

9 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Dunigan; Mr. Sutton  
FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief,  
Investigative Division, IPS  
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT - TOJO

The attached information has been taken from the compiled report prepared by MIS. The report was previously classified secret however this classification has been cancelled and at the present time does not carry any classification. It will be noted that much of this information has been furnished in curriculum vitae obtained from the Cabinet Secretariat's office.

WITNESS

YOSHINO, Shinji

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Info from MID report

*J.P.M.*

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

*e p m*

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Incl  
(Described above)

Shinji YOSHINO: Former Minister of Commerce and Industry.

1888 Sept. Born Miyaji Prefecture; 3rd s. of Toshizo Yoshino;  
m. Kimiyo, 2nd d. of Yakichi Abe.

1913 Graduated in law Tokyo Imperial University.  
\* Entered Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

1915 In charge of Japan's exhibit at San Francisco  
Exposition.  
\* Chief, Archives Section, Commerce and Industry Minister's  
Secretariat. Director, Patent Bureau.

1928 Director of Industry Bureau.

1935-36 Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry in Okada Cabinet.

1937 June-1938  
May Minister of Commerce and Industry in Konoye Cabinet.  
\* President, Tohoku Development Co., Tohoku Shinko Electric  
Power Co. (Government concerns)

1938 May President, Com. Reg. Bd. (sic)

1938 Dec. Elected to House of Peers (for 7-year term)  
\* President, Manchuria Light Metal Mfg. Co. Vice  
President, Manchuria Industrial Development Corp.  
Director, Manchuria Automobile Mfg. Co.

1942 Vice President, General Affairs Investigation Bureau,  
Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1943 Appointed Governor of Aichi Prefecture and concurrently  
head of Tokaido Regional Bloc (of prefectures).  
\* President of Japan Technological Association of  
Industrial Arts Association.

1945 Apr. Replaced as Governor Aichi Prefecture.

Address: 54, Kamayama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Member of fairly wealthy land-owning family. Took realistic view of Japan's position in industrial world when he became Minister of Commerce and Industry in 1st Konoye Cabinet. Retired from this post in May 1938 in a drastic Cabinet shake-up which marked complete mastery of the Government defense services. (150) A source who lived next door to Yoshino from 1935 to 1940 stated that Yoshino was asked to resign from Konoye Cabinet because of his policy favoring diplomatic means to persuade U.S. and Great Britain to sell raw materials to Japan, and to lower tariffs on finished Japanese products rather than to seize markets by conquest. At that time was friendly to U.S., though nonetheless patriotic. (162)

# CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff  
Civil Intelligence Section

GENERAL ACTIVITIES  
APO 500  
5 April 1947

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

SUBJECT: Yoshino, Shinji

Counsellor for Administrative Bureau for Manchurian Affairs.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of Manchurian Light Metal Company

Vice President and Advisor of the Manchurian Heavy Industry Development Company

Director of Manchurian Automobile Manufacturing Company

Member of the Board of Directors of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association

4 Sep 1942

Lectured on "Establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and Manchurian Economy" at a meeting sponsored by the Cabinet Information Bureau. Address covered development of Manchurian economy since 1937 and explained the importance of the Manchurian economy in the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

CONFIDENTIAL

(March 12, 1947)

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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF YOSHINO, Shinji  
by Mr. Shiobara

18,198

The witness stated \* that he was born in 1888 and graduated from the Law College of Tokyo Imperial University. He was connected with two companies - the Tohokukogyo and the Manshu Heavy Industry Company. He was also a prefectural governor, but most of his career was spent as an official of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. \* The witness stated he had read Mr. Liebert's statement. \* After graduating from the University in 1913 he became a junior clerk in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, which in 1925 was remodeled into the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. He had been with that ministry of Commerce and Industry sometimes as section chief, sometimes as bureau chief, until 1936 when he resigned as Vice Minister.

18,199

18,200

18,201

In 1937 he became Minister of Commerce and Industry and resigned in 1938. Between the time of his resignation as Vice Minister and his appointment as Minister, he was president of the Tohoku Kogyo Development Company. In 1938 he was appointed vice president of the Manchuria Heavy Industry Development Company and served for two years. During the war he was governor of Aichi Prefecture for two years.

