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PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS IN YOSHIDA GOVERNMENT (December 12, 1951)

MINISTRY	CABINET MINISTER	PARLIAMENTARY VICE-MINISTER H.R. H.C.	VICE-MINISTER
Prime Minister	YOSHIDA, Shigeru (L)		
Foreign Office	YOSHIDA, Shigeru (L)	ISHIHARA, Kanichiro (L)	IKUCHI, Sadao
Welfare	HASHIMOTO, Ryugo (L)	MATSUNO, Raiso (L)	MIYAZAKI, Taichi
Finance	IKEDA, Hayato (L)	NISHIMURA, Naomi (L)	FUNAYAMA, Shokichi
Attorney-General; NPR	OHASHI, Takeo (L)	RYUNO, Kiichiro (L)	
Education; Vice-President, Scientific & Technical Administration Committee	AMANO, Teiyu (Non Diet Member)	IMAMURA, Chusuke (L)	HIDAKA, Daishiro
Agriculture - Forestry	NEMOTO, Ryutaro (L)	NOHARA, Masakatsu (L)	YAMAZOE, Risaku
International Trade & Industry	TAKAHASHI, Ryutaro (L)	HENMA, Shunichi (L)	YAMAMOTO, Takayuki
Transportation	YAMAZAKI, Takeshi (L)	SASAKI, Hideyo (L)	AKIYAMA, Ryu-SHIGERU
Telecommunications	SATO, Eisaku (L)	HIRAI, Taro (L)	UTSUBO, Tsutomu
Postal Services	SATO, Eisaku (L)	TERAMOTO Hitoshi (L)	OHNO, Katsuzo
Labor	HORI, Shigeru (L)	MIZOGUCHI, Saburo (Ryokufu-Kai)	TERAMOTO, Kosaku
Construction; Hokkaido Development Agency, National Capital Construction Commission	NODA, Uichi (L)	TSUKAHARA, Toshiro (L)	NAKATA, Masumi

MINISTER	CABINET MINISTER	PARLIAMENTARY VICE-MINISTER H.R. H.C.	VICE-MINISTER
E.S.B.	SUDO, Hideo (L)	FUKUDA, Takuyasu (L)	Acting Deputy Dir. General HIRAI, Tomisaburo
State Minister in charge of National Rural Police	OHASHI, Takeo (L)		
State Minister; Dir., Administrative Management Agency	HASHIMOTO, Ryugo (L)	YAMAGUCHI, Rokuroji (L)	Deputy Director ONODI, Katsuhiko
State Minister; Dir., Local Autonomy Agency; Local Finance Commission; S.P.A; Newspaper Allocation Committee	OKANO, Kiyohide (L)	FUJINO, Shigeo (Ryokufu-Kai)	Deputy Director SUZUKI, Shunichi
State Minister; Director, Reparations Agency	SUDO, Hideo (L)	IRIHAJIRI, Taso (L)	Acting Deputy Dir. KAWASAKI, Ichiro
Director, Price Agency	SUDO, Hideo (L)	UEHARA, Shokichi (L)	Deputy Director KUMADA, Yoshiro
State Minister	MASUTANI, Shuji (L)		

Chief Cabinet Secretary ..... OKAZAKI, Katsuo (L)

Deputy Cabinet Secretary ..... KENNOKI, Toshiharu

Deputy Cabinet Secretary ..... KANNO, Yoshimaru

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS IN YOSHIDA GOVERNMENT
(4 July 1951)

MINISTRY	CABINET MINISTER	PARLIAMENTARY VICE-MINISTER H.R.	PARLIAMENTARY VICE-MINISTER H.C.	VICE-MINISTER
Agriculture & Forestry	MEMOTO, Ryutaro (L)		SHIMAMURA, Gunji (Ryokufu-kai)	TAMAZOE, Bisaku
Attorney General-MEP	OHASHI, Takeo (L)	TAKAGI, Matsukichi (L)		
Construction-Hokkaido Development Agency	MUDA, Uichi (L)	WATANABE, Yoshio (L)		NAKATA, Masami
Director, Price Agency	SUDO, Hideo (L)		MORI, Yuichi (L)	KUNADA, Yoshiro Deputy Director
Education, Vice-President Scientific & Technical Administration Committee	ANAMO, Teiyu (Non-Diet Member)	MIZUTANI, Noboru (L)		MIDAKA, Daishiro
E.S.B.	SUDO, Hideo (L)	KOMINE, Ryuta (L)		HIRAI, Tomisaburo (Acting Deputy Director General)
Finance	IKEDA, Hayato (L)		NISHIKAWA, Jingoro (L)	FUKUYAMA, Shokichi
Foreign Office	YOSHIDA, Shigeru (L)		KUSABA, Ryuen (L)	KOUCHI, Sadao
International Trade and Industry	TAKAHASHI, Ryutaro (L) (Ryokufu-kai)	SUDO, Shinpachi (L)		YAMAMOTO, Takayuki
Labor	HORI, Shigeru (L)	YAMAMURA, Shinjiro (L)		TSUMAMOTO, Kosaku
Postal Services	SATO, Eisaku (L)	YAMAMOTO, Takeo (L)		OHNO, Katsuzo
Prime Minister	YOSHIDA, Shigeru (L)			
Telecommunications	SATO, Eisaku (L)	KATO, Ryutaro (L)		UTSUBO, Tsutomu

Transportation	YAMAZAKI, Takeshi (L)	SHINYA, Katsutoshi (L)	AKIYAMA, Ryu
Welfare	HASHIMOTO, Ryugo (L)	HIRASAWA, Chokichi (L)	MIYAZAKI, Taichi
State Minister	MASUTANI, Shuji (L)		
State Minister-Director Administrative Management Agency	HASHIMOTO, Ryugo (L)	JO, Yoshiomi (L)	ONOGI, Katsuhiko Deputy Director
State Minister-Director of Reparations Agency	SUDO, Hideo (L)	KOMISHI, Terumatsu (L)	ISHIGURO, Shiro Deputy Director
State Minister-Director Local Autonomy Agency; Local Finance Commission; S.P.A.; Newspaper Allocation Committee	OKANO, Kiyohide (L)	ONO, Akira (Ryokufu-kai)	SUZUKI, Shunichi
State Minister in Charge of National Rural Police	OHASHI, Takeo (L)		

Chief Cabinet Secretary . . . . . OKAZAKI, Katsuo (L)

Deputy Cabinet Secretary . . . . . KISHIOKI, Toshiharu

Deputy Cabinet Secretary . . . . . KANNO, Yoshimaru

Japanese Govt Cabinet

yoshida

16 May 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Napier

SUBJECT: Reshuffle of Cabinet Members and Liberal Party Leadership (Second Report)

1. The latest general political atmosphere within the Liberal Party indicates substantial changes in the membership of the Cabinet. It is contemplated that those leaving the Cabinet are as follows:

a. YOKOO Ryu (Liberal) - present Minister of International Trade and Industry

b. HORI Shigeru (Demo) - present Minister of Labor (Hori is willing to retire from the Cabinet as long as Inukai is given a post therein)

c. TAMURA Bunkichi (Green Breeze) - present Minister of Postal Affairs

d. KUROKAWA Takeo (Liberal) - present Minister of Welfare (Whether Kurokawa will leave the Cabinet is a 50-50 probability at present time)

2. Names which have been mentioned as possible for Cabinet posts are:

a. SATO Eisaku - present Secretary General of Liberal Party

b. NEMOTO Ryutaro - present Chairman of Political Affairs Research Committee of the Liberal Party

c. YOSHITAKE Keiichi - present Vice-Chairman of the Political Affairs Research Committee

d. KOSAKA Zentaro - present Chairman, Budget Committee, House of Representatives

3. It is reported that HIROKAWA Kozen and YAMAZAKI Takeshi are presently making overtures to the Democrats of the House of Councillors for their support by promising posts in the Cabinet to strengthen Liberal Party position in the House of Councillors. ASHIDA Hitoshi is reportedly showing opposition to such action.

