

SECRET

SHIMOMURA, Sadamu (Cont'd)

person at home. General SHIMOMURA who then was Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China was solicited to join the HIGASHIKUNI Cabinet and on his entry into it he started the difficult task of demobilization, which he has undertaken successfully."

Reference: Interrogation Report (Extract), 7 October 1945. (Information given by TOKUDA, Communist leader just released from imprisonment as a political prisoner.)

".....he resisted the surrender order opposing the Potsdam Declaration and continued fighting in North China after the end of the war. TOKUDA regards him as one of the more fanatic army leaders."

Reference: Japanese Personal Intelligence--published by United States Office of War Information, San Francisco, California, 10 July 1945.

".....1944 Appointed Commander-in-Chief of Western Armies, announced War Ministry 3/25/44. Gave biographical material:

From Kochi Prefecture.

Graduated from Army college, later studied in France.

Member of committee attached to Yosuke Matsuoka at time of Japanese withdrawal from League of Nations.

One of outstanding authorities on European conditions.

Was director of Army artillery and engineering school.

Commander of Tokyo Bay Fortress.

Director of Army Staff College.

Commanded Army unit in China from Nov. 1942 until present appointment.

".....Lt Gen, chief of Western Defense Command, in moves to strengthen defensive structure. Much is expected of him as he has served as chief of external Army Corps (outside Japan), and has much experience in combat."

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SHIMOMURA, Sedemu (Cont'd)

".....1944 The new C-in-C in North China, Lt Gen SHIMOMURA, also has participated in the China Incident." (Tokyo-Domei-in Romaji to GEA 11/22/44)

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YONAI, Mitsumasa Admiral

Present position: Navy Minister.

Reference: Who's Who in Japan for 1933.

"Admiral; Minister of Navy (1933); born March 1880, Iwate-ken; eldest son of Ukemasa YONAI; married Kome, eldest daughter of Kintaro OKUMA. Career: graduate Naval Academy, 1901; Naval Staff College; captain H.M.S. Kasuga, Iwate, Fuso and Mutsu; chief staff 2nd Fleet; comdr. Kinkai Naval Port; staff Naval Staff Board; comdr.-in-chief 3rd Fleet; same Sasebo and Yokosuka Naval Stations; same Combined and 1st Fleet; present since February 1937. Address: Navy Minister's residence, 1 Kasumigaseki 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Reference: Prominent Persons in Japan and Japanese Dominated Areas--published by DIO, 14th Naval District, 14 August 1945.

".....in February 1937 he entered the Cabinet as Navy Minister and served in this post in the HAYASHI, 1st KONOYE, and HIRANUMA Cabinets, retiring to the Supreme War Council after the fall of the latter Cabinet. In January 1940, he became Premier, and served as such until July 1940. While Premier, it was reported that his police was to liquidate the "China Incident" before moving on to further conquests; it was also reported that his Cabinet fell in a clash with the Army over his point, the Army wishing to take advantage of the fall of France and British difficulties in Europe. In 1942 he was appointed an Imperial Councillor. YONAI is rated as one of Japan's best naval tacticians. He has had an unusual amount of sea duty. He is reported to be steady, pleasant, strong-willed and plodding. He is reticent but articulate and forceful. He speaks good English and Russian, some Chinese.

Reference: Department of Information, Listening Post Report, 17 August 1945, Shortwave Division, 375 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

"Appointed Navy Minister in the new HIGASHIKUNI Cabinet."

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YONAI, Mitsumasa Admiral (Cont'd)

Reference: Biographical Notes on the Japanese Cabinet Appointed in April 1945--published by OSS, R and A Branch, 21 April 1945.

".....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 not for hire by Hitler or anyone else!'..... YONAI was forced out of the premiership in July 1940 because of the resignation of his Army Minister.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 his hearing in his left ear at target practice and is said to have learned quickly the political uses of deafness..... Hugh Byas reports: 'laconic and genial, always ready with an expression which lowers the temperature of any discussion.'

Reference: List of Officials of Japanese Government Since 1937 and their Biographies--published by MIS, WDGS, 21 July 1945.

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|----------|--|
| 1880 May | Born Iwate Prefecture; eldest son of Ukumasa YONAI; married Tomi, eldest daughter of Kintaro OKUMA. |
| 1901 | Graduated Naval Academy. |
| 1912 | Lieutenant Commander. |
| 1913. | Graduated Naval Staff College. |
| 1916 | Commander; attached Japanese Embassy in Russia. |
| 1920-22 | In Europe on inspection duty and at Washington. |
| 1920 | Captain |
| - | Commander battleships Kasuga, Iwate, Fuso, and Mutsu. Chief of Staff, Second Fleet. Staff member, Naval General Staff. Commander Chinkai Naval Port. |
| 1925 | Rear Admiral. |
| 1930 | Vice Admiral. |
| 1932-33 | Commander in Chief, Third Fleet. |

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YONAI, Mitsumasa Admiral (Cont'd)

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|----------------|--|
| 1935-36 | Commander in Chief, Sasebo Naval Base. |
| 1936-37 | Commander in Chief, Combined and First Fleet. |
| 1937 | Admiral. |
| 1937 Feb-Jun | Navy Minister in HAYASHI Cabinet. |
| 1937 Jun-1939 | Navy Minister in 1st KONOYE Cabinet. |
| 1939 Jan-Aug | Navy Minister in Hirenume Cabinet. |
| 1939 Aug | Member Supreme Military Council. |
| 1940 Jan-July | Premier. |
| 1944 July-1945 | Deputy Premier and Navy Minister in Koiso Cabinet. |
| 1945 Apr | Navy Minister in Suzuki Cabinet. |

Address: 2, 1-chome, Sannencho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

"During the latter days of the Hirenume Cabinet, YONAI distinguished himself by holding out against military alliance with Germany. Characterized by Ambassador Grew in "Ten Years in Japan" as a strong and sensible man, likely neither to submit to manipulation nor to go off the deep end with any extreme policies of his own.

As Navy Minister supported efforts to alleviate friction with U.S., as Premier reportedly expressed displeasure because his Foreign Minister ARITA did not give Ambassador Grew more encouragement to this end. As Premier continued to steer Japan away from Axis. Maintained lukewarm attitude toward dissolution of old parties in favor of single political organization. Favored expansionists' aims but showed moderation upon occasion, particularly as regards application of National General Mobilization Law, a totalitarian measure regimenting Japan's people and resources. For these and other reasons Minister of War HATA brought about fall of YONAI Cabinet.

Is said to have been satisfied with decisions of London Naval Conference, holding that Japan did not need a big navy, but one "not inferior to the navy of the country which possible would invade our own waters." In April 1939 told Ambassador Grew that there must be disarmament as navies are "dangerous toys" leading to bankruptcy or explosion.