18,202

18,205

The witness examined Doc.No. 690 and stated that it was his affidavit in reply to Mr. Liebert. This document, Exhibit 2368, stated \* that he could safely state that as Minister of Commerce and Industry he had been responsible for formulating and executing war time economic policies for one year at the beginning of the China incident, and was concerned either directly or indirectly with all the economic policies touched upon by Liebert. While Liebert regards these policies as acts in preparation for an aggressive war, he would try to explain that the contrary was true. He would not speak of matters subsequent to the China incident because \* the economic measures adopted then indicate a genuine wartime economy rather than war preparations.

18,206

Despite the government's efforts, the situation in China became worse and the control of various fields of domestic economy was tightened daily. He would speak on the points raised by Liebert with respect to policies prior to the China incident.

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18,207

With respect to the policy for the establishment of basic industries, great changes had taken place since the first war between war and economy, in theory and in practice. While previous to that war was not wholly unrelated to the economic power of a country, it was usual for a major power to be able to care for all its needs within its own economic power \* since the scale of war was smaller and efficiency and quality of arms undeveloped. It could always avail itself of supplies from neutrals because there was no real world war. Japan fought the Russo-Japanese war on loans from the United States and Great Britain. In World War I international trade was completely interrupted since practically all major powers were involved. The battles called for the exhaustion of all economic resources and the advent of high explosives, aircraft and chemicals showed the existence of deficiencies in past armaments for national defense.

It became a matter of common sense for a country to strive at all costs to build up the necessary industries to guarantee its safety. This wartime factor remained important even in the post-war economy.

18,208

In the dye and glycerine industry it had been shown by the German industry that high explosives and poison gases could be made while making dyes. Prior to the war Germany had a monopoly on dyes and the rest of the world depended on her. In 1917 the allied powers recommended the development of the dye industry in various countries so that Germany could not be allowed to continue as a menace to the world peace. The powers had suffered from a famine of dyes and the allies \* frantically pushed ahead the dye industry. In England there was the British Dyestuff Corporation, later merged with the Imperial Chemical Company. In the United States Dupont and the National Aniline Company were set up.

18,209

In 1917 Japan adopted the law for the promotion of the manufacture of dyes and medicines. The government set up two companies, guaranteeing against all losses, and the payment of an 8 per cent dividend. Even after the expiration of a 10-year period subsidies were paid for dyes produced. Both the United States and Japan enforced the import license system on imported German dyes.

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- 18,210 It was a foregone conclusion that the Japanese dye industry would be turned into an arsenal of arms\* in case of war and this was true of glycerine also. In the glycerine industry, which is easier, subsidies stopped earlier. At first they depended on Australian beef tallow, but since this was considered prejudicial to national defense, they came to depend on coagulated fish oil. They exported it abroad in peacetimes and used it as the basis of glycerine in an emergency. The production of glycerine was naturally boosted following the outbreak of the China incident, as wartime economy developed in Japan.
- 18,211 The establishment of an iron industry was a basic question since 1868. This was difficult for Japan, which had little iron and coal resources. The Japan iron industry went through successive changes from the inauguration of the Yawata Iron Works about 1895 to 1933 when the Japan Steel Manufacture Company was established. The law for the promotion of iron manufacture was enacted since 1917.
- 18,212 As early as 1916 Japan instructed the Board of Investigation of Iron Manufacture to coordinate government and civilian iron production. A report made by the Board \* during the depression recommended large scale joint management of government and civilian iron foundries with the Yawata Iron Works as its nucleus. The government's basic policy toward the iron industry changed. At first the government attached great importance to relying on pig iron imported from China. Later, a complete process of steel manufacture was adopted to economize on fuel and obtain by-products.
- 18,213 It was not so long ago that a full-fledged iron industry was finally established in Japan, with imports of coal and coke from China and iron ore from Korea, China and the South Seas. The Extraordinary Industrial Council in 1940 decided to set up a single iron manufacturing company by amalgamating the government-owned Yawata Iron Foundry and the civilian iron foundries. Thus the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company came into being.

Page

18,214

Between World War I and 1926 the output of petroleum in Japan was about 300,000 kilolitres. Until 1920, Japan, because of lack of demand, could meet half of her domestic demands from home production. Demands increased considerably, due to the automobile and the manufacture of rubber and grease. Production, however, remained stable and the proportion of production \* to domestic demands was a mere trifle. The government conducted various studies and investigations to obtain an adequate supply and made installations. Subsidies were paid. The Fuel Research Institute was set up to conduct researches in low temperature carbonization and coal liquefaction, but nothing altered the fact that the main supply had to be imported from abroad for domestic needs. Importation, however, was controlled by American Standard Oil and the British Rising Sun.