4. Attorney General OHASHI Takeo is presently facing strong animosity from the journalistic circles. This animosity seems to be rooted in his reported connection in the "Two Chimney" incident and to the manner in which he conducted his campaign tour during the recent election.

M. U.

Diet

Should Diet Be
Dissolved?

Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun, October 19

With the return of many former purged politicians to the arena of politics, some have voiced a need for reorganizing the national legislature. The advocates of Diet dissolution are Social Democrats and Democrats, while theLiberals are staunchly opposed to the idea. The speech by Premier Yoshida of the other day indicated that he desired signing the peace treaty with the present political setup.

What are the bases for the advocacy of Diet dissolution? Regardless of their superficial subterfuges, what they look for is obtaining political hegemony. Some of the politicians simply like the atmosphere of a general election--that exciting and restless feeling not dissimilar to that of the bicycle race. Still others favor general elections because they have a vague notion that a change will always improve the situation. Besides, if there would be another election, the politicians can capitalize on the coming peace treaty. They can tell the voters that the peace treaty which determines the fate of the nation for a century to come must be accepted "under the newly recognized general will of the people." But this is a nonsense. We have no rights to express our desires to the parties to the coming peace treaty. Our destiny was determined at the surrender ceremony on Battleship Missouri. No matter what kind of a government may be formed for the treaty, all we can do is to take what is given.

We cannot afford to waste billions of yen for another election which has no real meaning and need.

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PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS IN YOSHIDA GOVERNMENT — 11 July 1950

MINISTRY	CABINET MINISTERS	PARLIAMENTARY VICE MINISTER H. R.	PARLIAMENTARY VICE MINISTER H. C.	VICE MINISTER
Prime Minister	YOSHIDA Shigeru (L)			
Foreign Office	YOSHIDA Shigeru (L)		KUSAKA Ryuen (L)	OKA Ichiro
Welfare (Deputy Prime Minister	KUROKAWA Taiso (L)	HIRASAWA Chokichi (L)		KASAI Yoshisuke
Finance	IKEDA Hayato (L)		NISHIKAWA Jingoro (L)	NAGAMURA Koki
Attorney-General	OHASHI Takeo (L)	TAKAGI Matsuichi (L)		
Education	AMANO Teiyu	MIZUTANI Noboru (L)		KUROKI Toshihiro
Agriculture & Forestry	HIRAKAWA Kosen (L)		SHIMAMURA Sunji (Ryokufukai)	YAMAZOE Hisaku
International Trade & Industry	TOKUO Shigemi (L)	SUDO Shinpachi (L)		YAMAMOTO Takayuki
Transportation	YAMAZAKI Takeshi (L)	SEKIYA Katsutoshi (L)		AKIYAMA Ryu
Telecommunications	TANUMA Ruichi (Ryokufukai)	YAMAMOTO Takeo (L)		UESUGI Tsutomu
Postal Services	TANUMA Ruichi (Ryokufukai)	YAMAMOTO Takeo (L)		OHNO Katsuzo
Labor	MORI Shigeru (L)	YAMAMURA Shinjuro (L)		TERAMOTO Kosaku
Construction	NASUDA Kanoshichi (L)	WATANABE Yoshio (L)		NAKATA Nasumi

MINISTRY	CABINET MINISTER	PARLIAMENTARY VICE MINISTER H.R.	PARLIAMENTARY VICE MINISTER H.C.	VICE MINISTER
E. S. B.	SUDO Hideo (L)	KOMINE Ryuta (L)		FUKUSHIMA Masao (Deputy Director-General)
State Minister - National Rural Police	OHASHI Takeo (L)			
State Minister, Director Administrative Management	OKANO Kiyohide (L)		JO Yoshiomi (L)	ONOGI Katsuhiko (Deputy Director)
State Minister, Local Autonomy Agency	OKANO Kiyohide (L)		ONO Akira (Ryokufukai)	SUZUKI Shunkichi (Deputy Director)
State Minister, Director, Reparations Agency	MASUDA Kaneshichi (L)	ISHIHARA Noboru (L)		ISHIGURO Shiro
State Minister, Director, Price Agency	SUDO Hideo (L)		KORI Tuichi (L)	FUKUSHIMA Masao (Deputy Director)

Chief Cabinet Secretary..... OKAZAKI Katsuo (L)

Deputy Cabinet Secretary..... KANNO Yoshimaru

Deputy Cabinet Secretary..... INOUE Seiichi

NOTE: Liberal Party (JIYU-TO)

Green Breeze Society (RYOKUFUKAI)

No.15 B U L L E T I N

NEW CABINET LIST
ANNOUNCED

Kyodo

TOKYO, June 28.----The Government at 10:30 a.m. today announced the list of the "Fourth" Yoshida Cabinet as follows:

Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida (Lib.Rep.)
(retained)

Foreign Minister
Shigeru Yoshida (concurrently)
(retained)

Finance Minister
Hayato Ikeda (Lib.Rep.)
(retained)

Attorney-General
Takeo Ohashi (Lib. Rep.)

Education Minister
Teiyu Amano (retained)

Welfare Minister
Takeo Kurokawa (Lib. Coun.)

Agriculture-Forestry Minister
Kozon Hirokawa (Lib. Rep.)

International Trade and Industry Minister
Shigemi Yokoo (Lib. Coun.)

-more-

New cabinet list 2

Transportation Minister
Takeshi Yamazaki (Lib. Rep.)

Post Office Minister and concurrently
Tele-communications Minister
Bunkichi Tamura (Ryokufukai Coun.)

Labor Minister
Shigeru Hori (Lib. Rep.)

Construction Minister
Kaneshichi Masuda (Lib. Rep.)
(Retained)

State Ministers
ESB Chief Hideo Sudo (Lib. Rep.)

Deputy Prime Minister
Joji Hayashi(Lib. Rep.)

Chairman of Local Finance Commission
Seigo Okano (Lib.Rep.)