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YONAI, Mitsumasa Admiral (Cont'd)

On 28 July 1944 War Minister SUGIYAMA and YONAI presented to the Cabinet a four point proposal including "freer" speech, according to Radio Tokyo. Expert on Chinese and Russian affairs, particularly the former, due to his having had command of both Yangtze Patrol and Third Fleet. Also known for ability to get on with foreigners. Speaks fair English, some Chinese and Russian.

SECRET

IWATA, Chuzo

Present position: Justice Minister.

Reference: Nippon Times of 10 October 1945.

".....(one of three holdovers from the Higashikuni Cabinet) are well known liberals who deserve to be retained."Dr. IWATA is a liberal jurist of marked integrity whose service in the last Cabinet was too short to enable him to carry out the thorough reform of the Justice Ministry which that Ministry needs, and his retention in the new Cabinet to continue with his labors will be generally welcomed."

Reference: Department of Information, Listening Post Report, 17 August 1945, Shortwave Division, 375 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

".....he is 71 years old this year, was graduated from the Imperial University of Tokyo and has been a lawyer by profession, having been elevated by Imperial appointment to the House of Peers in 1931. During this period, he served as Adviser to the Imperial Household Ministry and the Bank of Japan and was member of (note: four governmental committees heard, but not completely audible.) When the Suzuki Government took over the Koiso Cabinet, he was made a Cabinet Adviser in April this year and was appointed an Administrative Investigation Commissioner, inquiring into the progress of administrations. Much is therefore expected from his appointment as he is well known as an authority in the judicial circles, and he is the second person to become the Justice Minister from the lawyers' rank and file after ex-Justice Minister Keys in 1927."

Reference: Radio Report on the Far East No. 71--published by Federal Communications Commission (April 1945)

".....has been appointed a cabinet adviser to the Suzuki Cabinet."

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IWATA, Chuzo (Cont'd)

Reference: Nippon Times of 9 October 1945.

".....held the same position in the HIGASHIKUNI Cabinet. He had been a lawyer for many years and had not been in Government service until he was made Justice Minister of the Preceding Cabinet. As a lawyer, he is acknowledged as one of the oldest of all contemporary legal consuls. He was once president of the Tokyo Bar Association."

Reference: Stars and Stripes for 9 October 1945.

".....retained from previous cabinet (HIGASHIKUNI). He was once President of the Tokyo Bar Association."

Reference: Who's Who in Japan for 1933.

"L.L.D.; lawyer; member House of Peers; auditor Sumitomo Trust Co.; born April 1875, Yamaguchi-ken. Career: Graduate Tokyo Imperial University, law; lecturer Chuo University; prominent lawyer of international fame. Address: 12 of 16 Aoyama Takagi-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Reference: Interrogation Report (Extract), 7 October 1945. (Information given by TOKUDA, Communist leader just released from imprisonment as a political prisoner.)

"He is a lawyer and acted for many years as a legal advisor to MITSUBISHI. He is also active on legal cases of NISSAN (Abbreviation for Japanese Heavy Industry of Manchuria). Thus, he has had close and friendly relations with important war industrial leaders. He was once the head of the Tokyo DAI ICHI BENGOSHI KAI (The First Tokyo Lawyers association). This is the lawyers group which includes most of those lawyers who are legal advisors to the wealthy financial houses."

SECRET

TANAKA, Takeo

Present position: Minister of Transportation.

Reference: Who's Who in Japan for 1933.

Personal: Born June 1888, Tokyo. Eldest son of Takejiro TANAKA. Married Matsu, daughter of Seichir Furuya. Graduate of Aoyama Gakuin. Furthered studies in Europe and America. Delegate to International Parliamentary Congress; private secretary to Railway Minister 1924; Director Himeji Bank; President Tokyo Political News Agency; parliamentary vice minister Overseas Affairs; elected member Parliament 6 times from Hyogo-ken. Address: 13 Ukyo machi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Reference: Nippon Times of 9 October 1945.

Is 57 years old and a native of Tokyo. Graduating from Aoyama Gakuin, he studied in America and Europe. He has been elected to the house of Representatives seven times since 1920. He was formerly the secretary to the Railways Minister, Counselor of the Foreign Office, and Parliamentary Vice Minister of Overseas Affairs.

Reference: Abstracts on European and Far Eastern Personalities, 14 March 1945.

Secretary General of the Japanese Cabinet (March 1945); former Inspector-General of Political Affairs of Governor-General of Korea.

Reference: Enemy news broadcast as published in "Prominent Persons in Japan or Japanese Dominated Territories, 15 May 1945. DIO 14th Naval District.

".....was Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and Minister without Portfolio in the KOISO Cabinet from 22 July 1944 to 10 February 1945."

SECRET

TANAKA, Takeo (Cont'd)

Reference: Enemy news broadcast as published in "Prominent Persons in Japan or Japanese Dominated Territories, 15 May 1945, DIO, 14th Naval District.

".....On 10 April 1945 TANAKA was appointed Chairman of the House of Representatives Committee of the Dai Nippon Political Association (Inaugurated 31 March 1945)." ".....is a member of the House of Peers, Imperial Diet, Japan."

Reference: Japanese Personal Intelligence, Volume III, 10 July 1945, Published by the United States Office of War Information, San Francisco, California.

1943 Chief Civil Administrator in the Korean Government-General.

(Reproduced from Who's Who of Japan for 1940-41)

1944 Native of Miye Prefecture and is 54 years old; a graduate of the Meiji University Law School and served in the Chosen Government General since his graduation. He lived a greater part of his life in Chosen; and as an official thoroughly versed in Chosen matters, he found favor with General KOISO at the time the latter was an army commander in Chosen. In July 1938 Vice Chief of Investigation Bureau of North China Hsinmin Society.

1939 Served as Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs when KOISO was appointed Minister of same in HIRAIUMA Cabinet.

After his retirement from government service, he became managing director of the Manchurian colonization Society under KOISO who became president.

Became Chief Civil Administrator, May 1942 of Chosen when KOISO succeeded MINAMI as Governor-General in which post he has served to this time.

Reference: Enemy broadcast--Tokyo-Domei-Romsji to GEA W 70515 7/22/44.

"He is the possessor of a bright and energetic personality, open in all matters, and not bound by

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TANAKA, Takeo (Cont'd)

formalities. He is General KOISO's right hand man and an indispensable friend."

Reference: Japanese Personal Intelligence, Volume III, 10 July 1945. Published by the United States Office of Information, San Francisco, California.