18,215

Japan established petroleum refineries which relied on imported crude oil. At first there was great competition between the Japanese refineries and the foreign refineries, \* but this ended following a mutual agreement. In 1933 signs of excessive competition started due to imports from Soviet Russia. While a cheap price was welcome, it was ultimately bad for the consumer if the market became confused due to extreme overstocking and competition. The Law for the Petroleum Industry was enacted in 1934 to stabilize the market.

18,216

By the law the government guaranteed to existing oil refineries and importers their vested business interests but made them bear certain obligations toward the government, such as keeping stocks. Originally, dealers held oil stocks for three months. It was ordered that this be increased to six months, but no reason was ever given that this was for military purposes. It was to insure sufficient supplies for domestic industries. \* Since the petroleum market was under the control of foreign petroleum, if the supply was cut off it would place the country in great difficulty. While a six-month supply does not necessarily insure security, the idea was nothing more than that in the meantime further supplies could be obtained.

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18,217

The legislative authorities thought that imports from the Soviet would make the Anglo-American companies feel uneasy, and the policy would be to permit importers to monopolize importation in the future, thus inducing them to keep a three-months' stock. However, it became clear that the two Anglo-American companies would not agree to keep stocks in excess of that need for business requirements. Representatives were sent \* by the head offices of the companies to Tokyo for negotiation. A compromise was reached on the six-months' supply, but the government would pay, in return, the cost of petroleum, cost of constructing oil tanks, cost of depreciation, and insurance.

18,218

The purpose of the stocks was to be based on industrial requirements and was taken care of by the Ministry of Finance. If the purpose were military, then the payment of costs would be made out of the Army and Navy expenditures. TAKAHASHI, the Finance Minister, felt that the request for funds under the guise of using it for national defense could not be permitted. This is why the costs were assigned to Commerce and Industry.

With respect to the building of ships, the witness was connected with the program of dismantling old ships and building better ones in 1932, as a member of the committee, although the matter was principally under the Communications Ministry.

18,219

Prior to this, the Commerce Ministry had made studies to rationalize the shipbuilding industry. This industry is not limited to constructing the ship, but is linked with numerous others because of installations needed. The rise or fall of the shipbuilding industry affects shipyards as well as a number of other industries, including medium and small-scale ones. Special studies showed that more than half of shipbuilding charges were spent for the benefit of industries other than shipbuilding. Therefore, the problem is whether or not shipyard work is closely related \* to unemployment in other industries.

It was this point of view that determined the program for dismantling old ships and building new ones. The same explanation could be given in the case of England's enforcement of her Trade Facility Act in 1921. This law to prevent unemployment provided for the government guaranteeing payment of



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both principal and interest of loans of shipbuilding companies. Before the law was abolished in 1927 England had guaranteed loans totalling 74 million pounds, of which more than 21 million pounds was raised by civilian shipyards.

18,220 With respect to measures for rationalizing the industries \* this movement was started in Japan in 1930 and 1931. It was not a problem which concerned only Japan, but was a policy common to all countries, including Britain, the United States and others. Japan was late in this and her measures were modelled after those of the others.

18,221 The main problem was one of readjusting industries which had sprung up during World War I. All powers had not only expanded their existing industries, but had set up new ones to procure various articles for which they were dependent on other countries. This was not limited to belligerents, but neutrals did this. As the war ended, world economy was confronted with excessive supplies compared to demands. \* And, furthermore, the world purchasing power had decreased due to wartime dissipation. The world powers had to adopt new economic policies to readjust and wind-up war industries.

This would have given rise to severe unemployment, which was impossible in a time of labor unrest. Efforts, at unreasonable costs, were made to maintain industrial equipment and installations. The powers followed the new policy of "take and take". Each country took measures to encourage the use of its domestic products. Japan, in 1920, followed suit by starting a movement for promoting domestic industries and use of home products.

18,223 Japan then realized anew the need for establishing manufacturing industries as the foundation of all industries. Discussions were held to establish iron manufacturing, air nitrogen fixation, ball bearing, soda ash and petroleum, but there appeared no prospect of recovery because of the deep depression.