Chief Cabinet Secretary
Katsuo Okazaki (Lib. Rep.)
(Retained)

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Kobayashi/kk

ADD: NEW CABINET LINEUP ANNOUNCED

(AFTERNOON EDITION, June 28 Pages 1 - 3)

The profiles of newly appointed Cabinet members follow:

Attorney-General Takeo Ohashi:

A graduate of the Tokyo University School of Law and carrier bureaucrat, Mr. Ohashi was elected on the Liberal ticket to the House of Representatives from Shimane Prefecture in the last general election.

Born in Kyoto Prefecture 46 years ago, he is the son-in-law of the late Yuko Hamaguchi, one of the most brilliant prime ministers who was shot at Tokyo Station by a fanatic on November 14, 1930.

State Minister (Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board) Hideo Sudo:

A native son of Yamaguchi Prefecture, Mr. Sudo who is 52 of age, served as Agriculture-Forestry Minister in the second Yoshida Cabinet.

(more)

He is also a graduate of the Tokyo University School of Law, served the Government in various capacities until he resigned from the job as director-general of the Price Board in 1942.

State Minister Seigo Okano:

Okano
Banker/~~Emm~~ was born in Okayama Prefecture 60 years ago.

Upon graduation from the Tokyo University School of Political Science, he entered the Bank of Japan to stay there for a long time. At present he is called the "financial tycoon" of Kansai.

Welfare Minister Takeo Kurokawa:

One of the most active members of the Upper House Budget Committee, Mr. Kurokawa is the 58-year-old graduate of the Tokyo University School of Law. He is also known here as the Master of Toraya the 15th, one of the oldest confectionery in the Capital.

(more)

Transportation Minister Takeshi Yamazaki:

A veteran politician, Mr. Yamazaki has been elected to the House of Representatives eight times since 1920.

When the Ashida Cabinet was down in 1948 he vied with President Shigeru Yoshida of the Liberal Party for premiership.

Last spring he who is 64 of age visited the United States as head of the Japanese Diet mission.

The new Transportation Minister is a native son of Ibaragi Prefecture.

International Trade & Industry Minister Shigemi Yoko-o:

He is an old hand in shipbuilding circles in the country but quite a new face in the world of politics.

The 66-year-old expert on shipbuilding from Saga Prefecture, Kyushu is president of the Harima Shipbuilding Company at present.

(more)

Agriculture-Forestry Minister Kozen Hirokawa:

One of the most colorful characters of the fourth Yoshida Cabinet, the Rev. Hirokawa is a Buddhist priest of the Soto Zen Sect.

Before he became a staunch Liberal, he had been by turns a student of a Buddhist college, overseer of a spinning factory, and an enthusiastic follower of Komakichi Matsuoka, boss of the National Federation of Labor.

The Rev. Hirokawa was first elected to the Lower House from Tokyo in 1946, and became one of the persona grata with Premier Yoshida when he was made secretary-general of the Liberal Party succeeding Takashi Yamazaki (now Transportation Minister) in October, 1947, in which capacity he distinguished himself as a very capable manager of the party.

He was born in Ibaragi Prefecture 48 years ago.

Postal Administration & Tele-Communications Minister Bunkichi Tamura:

Mr. Tamura who is at present president of the Hokuetsu Paper Manufacturing Company was elected to the Upper House from Niigata Prefecture where he was born 63 years ago, in the first general election after the end of the war.

Labor Minister Shigeru Hori:

A graduate of Chuo University in Tokyo, Mr. Hori was elected to the Lower House three times since 1941.

Before he joined the Liberal Party he was secretary-general of the Democratic Party, and leader of the pro-Coalition faction of that party under the leadership of Ken Inukai.

The 48-year-old new Labor Minister is a native son of Saga Prefecture, Kyushu.

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10 April 1950

AMANO Teiyu

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Screened and Passed

POLITICAL AFFILIATION: Unknown

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

AMANO was born in Kanagawa Prefecture in 1884, and graduated from the Philosophy Department at Kyoto Imperial University. In 1915 he became Professor of German at the 7th Higher School in Kagoshima, and Professor at the Peers School (6th Rank) in Tokyo in 1919. He traveled in Germany during 1923 and 1924 studying science and subsequently as a Professor of the 3rd Rank taught History of Occidental Philosophy and Ethics at Kyoto Imperial University (1931). He became Principal of the Konan Higher School in Kyogo in 1944 and Principal of the First Higher School in Tokyo in 1945. At present, he is Professor at the Peers School in Tokyo, which post he has held since 1948.

According to his own statement he has been extremely active and interested in raising the welfare standards of his students, promoting their standard of culture, of health and living conditions.

From 1926 - 1944 he was a member of the Kyoto Philosophical Society and from 1942 to 1945 a member of the Literary Patriotic Society.

His writings include:

1935	Metaphysical Character of Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason"
1937	"Sense of the Reason"
1940	"The Will of the Reason"
1941	"My View of Life"
1944	"Belief and Practices"

As of 12 March 1946 he was Chief of Tokyo Branch of the Japan Educator's Union, and at present is a member of the Education Council, Office of the Prime Minister.

His permanent address is: Toriya 1728, Tsukui District, Kanagawa Prefecture.

SOURCE: Questionnaire dated 26 June 1948

COPY

16 February 1949

HAYASHI Joji

POSITION: Welfare Minister
Member of House of Representatives (Kochi)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Passed March 1947

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

Member and advisor of the Democratic-Liberal Party.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

HAYASHI was born in 1889. He is a graduate of Kyoto University. He was first conspicuous in politics when he became mayor of his home town, 1923 - 1925.

He has been elected to the House of Representatives from Kochi Prefecture six times, first in 1932. Subject ran as a non-recommended candidate for the House of Representatives in the 1942 elections and was defeated. He states he was persecuted by the militarists during this campaign; however, the ultra-nationlistic tenor of his speeches and campaign bulletins, and his advocacy of Tojo's policies tend to negate such a claim.

From 1931 to 1934 he was private secretary to Hatoyama, then Minister of Education. In 1939 he was appointed councillor of Agriculture and Forestry.

In the second YOSHIDA Cabinet, subject held the positions of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Welfare.

28 June 1950

HIROKAWA Kozen

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Screened and Passed 10 March 1947

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS: Liberal Party member of House of Representatives

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

HIROKAWA was born in 1902 in Fukushima Prefecture. In 1931 he was president of the Mishuku Town Assembly and in 1935 he was president of Asahi Electric Works Company. In 1939 he became president of Asahi Electric Appliances Company.

His periods of governmental service include membership in the Tokyo City Assembly in 1933 and 1937; membership in the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly, 1936 and 1940; membership in the Tokyo Municipal Assembly in 1943; and membership in the Diet in 1940 and 1946.

HIROKAWA's only organizational affiliations are with the Liberal Party (since 1946) and with the Alumni Association of Setagaya Middle School, of which he was chairman of the Board of Directors in 1935.

His campaign speeches, made in 1933, 1937, 1940, and 1946, included such topics as "Present Situation in Tokyo", "Improvement of City Politics", and, in the post-war period, "Future of Japan and Reconstruction".

