3/ /this may be the above/
Secretary of Oita, Nara, Yamaguchi, and Kumamoto-ken 5/
Chief of Police of Kumamoto-ken 3/
Secretary of the Home Ministry
Chief of Police Affairs Section of Police Bureau /of the Home Ministry/
Secretary of Tokyo-fu

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Education and work history (continued)

Secretary of Nagasaki-ken 5/
Governor of Saitama-ken, Nagano-ken, and Kumamoto-ken 3/
Chief of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry
Deputy Mayor of Tokyo 5/
Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives, 1936-1937
Secretary-General of the Seiyukai (one of the two major parties in Japan prior to 1940) 1/
Following the split in the Seiyukai he became executive secretary of the Kuhara faction and later took a leading part in the dissolution of the political parties 2/
A Director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, 1940 6/
Has made two inspection tours of Europe and America 7/
Recently was nominated to the preparatory committee for the organization of the new political structure 2/
Member of the House of Representatives from Okayama-ken 7/ for the fifth time in 1937 5/
Speaker of the House of Representatives 6/
Minister of Welfare in the Suzuki Cabinet, April 1945 2/

Personal data

Holder of the Junior Fourth Court rank and the Order of the Golden Kite, Second Class 8/

Summary

Okada is a seasoned parliamentarian with long experience in the Home Ministry

Sources

- 1/ Japan-Manchoukuo Yearbook, 1940-1941
- 2/ FCC, Daily Report, 7 April 1945
- 3/ Who's Who in Japan, 1941-1942
- 4/ Japan-Manchoukuo Yearbook, 1937 and 1940
Who's Who in Japan, 1937
- 5/ Jinji Koshin Roku, 1937
- 6/ FCC, Daily Report, 26 December 1944
- 7/ OSS Source S
- 8/ FCC, Daily Report, 9 April 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

Name . OTA Kozo

太田 耕井 造

Country Japan

Address Tokyo, Koishikawa-ku, Sekiguchi-daimachi, 57 (1941) 1/

Major position Minister of Education in the Suzuki Cabinet,
April 1945 2/

Date and place of birth 15 December 1889, Fukushima-ken 1/

Education and work history

Graduated from Law College of Tokyo Imperial University, 1920
After graduation he practiced law, then held the following
positions:

Member of the Kokuhonsha 1/ [a patriotic secret society]

A defending attorney in the trial of the murderers of Premier
INUKAI Takeshi of the 15 May incident in 1933 3/

Professor of law at Hosei University, 1938

Chief Secretary of the Hiranuma Cabinet, 1939 1/

A Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Imperial Rule
Assistance Association, 1940 4/ - 1944 5/

A Director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, 1944

Appointed a member of the House of Peers, 17 March 1944 6/

Appointed Minister of Education, April 1945 2/

Personal Data

Holder of the Senior Fifth Court rank and the Order of the
Golden Kite, Second Class 7/

Summary

OTA Kozo is a lawyer who has been active in politics and
associated with nationalist organizations.

Sources

1/ Japan-Manchoukuo Yearbook, 1941

2/ FCC, Daily Report, 7 April 1945

3/ Who's Who in Japan, 1941-1942

4/ Japan Weekly Chronicle, 10 October 1940, p. 443

5/ OSS Source F

6/ OSS Source S

7/ FCC, Daily Report, 9 April 1945

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Name SAKONJI Masazo (Seizo), Vice-Admiral 左近司 正三

Country Japan

Address Tokyo, Omori-ku, Denyen-chofu 2-chome 756 (1941) 1/

Major Position Minister without Portfolio in the Suzuki Cabinet,
April 1945 2/

Date and place of birth 25 June 1879 in Yonezawa, Yamagata-ken 1/

Family history

Third son of SAKONJI Masaki, clansman of Yonezawa; adopted by his uncle, SAKONJI Rokuzo, in 1895
Married Fusa, eldest daughter of KOJIMA Moriki, samurai, of Tokyo; mother-in-law is Sute, eldest daughter of SANO Zembei of Osaka.