A peculiar feature of Japan's industry was its dependence on numerous medium and small-scale manufacturers for producing export articles. Overseas markets were plunged

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18,224

into confusion due to reckless competition. While it is superficially true that the cheaper an article the importer buys, the greater is his profit, it is not necessarily so, since Japanese articles \* bought at a cheap price could be undersold by still cheaper articles flowing in a little while later. Japan was flooded with complaints about unnecessary low prices and with requests to give higher, more stable prices to her export articles.

Japan had to maintain order among the small-scale industrialists, export industrialists, and to suppress reckless and excessive competition. They were reluctant to allow government authority to interfere with popular economic activity since the principle of Japan had been free industry. The system of the industrialists' associations was devised to maintain order. However, there always remained a handful of opportunists, who did not oppose the agreement of an association, but hoped to act freely as outsiders and get unreasonable profits by taking advantage of the control enforced by the associations. There had to be government control of this because, if unrestrained, order could not be maintained. It was in this sense that control was enforced on the associations. It aimed to compel the minority who had not joined to comply where the majority had concluded an agreement to maintain order within their own field.

18,226

At the same time, the state adopted a policy to support the community institutions of the association so that the industrialists would benefit individually. This policy was applied at the beginning only to medium and small-scale manufacturers of certain items. However, it became clear that the distinction between production for domestic use and that for exportation was not clear and that disorder \* and excessive competition among manufacturers of articles for domestic use brought about confusion in the export field. The law was revised to make it applicable to all medium and small-scale industry.

In the beginning the government took the attitude of laissez-faire toward large industry, feeling that those people would arrange matters by themselves. During the great depression Japan adopted a number of counter-measures, including the lifting of the gold embargo, which resulted momentarily

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18,227 in the suffocation of her industrial activities. The government was going ahead to rationalize industry and to assist certain large-scale industry, but the efforts were not satisfactory. \* The government then came to the view that the state should exercise its authority over large-scale industry in an economic crisis. The law for control of vital industries was thus passed in 1931.

While it appears to be totalitarian in ideology, its content showed it was not so in the least. This law aimed at controlling medium and small-scale industry and a voluntary agreement among industrialists. It was based on the principle that the state would intervene to compel the minority when they did not comply with the desires of the majority. It did not purport to allow the use of authority to satisfy the needs of national policies against the desires of the majority. It was a measure to promote cartels. There is a great deal of dispute as to the value of cartels.

18,228

With respect to cartels, Japan drafted legislation following generally studies of the League of Nations. In the law for vital industries there were stipulations for controlling cartels, as well as promoting them. Provision is made for due publicity. It follows the principle of the Clayton Act in the United States by exposing the matters widely to public opinion, this being considered preferable to controls by penalties. Japan's plans for industrial rationalization followed orthodox methods practiced by other countries and does not deviate from them. \* The Special Measures Law of 1937 on import and export restrictions is in an entirely different category. This is a basic law for enforcing war-time economy.

18,229

## CROSS-EXAMINATION by Brigadier Quilliam

18,230

18,231

The witness stated that he used the words "genuine war economy" in connection with the China incident. \* What he had written pertains to the one year he was Minister of Commerce and Industry with respect to the plans of that ministry and was written with reference to Liebert's statements.

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He explained the economy as being a wartime one, but that does not necessarily mean that the economic policies taken in the one year are entirely of a wartime nature. The witness stated that he did not recall definitely what particular wartime production plans were taken in the year 1937, but he did know that various plans had been made in the face of necessity with reference to the production of synthetic petroleum.

18,236

He stated he did not know of a five-year plan for the production of important war materials. He noticed the term frequently in Liebert's statement, but he had no recollection of having been associated with the five-year plan as head of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

18,236

He did not recollect SATO's speech on March 10, 1942. After reading an extract from SATO's speech with respect to the expansion of armaments in the event of future needs, \* the witness stated he did not recall anything of that speech. When asked whether after hearing that read he would still say that the economic plans after the outbreak of the incident indicated genuine wartime economy rather than war preparations, witness stated his affidavit was prepared against the statement given by Liebert and he had stated that after the outbreak of the incident Japan entered a period of wartime economy.