HIROKAWA owns 1000 shares in both the Asahi Electric Works Company and the Asahi Electric Appliances Company, which represent one percent of the total outstanding stock in each of the two companies.

His travels include a months inspection trip to China in 1940, and a similar trip to Manchuria in 1941.

His present address is No.183 Mishuku-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo

Source: Questionnaire.

C O P Y

15 February 1949

HIROKAWA Kozen

POSITION: Member of House of Representatives

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Passed 10 March 1947

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

In 1946 and 1947 HIROKAWA was a Liberal Party member of the House of Representatives. He is the present Secretary-General of the Democratic Liberal Party.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

Of ecclesiastic extraction, he was born on 31 March 1902 in Ishikawa Prefecture. According to the Nippon Times, his varied career included working as a trackman, a Tokyo Tramcar conductor, retail sake merchant and a kindergarten operator.

HIROKAWA graduated from the Buddhist Komazawa University and made his debut in politics as president of the Mishuku Town Assembly in 1931. As assemblyman he served on the Tokyo City Assembly from 1933 to 1937, and on the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly from 1936 to 1940. During this period, he became president of two electrical companies: Asahi Electric Works Company in 1935 and Asahi Electric Appliances Company in 1939. From 1940 to 1942, he was a member of the Diet. In the 4-year lapse before he returned to the Diet in 1946, he served as a member of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly in 1943.

In 1946 and 1947, subject was elected on the Liberal Party ticket to a seat in the House of Representatives. In 1947 he was assistant chief secretary of the party where he studied to become a party administrator.

4/6 Yoshida Cabinet ()

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10 July 1950

HORI Shigeru

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Screened and Passed 26 Feb 47
Barred: 9 Apr 47
Re-instated: 21 May 48

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS: Liberal Party member of House of Representatives
Labor Minister

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

HORI was born 20 December 1901 at No. 1601, Ohasa-Yamamoto, Onizuka-mura, Higashi-Matsuura-gun, Saga Prefecture. He began his career as a reporter for Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun in 1928. From 1932-33 he was with the Osaka Mainichi Press in Osaka.

From 1934-37 HORI was secretary to the Agricultural and Forestry Ministry, resigning to enter the research staff of the Kokusaku Pulp KK. He resigned from there in October, 1941, and six months later (1942) he became standing director of the Japan Special Forestry Products Control Co. Ltd. He left that company in 1943 to re-enter the Agricultural and Forestry Ministry, as secretary, where he remained until 1944.

He was first elected to the House of Representatives in a by-election of 1944, when he was a recommended candidate of the IRAPA. From 1944-46 he was, concurrently, standing auditor of the Imperial Oil Food Control Co. Ltd.

After the war, he was re-elected to the House of Representatives (1946). In addition, he is president of the Saga Prefectural Aquatic Industries Association.

HORI was a member of the IRAPA from 1943-45 and also belonged to the Great Japan Political Association, of which he was secretary in Apr 45 and Saga Branch Chief in Jun 45.

He also belonged to the Hizen Provincial Association (1937), the Thursday Club (1938), and the Japan Progressive Party (Nov 45), which party later became the Democratic Party.

The only speeches which HORI lists in his questionnaire are election speeches made in 1942 and 1946. In the first, "Recommending Toshitami Ichinose" he praised the accomplishments of a Diet candidate. In the second, "My Statement and My Belief," HORI himself was a candidate in the 1946 House of Representatives election.

Shortly after HORI's election to the House of Representatives in 1946, dissension began over his status under SCAPIN 550. First mention of the question was made in an unsigned memorandum to Major Napier, contained in HORI's 201 file, which stated that HORI should be purged "as a recommended candidate in the 1942 elections" (actually, he was recommended in the 1944 by-election). Further, the memo pointed out that HORI was a close associate of YAMASAKI Tatsunosuke, purged as a former IRAA director and Home Minister in the Higashi-

kuni Cabinet.

Excerpts from HORI's campaign posters in thâs 1944 "by-election" (in which no voting took place and HORI "ran" uncontested) contained such statements as, "I believe that the politicians must strive with their body and soul to establish a strong political system which will protect the people and to construct an unshakable Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere...The life I led as confidential secretary in the Agricultural & Forestry Ministry under the great Professor YAMAZAKI Tatsunosuke trained me along political lines...I shall look up to the spirit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Unit and shall bring the spirit of the men in the fighting front to the political world of Japan. I wish to serve the government of His Imperial Majesty even if I have to sacrifice my life."

These posters also contained endorsements from such people as Admiral KOBAYASHI Seizo, president of the IRAA, who stated, "The IRAA has decided to recommend and endorse a promising and capable candidate, HORI Shigeru. I earnestly ask the wholehearted support from you voters to give him the honor of a successful election".

Another endorsement, signed by three admirals and two generals, closed with this entreaty, "We earnestly request that you who are filled with a fervor to destroy America and England cast your votes for Mr. HORI".

On 25 Jan 47 an "Urgent Report and Petition for the Purge of HORI Shigeru" from representatives of 15 villages in Saga Prefecture was submitted to SCAP, in which the petitioners stated that HORI had run alone in the 1944 by-election because his opponents had been threatened and intimidated by IRAA President KOBAYASHI and others. The appeal concluded by stating that, "We guess his case is the result of probable inattention and neglect of his qualification...We heartily hope, if it is due, that you may dare to purge this undesirable person without delay."

Dated 30 Mar 47, one Yasutaro FUJIO appealed to SCAP "Regarding the Qualification of Representative HORI of the Saga Prefecture". Salient points of his appeal were:

1. HORI's mono-candidacy was not decided by the voluntary resignation of the other candidates (of which FUJIO was one), but resulted from an arbitrary decision by Admiral Kobayashi, IRAA president.

2. Pressure was brought to bear against the other candidates by such people (in addition to Kobayashi) as:

   a. Saga Prefecture Governor Tanaka, who said, "It is a great pity for our prefecture to have an election in such an atmosphere."

   b. Sakaru Takatori, a Saga financier, who assembled the other candidates and appealed to their patriotism "to avoid every vestige of strife (i.e., an election) when the nation was in the midst of a decisive war".

   c. Head of Saga Police Matsuno, who, under the orders of Home

Affairs Vice-Minister Yamazaki, stated in a newspaper interview that "A very severe punishment will be meted out to any candidate in the elections without the Party's approval."

3. HORI had learned his political techniques from Agriculture & Forestry Minister Yamazaki, who was a member of the Tojo Cabinet, and who, according to FUJIO, was the "party man who had the closest liaison with the generals and the military clique".

4. The by-election of 1944 "was not a supplemental election to the General Election of 1942...but was aimed to rectify a part of the General Election.../and therefore/ should be considered as an extension of the General Election."

5. The by-election had as its leaders the IRAPA which was, in essence, no different from the Committee of Political Assistance System.

6. The people of Saga Prefecture were disturbed and had raised "a cry of indignation at HORI's exemption from SCAPIN 550.