1940 Politician; Member of the House of Representatives; Manager of the Minseito since April 1939.

Government Official; Vice-minister of Overseas Affairs Department; born January 1891; e.s. of Takashi TANAKA, Miye-ken; married 3rd daughter of Masayoshi Miyakoshi. Career: Immediately after graduation from Meiji University 1912, became Police-Inspector; Commissioner, Korean Governor-General; Chief, its Police Affairs Section and Peace Preservation Section of Korean Governor-General in 1926; returned to Japan in 1927; appointed Chief of Police Affairs Department of Keiki Province in 1928; appointed Chief, Foreign Affairs Section, Korean Governor-General, July 1929; director of Police Bureau of Korean Government-General; present post April 1939.

Reference: Who's Who in Nippon (supplement to 1943 edition)

"Sent to South America in 1940, heading a group from the lower house of the Diet."

SECRET

MATSUMURA, Kenzo

Present position: Agriculture and Forestry Minister.

Reference: Nippon Times of 10 October 1945.

".....a popular political figure with wide following.

Reference: Prominent Persons in Japan or Japanese Dominated Territories--published by DIO, 14th Naval District, 15 May 1945.

".....member of the House of Representatives, Imperial Diet, Japan."

".....was appointed Director of the Political Investigation Committee of the IRAPS 22 August 1944.

".....was appointed Secretary-General of the Dai Nippon Political Association (Inaugurated 31 March 1945) 10 March 1945."

Reference: Department of Information, Listening Post Report, 17 August 1945, Shortwave Division, 375 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

".....is the Education Minister and concurrently Welfare Minister in Japan's new Cabinet formed 17 August 1945 (Writers Note: HIGASHIKUNI Cabinet). MATSUMURA, aged 63, is a graduate of the Political Science Department of Waseda University. He has been returned to the House of Representatives for no less than six times since 1928 and has served in turn as Counsellor to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and Secretary of the Nippon, Seijikai, and he is being held as an expert on Agriculture and Commerce."

Reference: Nippon Times of 9 October 1945.

".....member of the House of Representatives for many years, was Welfare Minister in the HIGASHIKUNI Cabinet. He was a member of the Dai Nippon Seijikai before that political party dissolved itself in September."

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MATSUMURA, Kenzo (Cont'd)

Reference: Who's Who in Japan for 1938.

"Statesman; Minsei-to member of Parliament; born January 1883, Toyama-ken; eldest son of Weichiro MATSUMURA; married Kono, sister of Masatoshi YAMADA. Career: Graduate Waseda University, Political Economy, 1906; editorial staff Hochi Shimbun; elected M.P. 5 times from Toyama-ken since 1928; Secretary, Agricultural and Forestry Department; Parliamentary Vice-Minister, same, 1932. Address: 91 Otsuka Sakashita-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Reference: Japanese Personal Intelligence--published by OWI, San Francisco, California, July 1945.

".....The Lower House has decided to make certain interpellations on KUROKI's speech and has named Kenzo MATSUMURA and MASAZUMI ANDO to be first and second interpellators respectively. (FCC 9/5/44)

Reference: Interrogation Report (Extract), 7 October 1945. (Information given by TOKUDA, Communist leader just released from imprisonment as a political prisoner.)

"Was formerly a professor at Waseda University. He was a strong supporter of the war effort; was an active figure in the DAI NIPPON SEIJIKAI and was a policy maker in it. He retained his connections with it right up to the end."

SECRET

OGASAWARA, Senkuro

Present position: Commerce and Industry Minister.

Reference: Nippon Times of 10 October 1945.

".....a popular political figure with wide followings."

Reference: Prominent Persons in Japan or Japanese Dominated Territories--published by DIO, 14th Naval District, 15 May 1945.

".....member of the House of Representatives, Imperial Diet, Japan."

Reference: Nippon Times of 9 October 1945.

".....is Commerce and Industry Minister authority on financial affairs. He is a member of the House of Representatives, holding the seat for many years. Before the Dai Nippon Seijikai dissolved in September, he was one of its members. When the SUZUKI Cabinet was inducted, Mr. OGASAWARA was appointed parliamentary Finance Vice-Minister."

Reference: Who's Who in Japan (Translated from Japanese).

"Native of Aichi Prefecture. Graduated from Tokyo Imperial University, law. Entered the Bank of Japan. Member of the Lower House, Imperial Diet, since 1937. Member of the Board of Directors of the following companies: Sumatra Colonial Development Co., Kyckuyo Whaling Co., and also to a few other minor mining and steel companies. Adviser to the Imperial Assistance Association, Manager, Branch Office, Bank of Formosa. Shinshu Religion. Parliamentary Councillor to Minister of Agriculture and Forestry."

SECRET

MAEDA, Tamon

Present position: Education Minister.

Reference: Nippon Times of 10 October 1945.

".....(one of three holdovers from the Higashikuni Cabinet) are well known liberals who deserve to be retained."Tamon MAEDA is an enlightened man of the world with an international outlook whose continued service is required to break the Japanese educational system from its traditional narrow shell."

Reference: Intelligence Research Project No. 2253, 8 June 1945 published by MIS, WDGS.

"Governor of Niigata Prefecture until February 1945. Headed the Japanese Institute in New York City prior to December 1941 and was repatriated to Japan in 1942. About 60 years old. Graduate of Tokyo Imperial University. He has served as: Deputy Mayor of Tokyo, a delegate to International Cultural Relations. Informant who has known MAEDA for seven years prior to 1940 believes MAEDA is a graduate of an Episcopal School in Tokyo and is a friend of the Rt. Rev. St. George Tucker who at one time headed the Episcopal School in Japan and is now Bishop of the Episcopal Church in U.S. MAEDA is also reported to be a close associate of Count Katsuyama.

Reference: Department of Information, Listening Post Report, 18 August 1945, Shortwave Department, 375 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

".....director of the Japanese Cultural Institute in New York up to the outbreak of war, has been appointed Education Minister in the HIGASHIKUNI Cabinet."

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MAEDA, Tamon (Cont'd)

Reference: Nippon Times of 9 October 1945.

".....is 61 years old and a native of Osaka. Graduating from the Law College, Tokyo Imperial University, he entered the Home Ministry. Later he became the deputy-Mayor of Tokyo, and also occupied the post of Counselor of the Japanese Embassy at Paris. Leaving the Government service he joined the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun as an editorial writer. Also, he attended many international labor conferences as the representative of the Japanese Government. He was a Director of the Pacific Relations Committee. Up to the outbreak of the war, he was the Director of the Japanese Cultural Museum at New York.

Reference: Stars and Stripes for 9 October 1945.

".....holdover from the previous cabinet; former editorial writer for Asahi Shimbun; formerly connected with the home ministry and consular service."

Reference: Who's Who in Japan for 1933.