Eldest daughter Chizuko is married to Lieut-Commander YAMAZUMI Chusaburo, third son of the late Rear-Admiral YAMAZUMI Tarozo 3/

Work history

Appointed Ensign, 1900
Attache in England and Germany 4/
Served on board British warship during European War
Resided in Germany after World War I as member of Treaty Enforcement Committee.
Attache in Holland
Sent to Siberia and China 3/
Captain of 'Yahagi' and 'Nagato', 1928 5/
Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau and Personnel Bureau of the Navy Ministry
Made Vice-Admiral 4/
Resident Naval Officer in London and Ireland 5/
Attended the London Naval Disarmament Conference in 1929, as aide to one of the chief delegates 3/
Navy Vice-Minister 4/
Commander-in-Chief of the Training Squadron, 1931 5/
Commander of the Third Fleet 1/
Commander of the Sasebo Naval Station 3/
Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff Board 1/
Retired from active service in the navy in 1934 1/

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Work history (continued)

President of the Kita-Karafuto Sekiyu Kabushika Kaisha
(North Sakhalin Oil Co.), 1935-1941 4/
Placed on the Naval Reserve List in March 1939 3/
Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Third Konoe Cabinet,
1941 5/
Member of the Dowakai (a society in the House of Peers) 6/
Otto Tolischus calls him "one of the "business admirals" 7/
Took part in the discussions preceding the formation of the
Koiso Cabinet in July 1944 8/
Minister without Portfolio in the Suzuki Cabinet, April 1945 2/

Personal data

He is the holder of the Junior Third Court rank and the Order
of the Rising Sun, First Class 9/

Summary

SAKONJI Masazo is a navy career man with business and
political experience.

Sources

- 1/ Japan-Manchukuo Year Book, 1941
- 2/ FCC, Daily Report, 7 April 1945
- 3/ Shokugyo Betsu Chosa Roku, 1939
- 4/ Who's Who in Japan, 1941-42
- 5/ Japan Weekly Chronicle, 24 July 1941
- 6/ FCC, Daily Report, 7 February 1944
- 7/ Otto Tolischus, Tokyo Record, New York, 1943, pp.183-184
- 8/ OSS Source S
- 9/ FCC, Daily Report, 9 April 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

Name SAKURAI Hyogoro 櫻井兵五郎

Country Japan

Address Tokyo, Azabu-ku, Hiroo-cho 35 (1942) 1/

Major position Minister without Portfolio in the Suzuki Cabinet
April 1945 2/

Date and place of birth 8 August 1880 in Ishikawa-ken 3/

Religion Buddhist, Zen sect

Family history

Eldest son of SAKURAI Genji and Toki, second daughter of OKIZO Hiroshi.
Married Suyu, born in August 1889, the eldest daughter of INOUE Fuku
Changed his name from Otokiyo to Hyogoro after his father's death in 1892 4/

Education and work history

Graduated from Waseda University in 1911, where he majored in political economy.
Member of the Ishikawa Prefectural Assembly in 1913
Elected to the House of Representatives nine times
Chief Secretary of the Minseito 1/
Parliamentary-Councillor of Commerce and Industry in the second Wakatsuki Cabinet, 1931 4/
Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs, 1934-1936 3/
Member of the Tariff Investigation Society 4/
Chief Advisor to the Japanese Military Administration in Burma 1942-1943 5/
A Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Taisei Yokusan-kai (Imperial Rule Assistance Association) according to the Japanese radio of 23 September 1944 6/
A Director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society November 1944 7/
President of the Nippon Typewriter Company
Director of the Riken Shinku Kabushiki Kaisha 3/
President of a current magazine Chiho Gyosei
President of the Hokuriku Daily News 4/
Minister without Portfolio in the Suzuki Cabinet, April 1945 2/

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SAKURAI Hyogoro - 2

Personal data

Sakurai is reported to be a wealthy man 8/
He is particularly intimate with Ba Maw (Burma) and same
source states that Ba Maw's son, Zali, is staying at Sakurai's
house in Japan. 9/
He has a great interest in the Japanese checker game of 'Go'
His land tax in 1937 was 980 Yen. 4/
Holder of the Senior Fifth Court Rank and the Order of the
Rising Sun, Second Class 2/

Summary

SAKURAI Hyogoro is a businessman and parliamentarian.
He served as Advisor to the Japanese Military Administration
in Burma from 1942 to 1943 and according to one source
became intimate with Ba Maw, Prime Minister of the Burmese
Puppet Government. 9/