Other letters written in condemnation of HORI included one by SETO Matsuji, (29 Jan 47), a former village headman who held office for only four months, and felt that his own purge was discriminatory when such men as HORI were still able to hold office. A letter from one NAKAJIMA Saburo to SCAP (28 Feb 47) reiterated points made in letters from others: 1) that HORI had been a recommended candidate; 2) that his opposition had been forcibly withdrawn; and 3) that Saga Ken residents believed HORI's non-purge to be unjust.

On 25 Mar 47 a memorandum signed by Major Snow stated that Minakawa, one of the other candidates forced to withdraw in favor of HORI, had brought in copies of HORI's campaign posters, excerpts from which are quoted above.

On 4 Apr 47, GOTA Mimasaka, another of the candidates forced to withdraw in favor of HORI in 1944, wrote to GHQ, protesting HORI's purge clearance. He pointed out the use of pressure in his own withdrawal by saying that 2 or 3 policemen followed him always during that time and "I decided not to run as I was afraid to be arrested by the policemen who had followed me."

On 9 Apr 47 HORI Shigeru was designated as falling under the provisions of SCAP IN 550 and was removed from the House of Representatives.

In 17 Apr 47 HORI submitted a petition to Prime Minister Yoshida against his designation. He based his appeal upon these two points:

1. The Imperial Rule Assistance Political System Conference was entirely different from the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society. According to HORI, the former was organized solely as a "recommendation organ" for the 1942 elections, while the latter was "a temporary political party, which recommended me /again/ as a candidate for the House of Representatives in the 1947 (?) election."

2. The reason for his unopposed candidacy was that "The fighting in the Pacific was quite unfavorable to us...and at home increased produc-

tion of foodstuffs was earnestly desired. Especially in the Kyushu District wheat seeding was delayed by a spell of rain. The election was held in Saga Ken so it was quite natural that the atmosphere was prevailed among people of wanting no voting, even if it would take only half a day for 100,000 men."

Others who submitted corroborating statements for HORI included OASA Tadao, HACHIJO Takamasa, ex-House of Peers member and ex-IRAPS standing director; MIYOSHI Hideyuki, former standing director and chief of the House of Representatives section of IRAPS; and YOKOYAMA Shoichi, former chief of General Affairs Division of IRAPS.

On 3 Jul 47 HORI submitted another petition, this one to Prime Minister Katayama, in which his main points were:

1. All recommended candidates (of the 1942 Diet) have been purged because all of them had been backed by General Tojo.

2. The by-election of 1944 had nothing to do with General Tojo since the Koiso Cabinet had succeeded to power in July, 1944.

Following these petitions in HORI's 201 file is an unsigned, undated slip of paper on which is written, "Should be of interest--his basic facts as to the org of IRAPSC in Feb-March 42 are correct...His logic here seems good to me".

HORI was re-instated on 21 May 48.

This action elicited another letter from GOTA Mimasaka (12 Jul 48). Addressed to Major Napier, GOTA re-stated his convictions concerning HORI's guilt.

After his re-instatement, HORI became vice-chief secretary of the Democratic Party, and after his re-election to the House of Representatives in Jan 49 he was named Democratic Party Secretary-General.

In the Feb 50 merger of the Democratic Party and the Democratic Liberal Party, HORI became a member of the new Liberal Party.

In June 50 he became Labor Minister in the fourth Yoshida Cabinet.

His present address is: No. 54, Suwa-cho, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo

Sources: Questionnaire, Japanese Press, 201 File

COPY

15 February 1949

HORI, Shigeru

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Reinstated 19 July 1948

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS: Member of IRAA
Member of Great Japan Political Association

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

HORI was born 20 December 1901 at #1601, Ohaza-Yamamoto, Onizuka-mura, Higashi-Matsuura-gun, Saga Prefecture. Subject started his career as a Reporter in the Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun (Tokyo Daily Newspaper) in 1928. He held this position for five years. In 1934, HORI became Secretary in the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and resigned from same in 1937. In 1938, subject was employed by the Kosaku Pulp K.K. and in 1942 for one year, HORI was Standing-Director of the Japan Special Forestry Products Control Company Ltd. From 1943 to 1944, subject was again Secretary to the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and following his resignation from this position in 1946, HORI became Standing-Auditor of the Imperial Oil Food Control Company Ltd. and concurrently was President of the Japan Dried Bonito Control Company Ltd. HORI was elected Member to the Parliament in 1944 and again in 1946. In January of 1947, he became President of Saga Prefectural Aquatic Industries Association. He still retains this position.

HORI became a Member of IRAA in 1943 and also a member of the Great Japan Political Association in 1945. He was also Manager of the latter in Saga Prefecture. The Japan Progressive Party, the Thursday Club and the Hizen Provincial Association (Social Club of the Tokyo residents from Saga Prefecture) were some of the other parties and clubs that HORI belonged to.

There is no record of subject's writings but there are two speeches HORI made in 1942 in Saga Prefecture. They are: "Recommendation of Mr. Toshitami Ichinose" and "My Statement and My Belief".

HORI was a close associate of YAMASAKI Tatsunosuke since 1934. YAMASAKI, Home Minister in the HIGASHIKUNI Cabinet was purged as former Director of IRAA. He influenced the decision of KOBAYASHI, President of Great Japan Political Society in recommending HORI to the Diet in the 1942 elections.

Source: Questionnaire and 201 of HORI.

C O P Y

16 February 1949

IKEDA Hayato

POSITION: Minister of Finance
Member of House of Representatives (Hiroshima)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Passed 17 March 1947.

Subject was provisionally designated as editor of Public Finance Magazine in his capacity of executive director of Finance Ministry Cooperative Society which is a listed organization under Category "G". Counter-evidence was submitted and accepted.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS: Member of Democratic Liberal Party

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

IKEDA was born in 1893 in Hiroshima. He entered the Finance Ministry in 1925 after he was graduated from the Sixth High School and the Kyoto University, and served for a long period in the Tax Division.

He was promoted to Finance Vice-Minister in February 1947 from Director of the Tax Collection Bureau when ISHIBASHI was Finance Minister, and commanded the Finance Ministry carrying out the so-called Ikeda personnel reshuffle. It is said he won the respect and admiration of the Finance Minister and Parliamentary Vice Minister for his bold determination and perception during his tenure as section chief and bureau director in the Finance Ministry.

According to the Tokyo Shimbun, he is one of the standard bearers of the orthodox faction of the Finance Ministry bureaucrats.

Capt. McAbee

28 June 1950

KUROKAWA Takeo

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Screened and passed 12 March 1947

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS: Democratic Liberal member of House of Councillors

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

KUROKAWA was born in 1893 in Kumamoto Prefecture. His only employment noted on his questionnaire consists of his work as a "confectioner", 1931-47, plus his directorships in the Fuji Slate Sales Company, 1945 to date, and the Kinka Aquatic Products Company, 1945 to date.

Organizations to which he has belonged include the Rotary Club (1930), the Suiyo Club (1941), the Industrial Club (1946), the Liberal Club (1947), the Hodogaya and Karuizawa Golf Clubs (1934 and 1935), and the Toyo University Foundation (1945).