"Journalist, publicist, leader writer Tokyo Asahi; born 1884, Tokyo. Career: Graduate Tokyo Imperial University, German law, 1909; private secretary to Home Minister; deputy mayor of Tokyo; resident delegate International Labor Conference, Geneva. Publications: books on history, elocution, labor movement, etc. Address: 13 Hikawa-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Reference: Interrogation Report (Extract), 7 October 1945. (Information given by TOKUDA, Communist leader just released from imprisonment as a political prisoner.)

"In his earlier career he worked in both Home Office and Foreign Office. He was for a number of years an essay writer in the ASHI Shimbun. He served as a Japanese representative in I.L.O. in Geneva and before the war was head of the Japan Institute in New York. Superficially gives the appearance of

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MAEDA, Tamon (Cont'd)

being a man of liberal views but is in reality quite reactionary. His patron was the former head of the ASAHI SHIMBUN, OGATA, Taketora, who was also a member of the HIGASHIKUNI Cabinet. OGATA is Vice-President of the GENYOSHA (Dark Ocean Society) and as MAEDA is still close to him, MAEDA still has definite links with reactionary groups."

SECRET

ASHIDA, Hitoshi Dr.

Present position: Welfare Minister

Reference: Nippon Times of 10 October 1945.

".....was one of the few outstanding liberals whom the reactionaries could not completely silence even during the most oppressive of the war."

Reference: "Contemporary Japan"--March 1943.

".....L.L.D., Member of Parliament and lecturer at Keio University; was for long in the service of the Foreign Service and was laterly president and editor of the Japan Times (Now Nippon Times). He is the author of Saikin Sekai Gaikoh-shi (History of Modern Diplomacy), Dainiji Sakaitaisen Zenshi (Diplomatic History Prior to the Second World War), Baruken (The Balkans), etc."

Reference: Nippon Times of 9 October 1945.

".....was born in 1887 in Kyoto Prefecture. Upon graduating from the Law College, Tokyo Imperial University, he entered the service of the Foreign Office, and occupied various posts in foreign countries, as Embassy Secretary and Counselor. In 1934, he resigned from Government service and became the President of the Japan Times. In the same year he was elected to the House of Representatives from Kyoto Prefecture and ever since then has been re-elected to the House. He wrote many books on diplomacy and international relations."

Reference: Stars and Stripes for 9 October 1945.

".....s career diplomat and considered one of the most liberal intellectuals in the new cabinet."

Reference: Who's Who in Japan for 1938.

"Politician and journalist; Seiyu-kai member of Parliament; president and editor The Japan Times & Mail; editorial writer Hochi Shimbun; professor

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ASHIDA, Hitoshi Dr. (Cont'd)

Keio University; member Committee of Tourist Industry; born 15 November 1887, Kyoto-fu; 2nd son of Shikanosuke ASHIDA; married Sumiko, sister of Magojuro Hase. Career: Graduate Tokyo Imperial University, Buddhist law, 1912; attended 1st and 2nd League of Nations Assemblies at Geneva, 1920 and 1921; delegate Economic and Financial Conference, Geneva, 1922; chief 2nd section Information Bureau of Foreign Office, 1923; 1st Secretary Embassy in Constantinople, 1925; councillor of same, 1929; same Belgium, 1939; retired and returned to Diet, 1932; President Japan Times and Mail, 1933; unofficial envoy to U.S.A. and Europe to present Japan's side of Sino-Japanese hostilities, November 1937--February 1938. Publications: European Diplomacy after Paris Peace Conference, Legal Status of the Straits, Explanatory Remarks on Modern Diplomatic Questions, etc. Clubs: Tokyo, Kojunsha. Address: 23 Naka-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Reference: Interrogation Report (Extract), 7 October 1945. Information given by TOKUDA, one of the Communist leaders imprisoned for a long number of years who was released the first part of October.

".....This Ministry really directs government labor policy. ASHIDA comes from the Foreign Office and is a man of rather liberal and peaceful views but as president of the Nippon Times during the early part of the Pacific War (roughly 1941-43) he necessarily followed official policy very closely. As a member of the Diet, he often spoke in a vein which suggested opposition to war but TOKUDO (informant) stated he had no idea what ASHIDA's real views were. ASHIDA is close to HATOYAMA and he was quite close to the SEIYU-KAI in years past. He is notoriously hungry for publicity, is something of a political exhibitionist and is rather superficial type of man."

SECRET

TSUGITA, Daizuburo

Present position: Chief Cabinet Secretary, Minister without Portfolio and Director-General of the Research Board of the Cabinet.

Reference: Nippon Times of 10 October 1945.

".....is more an administrator than a politician, but because of that fact he will undoubtedly be able to render efficient service as the chief side-de-cms to the Prime Minister."

Reference: Fortnightly Intelligence Report No. 12, Far East Bureau, New Delhi, for period 16-30 June 1945.

".....is a member of the Extraordinary War Measures Committee and of the House of Peers." (June 1945)

Reference: Nippon Times of 9 October 1945.

".....is a member of the House of Peers. He was once Home Vice-Minister under Home Minister Kenzo ADACHI in the second WAKATSUKI Cabinet. Tokio IZAWA, Privy Councillor, is responsible for having recommended him for the post, the Asahi reports. Before he was made Home Vice-Minister, he occupied important posts, including Governor of Ibaraki, Director of the Local Bureau, Public Works Bureau and Police Bureau, all of the Home Ministry, and was a typical Home Office bureaucrat, the paper says. Zenjiro Hirikiri, the new Home Minister was one of his classmates at Tokyo Imperial University."

Reference: Nippon Times of 11 October 1945.

".....the concurrent holding of the post of Director-general of the Research Board of the Cabinet was announced 9 October.

Reference: Who's Who in Japan for 1938.

"Member of House of Peers; born Okayama-ken; Shintoist. Career: Graduate Tokyo Imperial University, law, 1919; commissioner Ibaraki and Ishikawa Prefectures; secretary Home Office; sent abroad for

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TSUGITA, Daizaburo (Cont'd)

study; Governor of Ibaraki-ken; Vice-Minister Home Affairs; director Legislation Bureau. Address: 41 Otsuka Naka-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Reference: List of Officials of Japanese Government since 1937 and their Biographies--published by MIS, WDGS, 21 July 1945.

"Member House of Peers; former Director Imperial Rule Association Political Society (now dissolved).

1833 Mar Born Okayama Prefecture. Son of Daizaburo Tsugita
 1910 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University (1919 also given as date)
 - Commissioner, Ishikawa Prefecture, secretary, Home Department, Councillor, Railway Department. Supt., Home Department. Chief, Health Insurance Department, Social Bureau. Governor, Ibaraki Prefecture. Director, Civil Engineering Bureau, Local Bureau and Police Bureau of Home Department.
 - Member House of Peers.
 1931 Vice Minister of Home Affairs.
 1936-37 Director Legislation Bureau of Cabinet.
 1942 Director IRAPS.