Sources

- 1/ Who's Who in Japan, 1941-1942
- 2/ FCC, Daily Report, 7 April 1945
- 3/ Japan Manchukuo Yearbook, 1940-1941
- 4/ Jinji Koshin Roku, 1937
- 5/ New Light of Burma, 10 August 1943
- 6/ OSS Source F, 23 September 1944
- 7/ OSS Source S, 21 November 1944
- 8/ OSS Source S, 10 July 1944
- 9/ New Light of Burma, 23 January 1944

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Name YASUI Fujiharu (Toji), Lt. General 安井 藤 治

Country Japan

Major position Minister without Portfolio in the Suzuki Cabinet,
April 1945 1/

Date and place of birth October 1885 in Tokyo 2/ or Toyama-ken 1/

Family history

Third son of YASUI Fujiso

Education and work history

Graduate of the Army War College 1/
Lieutenant in 1906 2/
Commander of the Twenty-ninth Infantry Brigade
Instructor of Military Studies at the Army War College
Member of Staff Headquarters
Chief of Adjustment Bureau and of the Mobilization Bureau
of the Army Arsenal
Commander of the Second Regiment [of the Imperial Guards]
Bureau Chief of Staff Headquarters
Stationed in Moscow during the Russian Revolution, 1917-1918
Representative of Japan on the Executive Committee of the
Peace Treaty, 1919-1923. During this time he participated
in the settlement of the boundaries of Serbia and Bulgaria,
and served on the Hungarian supervisory committee. 2/
Chief of Staff of the Tokyo Garrison Headquarters and con-
currently Chief of Staff of the Eastern Defense Headquarters
in 1934.
Head of the Tokyo branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance
Association Youth Corps
Chief of Staff of the Martial Law Headquarters at the time
of the Army revolt in February 1936
Commanding General of the Second Division in Manchuria, 1938-41
Commanding General of the Sixth Army from April 1941 to
October 1941
In retirement from October 1941 until his appointment to the
Suzuki Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio in April 1945 1/

CONFIDENTIAL

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YASUI Fujiharu - 2

Personal data

Classmate of ANAMI Korechika, War Minister in the Suzuki
Cabinet, who suggested him as Minister without Portfolio. 1/
Holds Senior Grade of Second Court rank. 2/

Summary

An influential militarist associated with the Kwantung Army
Clique. 1/

Sources

- 1/ OSS Source F, 12 April 1945
- 2/ Jinji Koshin Roku, 1937

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Name SHIMOMURA Hiroshi

(Pen-name: Kainan 海南) 1/

下村 宏

Country Japan

Address Tokyo, Omori-ku, 3-chome, Denen-chofu 22 (1942) 2/

Major position Minister without Portfolio in the Suzuki Cabinet
and President of Board of Information,
April 1945 3/

Date and place of birth 11 May 1875 in Wakayama-ken 4/

Family history

Eldest son of SHIMOMURA Fusajiro, a samurai of Wakayama-ken
and Masue, youngest sister of YAMASAKI Jisuke of Wakayama
Married Fumi, born January 1880, younger sister of SASAKI
Koichi 1/ (Shinshiro) 2/, Managing-Director of Tokyo
Savings Bank
Son, Masao 1/

Education and work history

Graduated from the Law College of Tokyo Imperial University
in 1898
Studied further in Belgium
Entered the Communications Department (Communications
Ministry)
Became the Secretary of the Communications Ministry
Inspector of the Postal Money Order and Savings Bureau 2/
(Communications Ministry)
Director of the Post and Telegraph School, 1910 2/
Director of the Savings Bureau 3/ (Communications Ministry)
Taught finance at Waseda, Chuo and Hosei Universities and
Tokyo University of Commerce, 1898-1915 4/
Received degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence, 1919
Civil Governor of Taiwan
Chief of the General Affairs Office of (the Government
General of) Taiwan, then retired 1/
Toured Europe and America
Joined staff of Asahi Shimbun, 1921
Vice-President of Asahi Shimbun 2/
Retired from Asahi Shimbun in May 1936 5/

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Education and work history (continued)