Under "D. Record of Other Service " in his questionnaire, KUROKAWA lists the positions of Chief Director of the Tokyo Cake Manufacturing Association (1943-44), Chief Director of the Tokyo Confectionary Control Association (1944-47), president of the Society of Supporting Police (1946) and the Anti-Crime Society (Akasaka Bohan Kyokai, 1946).

His only speeches were campaign speeches in 1946, in which he supported the "Tenno System", and other general Liberal Party policies.

His only trip outside Japan was to Manchuria and Korea in 1935, when he attended the opening ceremonies of the Hsinking Rotary Club.

His brother, FUKUDA Ryozo, was purged as an ex-vice admiral.

His present address is: 28 Shinsaka-machi, Akasaku-ku, Tokyo

Source: Questionnaire

16 February 1949

MASUDA Kaneshichi

POSITION: Chief Cabinet Secretary

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Passed 28 March 1947.

From 1934 to 1936 MASUDA was Chief of the Miscellaneous Section of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau, but only the president and vice-president of this bureau are specifically affected by the Japanese Government Interpretation of Category "G".

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS:

Subject is an advisor in the Democratic Liberal Party.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

MASUDA was born in 1898 in Nagano Prefecture. In April 1922, the month following his graduation from Kyoto Imperial University, MASUDA entered the civil service as a subordinate official of the Home Ministry before joining the Osaka Prefectural Government as a police inspector, a post which he held until 1927. From February 1928 to August 1929, he traveled extensively throughout Europe and the United States for the purpose of studying and inspecting social and police systems in various countries. Immediately upon returning to Japan, MASUDA became Chief of the Commerce and Industry Section, Kyogo Prefectural Government, leaving that position in 1930 to become an Administrative Official of the Home Ministry Police Bureau. In 1934 while still holding the latter position he was concurrently appointed Secretary of the Home Ministry and Chief, Archives and Documents Section of the Ministries Secretariat.

In September 1936, MASUDA became ill with peritonitis and did not hold public office again until 1945 when he became Governor of Fukushima, and Governor of Hokkaido in 1946. In that year he was appointed Minister of Transportation in the first YOSHIDA Cabinet.

Since October 1945 MASUDA has assumed official posts in sixty-six organizations or societies, among them the Director of Fukushima Branch, Dai Nippon Butokukai, from October 1945 to April 1946.

Subject was Minister of Labor in the second YOSHIDA Cabinet.

Id Yoshida
Cabinet

28 June 1950

OHASHI Takeo

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Screened and Passed 28 May 1947

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS: Liberal Party member of House of Representatives

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

OHASHI was born in 1904 an Shimane Prefecture and was graduated from Tokyo Imperial University, Department of Law. In 1929 he was appointed subordinate official of the Ministry of Home Affairs, attached to the Civil Engineering Bureau. He became secretary of the Social Bureau in 1930, and from 1934-39 he lectured, concurrently, on social work at Hosei University.

In 1938 he was appointed secretary of the Wounded Soldiers Protection Board and chief of the Planning Division of the Planning Bureau. In 1939 he was appointed secretary of the Ministry of Welfare and Chief of the Wage Division of the Labor Bureau. From 1941-42 he was, successively, Factory Inspector, Mining Inspector and Labor Inspector, and in March (1942) he was attached to the Management Division of the Labor Bureau. In addition, he was appointed Chief of the Police Section of Okayama Prefecture (July, 1942 to April, 1943, according to his questionnaire).

OHASHI became, in 1944, Chief of the Planning Division of the Country Bureau (Ministry of Home Affairs) and in 1945 he was appointed, concurrently, Secretary of the Air-Defense General Headquarters. From November to December, 1945, he was Acting Chief of the Public Works Division of the City Planning Bureau; from 20-23 March, 1946 he was Acting Chief of the General Affairs Division; in November, 1946 he was appointed, and approved as Secretary of the Cabinet.

From July, 1942, to April, 1943, OHASHI was a standing member of the Okayama Branch of IRAA. He was also an executive committee member of the Japanese Disabled Soldiers Society (Dai Nippon Shoi Gunjin Kai, 1938-39); an executive committee member of the Soldiers' Relief Society (Gunjin Engo Kai, 1938-39); a councillor of the Social Work Organization (1930-38); a councillor of the All-Japan Social Welfare Committee and of the Union of Social Welfare Committees (1930-38); assistant chief of the Okayama Prefectural Division of the Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Association (1942-43); assistant chief of the Okayama Branch of the Dai Nippon Butokukai (July, 1942 to April, 1943); executive committee member and councillor of the War Suffering Protection Association (Onshi Zaidan Sensai Engokai, 1945-46).

OHASHI's only trip outside Japan was in 1937 when he attended the 23rd General Meeting of International Labor in Switzerland. During the course of the trip he traveled throughout Europe and the U.S.

He is the author of two books, both of which were published by the Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Association (total: 40,000 copies) in 1941, and which were entitled, "Maximum and Minimum Staring Wages" and "Limitation of the Total Wage".

OHASHI is the son-in-law of HAMAGUCHI Yuko, former prime minister whose Cabinet was among the most liberal in the pre-war period, and who was assasinated in Tokyo Station in 1930. (Source: Japanese press)

On 3 March 1947 OHASHI was appointed Director of the Special Construction Bureau of the Reconstruction Board. On 13 March 1947 a memorandum for the Minister of Home Affairs from the Chief, Government Section, placed all influential members of the Dai Nippon Butokukai and its branches, who had been active between the period 6 December 1941 and 2 September 1945 within the provisions of Category "G", Appendix "A", SCAPIN 550.

OHASHI was screened in May, 1947. His 201 file contains a statement, unsigned, describing his physical condition during the period when he was vice-chief of the Okayama Prefecture Butokukai, which says, in part, "He had been suffering from tuberculosis from the middle of 1941...left the hard work of the Welfare Ministry in July, 1942 and was transferred to Okayama Prefecture, where he usually absented himself from office." This statement, which is entitled "Reason of Judge" bears the pencilled unsigned note "too ill to do anything. JG agrees he should pass".

In a letter dated 28 August 1947 and addressed to General Whitney, one S. TAGAWA pointed out that with the enlargement of the purge scope in connection with the Butokukai, "Many of the Japanese government officials...were preparing counter-evidence, most of which was unreliable". He cited OHASHI's case and stated that "He is very famous for his undemocratic attitude in government circles". He added that it was true that OHASHI's health was not good, but continued that "it was an undeniable fact that he was presiding over everything through his tenure of office, because he was not relieved of his post until April, 1943 and nobody was appointed as his deputy".

Another letter, dated 23 October 1947, addressed to Mr. Kades, and signed by S. TANAKA was occasioned by the publication of the Butokukai purgee list, and stated that "Only the small flies were purged and the bosses were left intact". The writer also stated that OHASHI was "very famous as one of the bosses of "Naimu Kwanryu" (Home Ministry) and said that hince he had had no deputy, he (OHASHI) had "supervised everything even when he was in Bed."