Address: 41 Otsuka Naka-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo

Reference: Interrogation Report (Extract), 7 October 1945. Information given by a TOKUDA, Communist leader just released from imprisonment as a political prisoner.

".....he (IZAWA) was a real force in drawing up the present cabinet and the Minister without portfolio within the Cabinet, TSUGITA being his political agent or liaison.

(Writers Note: TOKUDA has described IZAWA and KOJIMA, the latter described as the real power of the Black Dragon Society--KUZUU being merely a "front man", as being the real organizers of the present Cabinet. For complete details see sketch on the Premier, SHIDEHARA)

SECRET

NARAHASHI, Wataru

Present position: President of the Board of Legislation in the new cabinet.

Reference: Nippon Times of 10 October 1945.

".....is an active lieutenant of Ichiro HATOYAMA, the leader of the new Liberal Party."

Reference: Nippon Times of 9 October 1945.

".....is active as one of the promoters of the New Liberal Party to be organized by Ichiro Hatoyama. He is a lawyer by profession. After studying law for many years in France, he returned home and started his career as a lawyer. It was Mr. NARAHASHI who solved a difficult negotiation arising out of the French loan trouble between the Tokyo City Government and the French Government. He is 44 years old."

Reference: Interrogation Report (Extract), 7 October 1945. (Information given by TOKUDA, Communist leader just released from imprisonment as a political prisoner.)

".....in his concluding remarks on the present Cabinet, TOKUDA emphasized the importance of such backstage figures as mentioned above and also a certain NARAHASHI, Wataru (his activities in North China before and after the invasion of China and his relations to the Japanese Army there were described by SHIGA). He lived a number of years in Paris where he specialized in investigating with Japanese Army support and help left wing and Communist movements in that part of the world. He is a brain trust of HATOYAMA and his party, the JIYUTO."

Reference: Who's Who in Japan (Translated from Japanese language)

"Native of Tokuoka Prefecture, Kyushu. Studied law at Sorbonne and opened a law firm in Tokyo. He is considered an expert on corporation law."

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NARAHASHI, Wataru (Cont'd)

He won much publicity by solving a difficult negotiation arising out of the French loan trouble between the French government and the Tokyo City government. Member of the Lower House, 1942-- .
Director of the Grand Hotel.

Reference: Other Comments, 15 October 1945.

".....is closely connected with the Hatoyama group who have just organized the New Japan Liberal Party.

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KAWAI, Tatsuo

Present position: President of the Board of Information in the new Cabinet. (a carry-over from the HIGASHIKUNI Cabinet) Also Foreign Vice-Minister, and Vice-Minister of the Central Liaison Office.

Reference: Nippon Times for 10 October 1945.

".....with his Foreign Office background, is well posted on the current events in the outside world."

Reference: Department of Information, Listening Post Report, 12 July 1945, Shortwave Division, 275 Collins Street Melbourne, C.I.

".....appointed advisor to the GEA Ministry; former Minister to Australia; an expert on China."

Reference: Nippon Times of 9 October 1945.

".....held the same position in the HIGASHIKUNI Cabinet. Was connected with the Foreign Office for many years and his last position in the Office was Minister Plenipotentiary to Canberra.

Reference: Who's Who in Japan for 1938.

"Foreign service; chief Information Department; born 26 July 1889, Hiroshima-ken; son of Keisuke Nagai; adopted by Yasutaro KAWAI; married 1913. Career: Graduate Tokyo Imperial University, politics 1915; entered Foreign Office, 1918; eleve-consul, 1919; 3rd Secretary, Embassy in Washington, D.C., 1921; attended Washington Conference, 1921; consul at Vancouver, 1925; chief 1st Secretary, Information Department, 1928; 1st Secretary Embassy in Washington, D.C., 1932; consul-general at Canton and later Shanghai; present post, 1937. Address: 3 Kici-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Reference: Japanese Personal Intelligence--published by United States Office of War Information, San Francisco, California, 10 July 1945.

SECRET

KAWAI, Tatsuo (Cont'd)

".....Minister to Australia December 1941 (N.Y. Times, 3 September 1942).....Sent to Europe and America on special mission November 1939--October 1940-----Spokesman for Foreign Office 1937-39.... Consul General in Canton 1934; 1st Secretary of legation in China July 1933.....1st Secretary of Embassy, Washington, September 1932.....Chief of Foreign Section of Kwangtung Government, February 1930.....Consul in Vancouver, 1925.....Born July 1889, in Fukuysma City, Hiroshima-ken; son of Keisuke NAGAI.....later adopted by Yasutaro KAWAI.

Reference: Who's Who in Japan (Translated from Japanese language)

Native of Hiroshima; brother of a distinguished physician, Hisamei Nagai, but was adopted by the KAWAI family. Graduated from Tokyo Imperial University, law school. Entered the Foreign Office. Sent to the U.S. where he remained a few years. Upon return he was sent to China. Consul-General at Vancouver. Chief of Information Bureau. Served in the Kwantung Government. 1st Secretary of the Embassy in Washington, 1934-1935. Minister to Australia, 1940-1941. Repatriated to Japan. Retired in 1943. After the China Incident he published a book in English--title may be "Japan's Strength", but not sure.

SECRET

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MATSUMOTO, Joji Dr.

Present position: Minister without Portfolio.

Reference: Who's Who in Japan for 1933.

L.L.D.; Lawyer; member House of Peers; born October 1877, Tokyo; oldest son of Seichiro Matsumoto of Gifu-ken; married Sen, sister of Shinzo KOIZUMI. Career: Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, law, 1900; professor Tokyo Imperial University, studied commercial law in Europe; granted degree, 1910; councillor Agriculture and Commerce Department; same Bureau of Legislation; president Kwansai University; member Imperial Academy; professor Chuo University; auditor Tokyo Gas Co., Kawasaki Trust Co., Honen Oil Co., Vice-President S.M.R. Co.; Commercial and Industrial Minister, 1934.

Reference: Nippon Times, 9 October 1944.

".....a member of the House of Peers, is a native of Gifu, and the son of Dr. Seichiro Matsumoto, who was a great railway engineer in the early Meiji days. He is 59 years old.

After graduating from the Law College, Tokyo Imperial University, he served as an assistant professor of the Law College. Then he established himself as a lawyer, and attained himself as a lawyer and attained high reputation as one of the leading legal authorities. Formerly he was the vice-president of the South Manchuria Railway Company, the President of the Legislative Bureau, and Commerce and Industry Minister.