Nominated a member of the House of Peers, January 1937 1/
President of Japan Physical Society 3/
Director of Population Problem Research Institute
Director of the Manchuria Emigration Association
Director of the Board of International Tourist Industry
Director of the International Association
A Director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political
Society, 1943 5/
Counsellor to the Board of Information, 1943 6/
President of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, 1943 7/
A Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Imperial
Rule Assistance Association, 1944 8/
Member of the Industrial Control Society
Member of National Language Reviewing Society 1/
Appointed Minister without Portfolio and President of
Board of Information, April 1945 3/
Author, under the pseudonym 'Kainan', of the following works:
Economic Administration Reader (Zaisei Tokuhon)
Lecture in Problem of Population (Jinko Mondai Kowa)
The Path Japan should follow (Nihon No yuku beki michi)

Personal data

Recreations:

The Japanese poem (the tanka, a Japanese verse form
having 31 syllables)

Vocal music

Sports

His land tax in 1939 was 3558 yen. 1/

Holds the Junior Third Court rank and the Order of the
Rising Sun, Second Class. 9/

Summary

Shimomura is a communications expert, civil servant and
an economist.

Sources

- 1/ Shokugyo Betsu Chosa Roku, 1939
- 2/ Who's Who in Japan, 1941-1942
- 3/ FCC, Daily Report, 7 April 1945
- 4/ Japan-Manchoukuo Yearbook, 1941
- 5/ FCC, Daily Report, 1944
- 6/ OSS CID #119722
- 7/ FCC, Daily Report, 21 March 1944
- 8/ OSS Source F
- 9/ FCC, Daily Report, 9 April 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

Name SAKOMIZU Hisatsune

迫水久常

Country Japan

Address Tokyo, Yodobashi-ku, Hyakunin, 259 of 3 (1940) 1/

Major position Chief Cabinet Secretary of the Suzuki Cabinet, April 1945 2/

Date and place of birth 1902 in Kagoshima-ken

Family history

Married Manki, the second daughter of OKADA Keisuke

Education and work history

Graduated from the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1926

Secretary to Premier Admiral OKADA Keisuke, 1935-1936 3/

Chief of the Monetary Circulation Section of the Finance Ministry, 1940 1/

Chief of the Currency Section in the Economics Bureau of the Finance Ministry 3/

Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Finance Ministry, November 1943 4/

Member of a section of the Cabinet Information Board, July 1943 3/

Counselor of the Cabinet Secretariat, November 1943 5/

Director of the Banking and Insurance Bureau of the Finance Ministry, November 1944 6/

Chief Cabinet Secretary, April 1945 2/

Summary

Sakomizu has been connected with the Finance Ministry for the major part of his career.

Sources

1/ Shinshi Roku, 1940

2/ FCC, Daily Report, 7 April 1945

3/ OSS Source K, 11 April 1945

4/ FCC, Daily Report, 11 November 1943

5/ OSS Source X, 15 May 1944

6/ FCC, Daily Report, 1 November 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

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Name AKINAGA Tsukizo, Lt. General

秋永

Country Japan

Date and place of birth circa 1893 in Cita-ken

Education and work history

Graduated from Army War College, 1924 1/
Attached to heavy field artillery 2/
Administrative official with the Ministry of Commerce and
Industry 1/
Officer of the Material Control Bureau of Commerce and Industry
Ministry 3/
Promoted to Major-General, March 1941
Member of the Total War Effort Research Institute, April 1941 2/
Chief of a department of the the Cabinet Planning Board,
April 1941 3/
Director of the First Section of the Planning Board
Attached to the Inspectorate-General of Military Aviation
Promoted to Lieutenant-General in 1944
Chief of Munitions Superintendent's Office of the Chugoku
District, November 1944
Chief of Munitions Superintendent's Office of the Regional
Administrative Council, concurrently Chief of Munitions
Superintendent's Office of the Chugoku District, March 1945
President of the Cabinet General Planning Board, April 1945

Summary

Akinaga is an officer on the active list. As head of the First Section of the Planning Board during the early days of the Greater East Asia War, he was active in planning and executing various phases of the Mobilization Program. 1/

Sources

- 1/ FCC, Transcript of Shortwave Broadcast, 16 April 1943
- 2/ OSS Source X, May 1943
- 3/ FCC, 11 May 1943

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Name MURASE Chokuyo (Naokai)

村瀬直養氏

Country Japan

Address Tokyo, Hongo-ku, Hayashi-cho, Komagome 196, (1941) 1/

Major position Chief of the Cabinet Legislative Bureau, April 1945 2/

Date and place of birth December 1890 in Aichi-ken

Family History

Elders son of MURASE Shichisaburo and Koto, eldest daughter of
NAKAGAWA Yoshikata
Married Fusako, eldest daughter of NAKKO Shiro. Fusako was born
in October 1900
Has two sons, Yutaro and Shinji, and one daughter Aiko. 3/