In January, 1949, OHASHI was elected to the House of Representatives from the Shimane Prefecture First District. He received 59,486 votes, making him the second highest vote-getter of the five candidates. As a member of the House of Representatives, he has served as a member of the Labor Committee, the Steering Committee, and the Special Examination Committee.

Of his appointment to the post of Attorney-General, 28 June 1950, IZEKI Kujiro of the Public Office Qualification Examination Committee, commented that OHASHI had graduated three years behind him at Tokyo University and that his (OHASHI's) age, 46, prejudiced him in the eyes of the people with whom he would have to deal. He added that in the opinion of a great many Japanese OHASHI was a second-rate person.

At the present time, according to the Japanese press, OHASHI is also managing director of the Fuji Lumber Co. Ltd, and vice-president of the Japan River Association.

Source: 201 File, Questionnaire, Japanese Press etc.

OHASHI has four children, two sons and two daughters. His oldest child attends Tokyo Higher School.

Ideologically, OHASHI has been described (by SIB) as an "educated liberalist bureaucrat", whose sharp mind has earned him the nickname of "Razor Blade" among his friends. Fond of a good argument, he is considered an authority on the anti-Communist stand, which conversance reportedly won him his appointment. Rumors are that he will conduct the Communist attack in his new position (for which he is believed to have been nominated by SATO Eisaku).

Source: SIB

28 June 1950

OKANO Kiyohide (Seigo)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Screened and Passed 2 August 1947

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS: Liberal Party member of House of Representatives

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

OKANO was born in 1890 in Okayama Prefecture and in 1929 he was a staff member of the Bank of Japan. He resigned in 1937, after having been manager of the Kobe branch since 1936, and became director of the Sanwa Bank Limited. In 1941 he became vice-president of the Sanwa Bank, and in 1945 he became president and chairman of the Board of Directors. In 1947 he resigned.

OKANO was on the executive committee of the Osaka Branch of the IRAA from 1940-45 and in 1941 he attended the Central Assistance Conference as IRAA representative. In 1945 he was manager of the Osaka Branch of the Political Association of Great Japan.

He belongsto some 40 organisations, outstanding of which include: Yotei Kai (vice-president 1943-45); East Asia Economic Society (Toa Keizai Kondankai, committee member, 1942); National Policy Institute (Kokusaku Kenkyukai, councillor, 1943); Osaka-Japan-Manchurian Association (director, 1942); Japan German Cultural Association (member, 1943) Mainichi Institute for Research on East Asia (member, 1943); East Asia Research Institute (Toa Kenkyusho, councillor, 1944); Great East Asia Economic Research Institute (Dai Toa Keizai Kenkyusho, director, 1944); and the Young Eagle Public Service Society (Wakawashi Hokokai, director, 1943).

OKANO is the author of a two-volume work "Money, Material and Mind" published in 1941 and 1943. His speeches, of which he lists 21, during the period 1938-45, include numerous redio broadcasts on economic topics, a radio broadcast in 1939 "No Match Against the Holy War" (in which he explained Japan's "Righteousness and undefeated history"), a speech in 1940 "Dawn of the Economic New Regime of the World", "Conquering Pains" in 1941, "We Assist Our Country" in 1941, "Sturdy Race" in 1943 etc.

His corporate positions have included the presidency and directorship of the Kashu Bank Limited (1939-41); directorships of: the Ube Industry Co., (1942-43), the Sanwa Shinko Company (1942-43); the Koa Fire Marine and Transportation Insurance Company (1944); the Yamaguchi Bank Limited (1944); the Kobesosai Real Estate Company Limited (Feb., 1945).

He was also a councillor of the Bank of Japan (March, 1945 to March, 1946), an adviser to the Nippon Savings Bank Limited (March, 1945 to December, 1946) and councillor-director to the Japan Industrial Bank (1945-47).

Under "D. Record of Other Service" OKANO lists membership in the Postwar Currency Policy Committee (August, 1945), the Financial Institute Inquiry Committee (December, 1945), the Local Liaison Office (January, 1946), the Central Enterprise Administration Enquiry Committee (1946-47),

the Osaka Industrial Committee (1946-47); and the Kinki Financial Management Committee (1946-47).

His present address is: no. 72, Narihira-cho, Ashiya-machi, Hiyogo Ken.

Source: Questionnaire

C O P Y

27 January 1949

OKANO, Kiyohide (Seigo)

POSITION: President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Sanwa Bank

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Screened and passed 2 August 1947.

Subject's principal positions, shown above, caused his designation on 14 April 1947 since the Sanwa Bank was an institution listed under Par. 11a of Category "G".

On 10 July 1947 Government Section approved a request by the Japanese Government, transferring that bank to Par. 12, under the terms of which provision the positions are screenable but do not direct the mandatory removal of incumbent. OKANO was reinstated on 2 August 1947.

Subject was a Director of the Osaka Branch of the IRAA from December 1940 until June 1945 and a member of the National Cooperation Conference of that organization. He was also a Manager of the Osaka Branch of the Political Association of Great Japan. None of positions in this paragraph is of sufficient importance to bring designation under Category "D".

POLITICAL AFFILIATION: Unknown

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

Subject was born in Okayama in 1890 and graduated from the Law School of Tokyo University in 1915. He entered the employe of the Bank of Japan and remained with that institution until 1937. During that period he was a member of the New York Branch from 1923 to 1926, Chief Secretary to the President from 1933-1936, and Manager of the Kobe Branch until August 1937. At that time he became Managing Director of the Sanwa Bank; in 1941 he was made Vice-President; in May 1945 he became President and in December of that year concurrently Chairman of the Board of Directors.

At the time of screening, OKANO held many important concurrent posts in financial institutions such as Director of the Japan Industrial Bank, Director of the Trust Companies' Bank, Vice-President of the Federation of Bankers Association of Japan, etc., and a number of official positions in civic, cultural, and economic organizations in Osaka.

Subject has made many radio talks on national economy, and he has written a couple of volumes on money and banking.

Mickey

28 June 1950

SUTO Hideo

STATUS UNDER SCAP IN 550: Screened and Passed 28 March 1947

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS: Liberal Party member
member, House of Representatives

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

SUTO was born in 1898 in Yamaguchi Prefecture and was graduated from the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1921. His governmental career began with his appointment (1921) as a subordinate official in the Bureau of Patents. In 1922 he became administrative official of the Bureau and in 1925 he was appointed administrative official of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. For a few months in 1927 he served, concurrently, as administrative official of the Industrial Guild. Another concurrent appointment (1932-34) was his position as chief of the Financial Section of the Economic Regeneration Department. In 1934, however, he was relieved of his other posts to become a full-service secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.

From 1935-38 SUTO served as director of the Rice and Grain Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, later (1939) becoming Director of the Economic Regeneration Department of the Ministry. In 1940 he was appointed, concurrently, director of Agricultural Affairs, and, in 1941, director of the General Affairs Bureau.