Reference: Stars and Stripes, 9 October 1945.

".....considered a liberal element" (for the cabinet

Reference: Nippon Times of 10 October 1945.

".....is a liberal intellectual and at the same time a practical man of affairs who represents the anti-thesis of the old military bureaucracy."

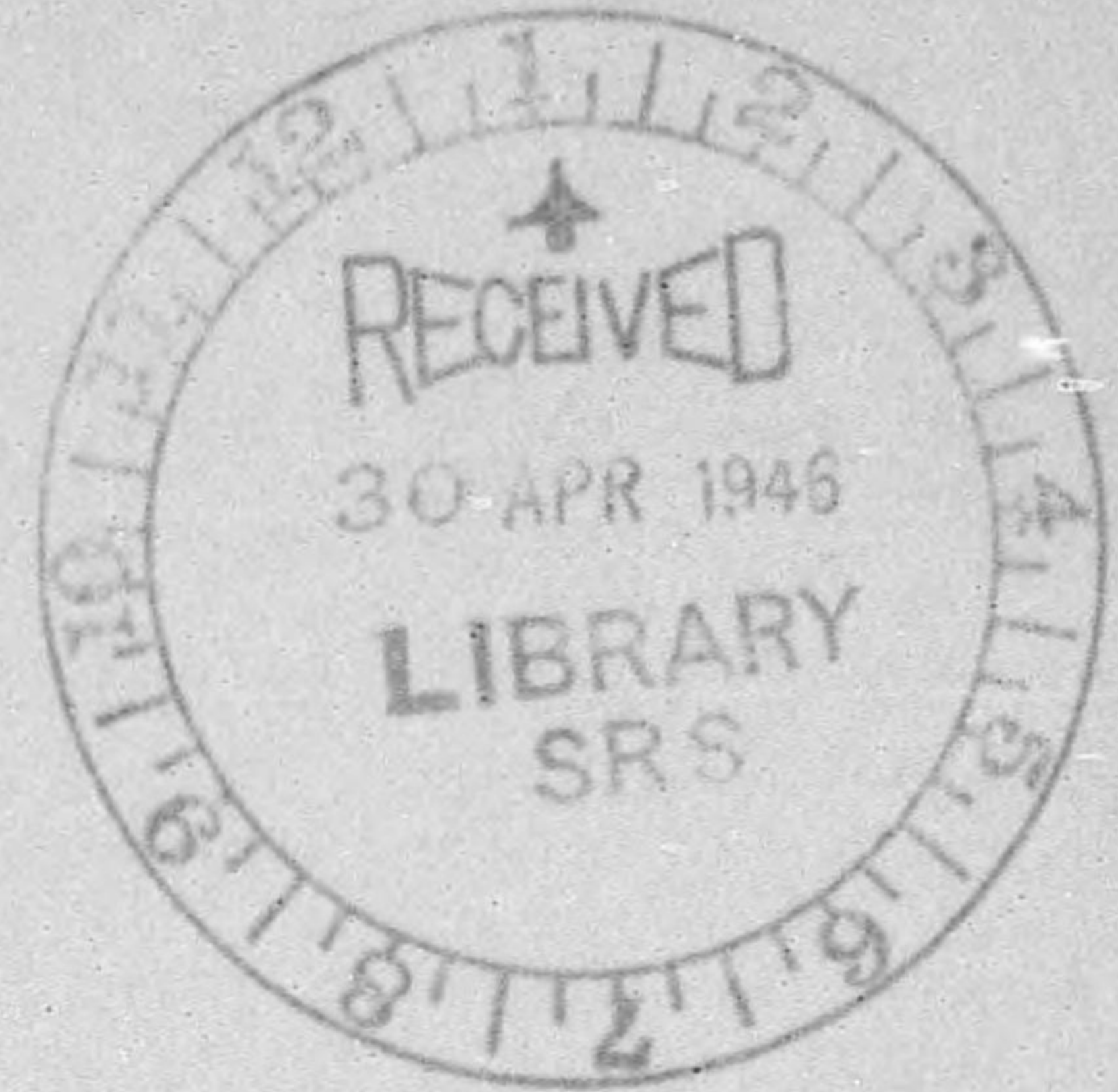
SECRET

MATSUMOTO, Joji Dr. (Cont'd)

Reference: Interrogation Report (Extract), 7 October 1945.
(Information given by TOKUDA, Communist leader
just released from imprisonment as a political
prisoner.)

"TOKUDA emphasized the comparative importance of
this Cabinet Minister. He is a powerful figure
in the world of finance, particularly in insurance
savings companies. He holds high positions in
insurance and allied concerns and is an adept in
complicated financial concerns. He is a very true
representative of the ZAIBATSU."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
 Civil Information and Education Section
 Research and Information Division



SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-131-CR-B-15

4 April 1946

SUBJECT : Archives of the Imperial Cabinet

PREPARED BY: Cultural Resources Research Unit

SOURCE: Mr. Tomo SATO, Chief, General Affairs Section, Prime Minister's Secretariat.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN OF THE CABINET OFFICE

Premier (Sori Daijin)