Education and work history

Graduated from the Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial Univer-
sity in 1914
Passed Higher Civil Service Examination, 1913
Entered the Agriculture and Commerce Department
Inspector of mines and factories
Counselor to the Agriculture and Commerce Department
Counselor to the Legislative Bureau and Secretary of Cabinet 3/
Commissioner of Patent Bureau of Commerce and Industry Department 1/
Chief of Document Section of Cabinet Secretariat
Chief of Commercial Affairs Bureau of the Commerce and Industry
Department 3/
Director of the Patent Bureau of the Commerce and Industry
Department
Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry, 1936-1939
Vice-President of the Commodity Control Board of the Commerce
and Industry Department, 1938
Director of the Cabinet Legislative Bureau, July 1940-October
1941
Chairman of the Nippon Mine Association 1/
Member of the House of Peers, October 1941 2/
Chief of the Cabinet Legislative Bureau, April 1945 2/

Personal data

Paid a land tax of 170 Yen in 1937 3/

CONFIDENTIAL

Summary

Murase is a civil service career man who has been connected with the Commerce and Industry Department and the Cabinet Legislative Bureau for the major part of his career.

Sources

- 1/ Who's Who in Japan, 1941
- 2/ FCC, Daily Report, 7 April 1945
- 3/ Jinji Koshin Roku, 1937
- 4/ CSS Source S

CONFIDENTIAL

Name MINAMI Jiro, General

南次郎

Country Japan

Address Kanagawa-ken, Kamakura (1941) 1/

Major position President of the Greater Japan Political Party 2/

Date and place of birth 1874 in Oita-ken

Family history

Second son of MINAMI Kihei
Married Kaku, niece of MIYAZAKI Yoshikazu
Has one son and four daughters

Education and work history

Graduated from the Military Academy in 1895
Graduated from the Military Staff College in 1903 and has
held the following official positions:
Instructor at Military Staff College, Naval Staff College
and Military Cavalry School
Commander of the Thirteenth Cavalry Regiment
Chief of the Cavalry Section, War Office
Commander of the Japanese Garrison in China
Commander of the Third Cavalry Brigade
President of the Cavalry School
President of the Military Academy
Commander of the Sixteenth Division
Vice Chief of the General Staff
Commander of the Chosen Army
Member of the Supreme War Council
War Minister in the Wakatsuki Cabinet, 1931
Commander of the Kwantung Army and Ambassador to Manchoukuo,
1934-1936
Governor General of Chosen, 1937-1942 1/
Replaced by General Koiso 3/
Privy Councillor, 1943 4/
President of the Greater Japan Political Party (Dai Nippon
Seijikai), March 1945 2/
Member of the House of Peers, March 1945 5/

CONFIDENTIAL

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MINAMI Jiro - 2

Personal Data

According to a Tokyo commentator, General Minami is "a 'good soldier'. He is bull necked, domineering, capable and jovial. Ambition and hard work carried him from a roistering youth in a cavalry barracks to the higher posts. He could lead men well in the field and, a rarer gift, instruct others how to do it." 6/

Summary

Minami is a general with administrative and political experience 3/ who was War Minister in 1931, at the time of the Mukden Incident.

Sources

- 1/ Pan Pacific Who's Who, 1940-1941
Who's Who in Japan, 1941-1942
- 2/ FCC, Daily Report, 26 March 1945
- 3/ OSS Source S
- 4/ FCC, Daily Report, 4 March 1943
- 5/ FCC, Daily Report, 30 March 1945
- 6/ T. A. Bisson, Japan in China, 1938

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OSS R & A Report

June 17, 1946

66
Captain Tripp
U.S. Strategic Survey
Room 1026, AAF Annex No. 1
Gravelly Point
Washington, D. C.

Dear Captain Tripp:

I am transmitting herewith five copies of Report
No. 5300, "The Japanese Iron and Steel Industry: A Study
of the Magnitude of the Disarmament Problem," prepared in the
Office of Research and Intelligence and classified as confi-
dential.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore M. Nordbeck

Theodore M. Nordbeck
Acting Assistant Chief, Division of
Intelligence Acquisition and Distribution

Enclosures (5)

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