Other posts which he held in 1941 included: membership in the Total War Research Institute, directorship of the Board of Planning, and, in December, the vice-presidency of the Board of Planning.

In 1942 SUTO was chief of the Bureau of Prices of Commodities, president of the Imperial Esculent Oil Control Co., and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Oil Control Company.

In 1941-42 he also served as secretary for the National Mobilization Investigation Committee, the Science Investigation Committee and the Temporary Fund Adjustment Committee, as well as holding membership in the Lumber Control Committee, the Rice and Grain Control Committee, the Central Committee of Price Formation. He was a director of the Agricultural Patriotic Federal Association (Nogyo Hokoku Renmei), which he states was "titled the same as the IRAA organization but was not at all the IRAA organization".

In 1946 he was appointed vice-chief of the Cabinet Secretariat.

SUTO belongs to the Tokyo University Alumni Association, the Sagami Golf Club and the Liberal Party. He has traveled throughout Europe and the U.S. (1929), in China and Manchuria (1930 and 1941), all of which trips he made to "inspect industrial and agricultural conditions".

He has written two books, "Explanation of the Agricultural Movable Trust Law", (1936) and "Policies of the Fishing Industry" (1933) and has made several speeches on such subjects as the food problem, natural resources in the South Seas, the plans for mobilizing goods, oil and war, all in the period 1938-43.

SUTO's present address is No1, 2840, Nishi 4-chome, Omagoma-machi, Omori, Tokyo.

Source: Questionnaire

C R O S S R E F E R E N C E

FILE UNDER: TAMURA, Bunkichi

DATE: 17 February 1949

FROM:

TO:

SUBJECT: Write-up on TAMURA, Bunkichi

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER:
TAMURA, Bunkichi - 201 file

CLASSIFICATION:

CABINET #

DRAWER #

SHELF #

Copy MC Whitney

28 June 1950

YAMASAKI Takeshi

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Screened and Passed 24 March 1947

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS: Liberal Party member of House of Representatives

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

YAMASAKI was born in 1886 in Ibaragi Prefecture. From 1910-19 he was a reporter for the Keijo Daily in Korea. On his return to Japan he spent four months in China on a "culture inspection tour".

From 1921-22 he was secretary to the Education Minister and the following year he was mayor of Mito City. From 1924-25 he was secretary to the Minister of Justice and in 1932 he became a member of the Educational Administration Council. In 1936 he was appointed Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Agriculture &Forestry (to 1937) and he was, concurrently, a member of the Rice Control Committee, a member of the Farm Economy Central Committee, a member of the Horse (House ?) Administration Investigation Committee, of the Japan Horse Race Association, of the North-East Cultivation Committee, of the Rice Autonomous Control Committee and of the Important Fertilizers Industry Committee.

YAMASAKI was, from 1941-45 a director of the Japan TeleCommunication Company, a director of the TeleCommunication Company (1943-45), and in 1946 he was Speaker for the House of Representatives.

He has belonged to the following organizations: Kojunsha, 1921-47; Rikken Seiyukai, 1920-40; and the Japan Liberal Party, since 1945.

Other than his Korean sojurn, YAMASAKI's only other outside trip was to China in 1927, when he was dispatched from Tokyo as the president of the Manchurian Daily, the Kyoto News Company, and the Manchurian Daily News.

Oft-decorated by the Japanese Government, YAMASAKI has received Juni Grade Court Rank (1921), a set of silver cups (1920), Fourth Order of M of the Sacred Treasure (1928), a golden cup (1928), Third Order of Mer (1937), Metropolis Recovery Medal (1931), Manchukou Inauguration Medal Manchukou Emperor Visit Medal (1935).

His only speeches have been made during his campaign for electi the House of Representatives (YAMAZAKI notes campaign speeches in 1936 although he does not say whether or not he was elected in the in 1946, during which he explained the Liberal Party platform.

His present address is: No. 2292, Ota-machi, Kuji County, Ib Prefecture

Source: Questionnaire

Cpt. McAlerta

28 June 1950

YOKOO Shigemi (Ryu)

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Screened and Passed 16 May 1947

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS: Liberal Party member of House of Councillors

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE:

YOKOO was born in 1883 in Saga Prefecture and in 1907 was graduated from the Shipbuilding Department of Tokyo Imperial University. From 1907-17 he was a ship designer for Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Company, and from 1917-29 he designed ships for Harima Dockyard, Suzuki & Company, becoming, successively, managing director (1929), chief managing director (1937), and president (1943) of the latter firm. Concurrently, from 1938-47, he was auditor of the Manshu Shinko Metal Industry Co. Ltd (Manshu Shinko Kinzoku Kogyo K.K.).

In 1907 YOKOO spent a year in the Sapeho Heavy Artillery Battalion, receiving his reserve second lieutenant's commission in 1908.

Corporate positions which he has held include trusteeships in the following organizations: Marine Association of Japan (Nippon Kaiji Kyokai, 1940-47), Maritime Advancement of Japan (Nippon Kaiji Shinko Kai, 1940-47), Hyogo Prefectural Chamber of Commerce and Industry (1943-47), Shipbuilders Society (Shadan Hojin Zosen Kyokai, 1943-47), Economic League of Japan (Nippon Keizai Renmei, 1944-46), and the Essential Industry Council (Juyo Sangyo Kyogikai, 1944-46).

In addition, he was a member of the standing committee of the Shipbuilding Control Association (Zosen Tosei Kai, 1942-46), and, successively, vice-president and president (1946-47) of the Kinki Regional Shipbuilders Joint Association.

YOKOO's only trips outside Japan were to Manchuria, in 1939 and 1940, when he went for "observation".

Source: Questionnaire

Yoshida Cabinet

(Translated from Jun. 28 issue of the Asahi)

New Cabinet Members Informally Decided

Prime Minister and Foreign Minister: YOSHIDA Shigeru (remaining in office)

Minister of Finance: IKEDA Hayato (remaining in office)

Attorney General: OHASHI Takeo, Liberal member of the House of Representatives

Minister of Education: AMANO Sadasuke (remaining in office)

Minister of Welfare: HAYASHI Joji (remaining in post)

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: HIROKAWA Kozen

Minister of International Trade and Industry: YOKOO Ryu, Liberal member of the Upper House

Minister of Transportation: YAMAZAKI Takeshi, member of the Executive Board of the Liberal Party

Minister of Postal Service and concurrently Minister of Telecommunications: KUROKAWA Takeo, Liberal member of the House of Councillors

Minister of Labor: HORI Shigeru, member of the Executive Board of the Liberal Party

Minister of Construction: MASUDA Kaneshichi (remaining in office)

Chief of the Economic Stabilization Board: SUTO Hideo, member of the Executive Board of the Liberal Party

Minister in charge of local finance: OKANO Seigo, Liberal member of the Lower House

Minister of State: TAMURA Bunkichi, Ryokufu Kai member of the Upper House

(There are 3 more posts of Minister of State left unfilled)

Chief Cabinet Secretary: OKAZAKI Katsuo (remaining in post)