I. Board of Registrations (Hosei Kyoku)

A. Three Numbered Sections

II. Board of Decorations (Shokun Kyoku)

A. General Affairs Section (Shomu-ka)

B. Investigation Section (Shinsa-ka)

III. Board of Communications (Teishin-in)

IV. Board of Reconstruction (Sensai Fukuko-in)

V. Board of War Investigation (Sensai Chosakai Jimu Kyoku)

VI. Chief Secretary of the Cabinet (Naikaku Shokikan-cho)

A. Premier's Secretariat (Daijin Kenbo)

1. General Affairs Section (Somu-ka)

2. Personnel Section (Jinji-ka)

3. Accounts Section (Kaikoi-ka)

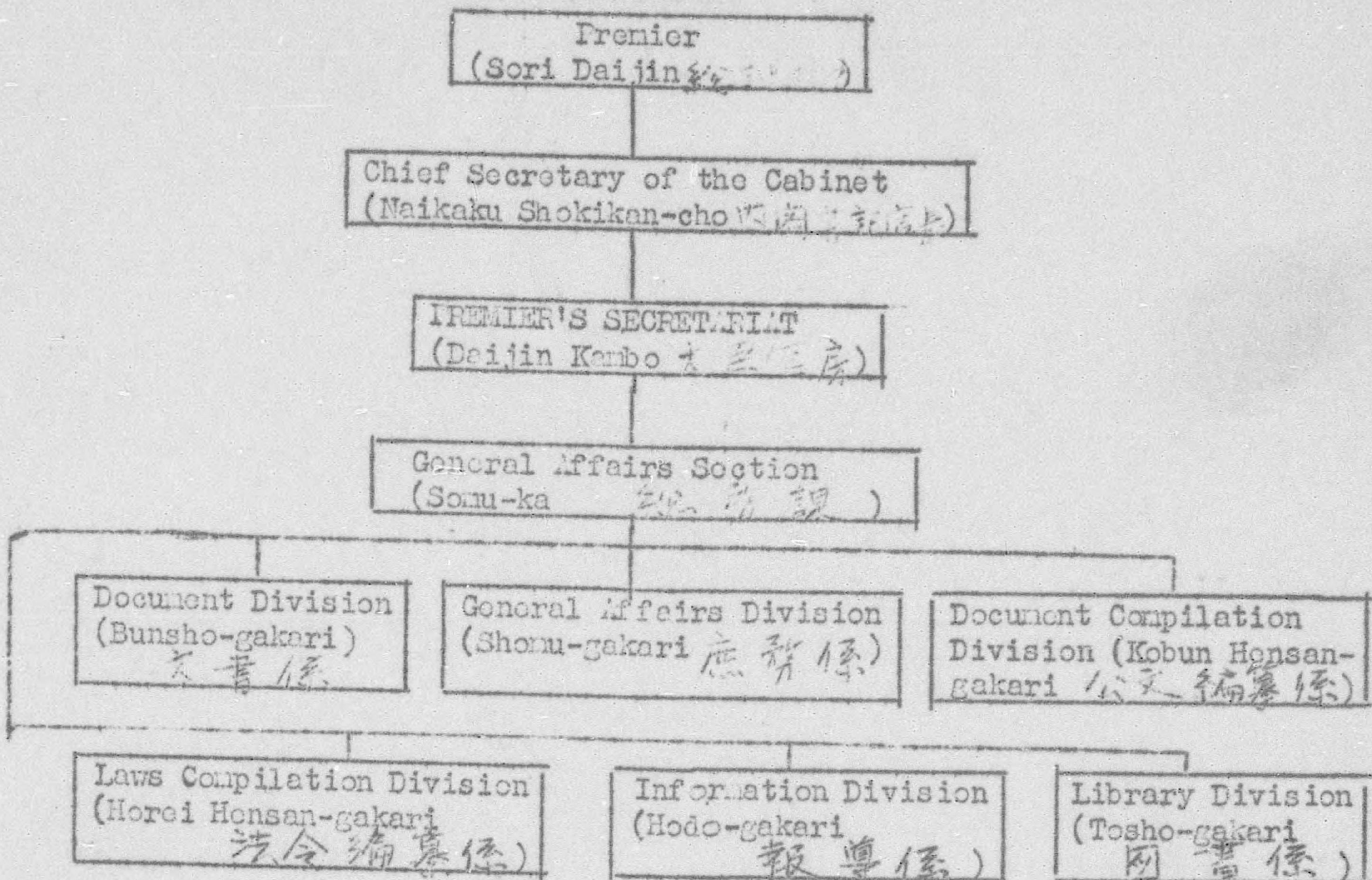
4. Investigation Section (Shingi-shitsu)

B. Board of Statistics (Tokui Kyoku)

C. Board of Pensions (Onkyu Kyoku)

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II. ORGANIZATION OF THE PREMIER'S SECRETARIAT



III. DUTIES OF THE DOCUMENT AND COMPILATION DIVISIONS

A. Document Division

The duties of the Document Division as set forth in the regulations of the Cabinet are as follows:

- Publication of laws, regulations, Cabinet rulings.
- Investigation of public documents.
- Drafting public documents.
- Arranging Cabinet conferences.
- Liaison with the Diet.
- Supervision of the Tohoku Industrial Encouragement Co., Ltd.
- Administration of the seal of the Cabinet.

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1. Incoming Documents

All official communications coming into the cabinet are routed through the Document Division, where they are opened, scanned, and sent to the various bureaus and sections concerned. The exceptions are letters addressed directly to the Premier or personally to the members of the Cabinet. Incoming material is registered in a journal called the Kenneibo (件名簿), which is kept in two volumes: #1 (Kogo 甲号) for laws and ordinances, and #2 (Otsuro 乙号) for other matters. Since all official communications coming to the Cabinet originate in the various ministries of the government, the journal of incoming documents is sub-divided according to the ministries, and is kept on an annual basis. The listed communications are numbered serially and registered chronologically; the originating ministry's number, the document's title or subject, date received, date sent to Board of Registrations for checking, action taken, date of publication as a law or order, date sent for compilation, are noted.

All communications within the cabinet come through the Document Division.

2. Outgoing Documents

All official communications sent out in the name of the Premier or the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet are passed through the Document Division for impression of the official seal of the Cabinet. They are then returned to the originating bureaus or sections for dispatch. Official documents

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sent to the Document Division for the seal impression are registered in a journal called the Joshin Kenmeibo (上申件名簿), which is subdivided by bureaus and sections and kept annually. Documents are registered chronologically and numbered serially; date received, subject or title, date and type of action, and date returned to the originating bureau are noted.

At this point, each originating bureau registers all dispatched matter in a journal called the Sochibo (送致簿) chronologically, with information on the date sent, recipient's name and seal, number of documents, and the hour received.

B. Compilation Division

When the various bureaus have finished with documents to be preserved, they are sent to the Compilation Division for compiling and archiving. This division classifies and binds the material and places it in the archives.

The Cabinet maintains a library of about 400,000 volumes within the Palace enclosure, operating it according to standard Western library methods.

IV. SYSTEM OF INDEXING AND FILING

There is no special index kept of material archived. The only extant index of records kept by the Cabinet would be the journals mentioned in the preceding section on duties. Documents are bound in Japanese-style volumes about two inches thick, annually by subject, and are placed on shelves in the archives according to subject matter and date.

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Original copies of documents with the Imperial seal, unbound and separated into annual sections, are placed in wooden boxes.

V. SYSTEM OF PRESERVATION

The Cabinet has two archival repositories. One is located at the same address as the Premier's Official Residence, and the other is located within the Imperial Palace enclosure. Prior to the war all the archives were located within the Palace enclosure, but as the risk of bombing became greater, a reinforced, three-story concrete structure was constructed near the official residence of the Premier to hold the greater part of the archives. Within this structure all archived material except that belonging to the Board of Pensions, is placed on wooden shelves, with sliding panels to protect the material from dust. Napthalene is scattered ineffectually here and there to ward off insect damage. No measures have been taken against fire, and apparently there is no running water in the building. It was noted that cellulose film is stored in the same room as some of the more important documents. No particular pains are taken to safeguard the archives against theft. The usual wooden household door with an ordinary lock is at the entrance to the building. Window shutters and casements are of steel.

The Board of Pensions of the Cabinet maintains its offices and archives in a building within the Imperial Palace enclosure. This reinforced, concrete, three-storied building was erected in 1910, and houses also the Library of the Cabinet. Formerly it contained all archives of the Cabinet. Documents are arranged and classified by the Pension Board in the same manner as for the rest of the Cabinet. No damage to records occurred during the war.

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Archived material dates to 1868, and in addition, the archives are a repository for many records dating back to the Tokugawa Shogunate administration.

VI. FINAL DISPOSITION

Upon the decision of the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, after the required preservation period (as listed in the appendix) documents are destroyed, either by pulping or burning. No material is sent to any central government repository.

- APPENDICES:
1. System of Classification for Archived Official Documents.
 2. Regulations Regarding Preservation of Archived Material

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Appendix #1 : :

SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION FOR ARCHIVED OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS
(Translated 21 February 1946)

SOURCE: Chief, General Affairs Section, Prime Minister's Secretariat

I. Documents concerning Imperial edicts, rules, ordinances, budgets, and Cabinet ordinances and instructions will be classified as follows:

A. Imperial Household Division.

Imperial Household laws, Imperial edicts, Imperial families, Imperial estate.

B. Political Program Division.

Imperial constitution, Diet, administration districts, district attorney.

C. Official Situation Division.

Official regulations, appointment and dismissal, service, and disciplinary punishments.

D. Peerage Division.

Peerage system, titles and court ranks, orders of merit.

E. Ceremony Division.

Ceremonies, dress regulations, badges.

F. Foreign Affairs Division.

International affairs, trade, emigration.

G. Finance Division.

Accounts, governmental estates, tax laws, commissions, bonds, currencies.

H. Military Divisions.

Army, Navy.

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- I. Studies Division

Educational system, books.

J. Industrial Division.

Agriculture, commerce, engineering, mines, fishing, expositions, competitive exhibitions.

K. Communication Division.

Correspondence, transportation, rivers and harbors, roads and bridges, ships and trains.

L. Geographical Division.

Lands, forests and woods, visitors.

M. Police Division.

Judicial police, administrative police.

N. Shrines and Temples Division.

Regulation of doctrine, shrines, temples, graves.

O. Prize and Relief Division.

Prizes, pensions, relief.

P. Hygiene Division.

Popular hygiene, animal hygiene.

Q. Appeals Division.

Administrative judges, appeals.

R. Judicial Division.

District court, civil cases, criminal cases.

II. Besides the above-mentioned documents, those conferences and references to governmental offices which will be used as precedents, are to be classified together.

III. Documents concerning appointments and dismissals, investitures, and decorations will be classified according to the order of date of

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issue.

IV. Classification of miscellaneous documents not included in Articles I, II and III is to be made by governmental office of origin.

V. Applications for official vacations, reports of departure, arrival, mourning, absence, letters accompanying presents, and other reports which it is unnecessary to preserve will be classified separately.

VI. The documents will be classified according to the calendar year.

VII. Classified documents will have an index attached.

VIII. The documents received will be shown to the chief or high official of the section.

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Appendix #2 :

REGULATIONS REGARDING PRESERVATION OF ARCHIVED MATERIAL
(Translated 21 February 1946)

SOURCE: Chief, General Affairs Section, Prime Minister's Secretariat.

1. Documents are classified and preserved according to the Regulations for Classification, but unimportant or special cases may be classified or preserved separately by order of the section chief.
2. Documents will be listed, with contents and pages.
3. The "title-book" (Ken Mei Bo) is examined once a month by the chief official so that completion or incompleteness of documents is known.
4. The original documents of the Constitution, Imperial edicts, Imperial Rescripts, and Laws are preserved permanently.
5. Documents concerning employment, dismissal, pensions, decorations, and investitures are preserved permanently. Unimportant ones will be preserved for five years, but documents reported to the Throne are kept permanently.
6. Material for answers to interpellations at the Diet is preserved for five years except in special cases.
7. Written petitions from people (except those addressed to the Emperor or sent from the Diet, and answers) are kept for three years.
8. "Title-Book" (Ken Mei Bo) and its annexes are kept permanently; Books of Reports to the Throne and attendance books are kept five years; and copies of applications for goods, for three years. The Receipt books and the Dispatch Books of documents, books for receiving and distributing postage stamps, night-duty books, and books concerning official vacations are kept for one year.

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9. Documents will be disposed of, after the period of preservation, on the decision of the section chief. Such documents will be disposed of according to the regulations of disposal of the General Affairs Section of the Secretariat. Confidential documents will be burned.
10. The regulations will be enforced from the date of the decision of the chief secretary of the Cabinet.

Unimportant Documents

1. Temporary reports (examples)

General Affairs

- a. Moving of Governmental offices and reports of telephone numbers.
- b. Notices of conferences addressed to district chiefs.
- c. Notices of conferences addressed to judges.
- d. Notices of temporary prohibition of entry into the Imperial Palace.

Cabinet

- a. Notices of entry into the Imperial Palace of divisional commanders.
- b. Notices of changes in the number of classrooms.
- c. Notices of employment of school teachers.
- d. Departure and arrival of teachers.
- e. Reports of officials' careers.
- f. Notices of officials' deaths.
- g. Notices of abolished committees.
- h. Notices of changes of officials receiving pensions addressed to the chief of the Savings Bureau.

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2. Simple References (examples)

General Affairs

- a. Purchase of books used in the General Affairs Section.
- b. Installation of telephone in the General Affairs Section.

Cabinet

- a. Transportation of goods for the Emperor's use.

3. Other temporary documents of the type mentioned above (three year preservation).

4. Other simple documents (examples)

General Affairs

- a. Transportation of catalogues of books published by governmental offices.
- b. Reprinting of articles in the official weekly reports.
- c. Attendance at the short course of Cabinet statistics by the General Affairs Section.
- d. Opening and closing of the short course of Cabinet statistics and the training school of statistics officials.
- e. Attendance at the ceremonies of the Imperial Household.
- f. Condolences on deaths of high officials.
- g. Congratulations on high officials' appointments.
- h. Dispatch of pamphlets.
- i. Entrance of foreign officers into military schools.
- j. Documents about Imperial ordinances.
- k. Attendance at the military review.

Cabinet

- a. Qualifications for receipt of the long service allowance of Cabinet high officials.

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- b. Investigation of visitors to the grand military maneuvers.
 - c. Officials dispatched to the grand maneuvers.
 - d. Attendance and absence of officials of the Chokunin and Sonin ranks.
 - e. Trips of officials of Chokunin and Sonin ranks.
 - f. Official vacations of the officials of Chokunin and Sonin ranks.
5. Other documents of the kinds mentioned above (10-year preservation).