18,237

The speech of SATO with reference to the five-year plan was a separate question and he did not know of any special plan during his term of office, and during his term they had no competence to formulate production plans with reference to purely national defense matters. \* The five-year plan for production of war materials produced by the War Office of June 23, 1937 is an entirely new matter to him. He first heard of it in Liebert's statement.

18,238

He had been asked by the defense merely to give his opinions on facts with respect to the statements made by Liebert so far as they related to the period he was in office and he prepared his statement with emphasis on that. He did not disregard the five-year plan. He had read it, but he had only touched on matters \* directly connected with him, and since he was not connected with these matters he did not touch on them because he could not speak authoritatively.

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While the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has charge of manufacturing and industries, it does not have charge of all of them. Shipbuilding was in the hands of the Communications Ministry and aircraft manufacture was outside the jurisdiction of any economic ministry.

18,239 His purpose in writing his affidavit was to point out the facts with which he was personally directly or indirectly connected and thus point out any errors which existed in Liebert's statement. \* He had read Liebert's statement entirely and there were many matters there with which he was not personally connected and he had therefore never used the word "refute". He was only pointing out facts with which he was at variance with Liebert. While it may amount to the same thing in the last analysis, he was not trying to refute anything, but trying to point out mistakes.

18,240

With respect to the five-year plan, \* he had no recollection and no knowledge and would be unable to answer questions. He had made no attempt to find out what was in these plans because he had no data and no knowledge of it. When asked why therefore he said he was concerned either directly or indirectly with almost all of the economic policies touched on by Liebert, the witness stated that perhaps his explanation was insufficient, but he had meant to say that as an administrative officer he was concerned in connection with the matters pointed out by Liebert.

YOSHINO, SHINZI

Request by - TOJO, Hideki

Address: No. 888 Marunouchi Building, Kojimachi-ku  
Tokyo.

This person will be able to testify generally on the trend of Japanese economy, with particular reference to the testimony given by Prosecution witness Liebert.

This witness testified March 12  
1947

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

5 May 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. D. N. Sutton

SUBJECT : Members of the KOKUSAKU KENKYU KAI (National Policy Research Institute)

1. Attention is called to IPS Doc. No. 2302, reference book on the KOKUSAKU KENKYU KAI (National Policy Research Institute), which may be of interest to members of the Legal Staff in charge of Defense witnesses.

2. A rescanning of the book has revealed the following Defense witnesses as members of the society:

ANDO, Kisaburo; ACKI, Kazuo; ARITA, Hachiro; GODO, Takuo; HORIKIRI, Zenjiro; ISHIWATARI, Sotaro; IKAWA, Tadao; KANAMORI, Tokujiro; KISHI, Shinsuke; MATSUMURO, Koryo; MITARAI, Tatsuo; NAKASHIMA, Tetsuzo; NAKAMURA, Keinoshin; OKADA, Tadahiko; ONO, Takeshi; OWADA, Teiji; SAWADA, Renzo; TAKAGI, Rikuro; TSUGITA, Daizaburo; YASUI, Eiji; YOSHINO, Shinji; YUZAWA, Michio; KOMAI, Tokuzo.

3. Reference is made to File 250, Item 43 re Patriotic Societies which gives information about the KOKUSAKU KENKYU KAI as follows:

"Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai (KKK) existed as an organization to advise the Army, and to a lesser extent, the Government, on policy. Its activities were not publicized, so that it was almost a secret organization. Its members were mostly businessmen and politicians who were eager to have Army connections. It had considerable financial resources....."

"By 1938 or 1939, the KKK had become so important that it was felt that no Japanese Government could continue to function smoothly without its support and advice.

"The chief figure in the KKK is YATSUGI, Kazuo. He is a sinister man who, unlike other members of the KKK, is a rough and uneducated man. He originally began public life as a policeman. In early life, he is believed to have had some connection with left-wing organizations. Later he became a fanatical nationalist and developed close connections with the Army....."

"YOSHINO, Shinji, became Commerce Minister in the First KONOYE Cabinet; KAWA, former Foreign Minister; ACKI, and ISHIWATARI are all men who were brought close to the Army probably through the KKK. Former Home Minister YUZAWA, Michio, was a member and director of KKK."

*W. H. Wagner*  
W. H. WAGNER  
Scanning Unit



# CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff  
Civil Intelligence Section

GENERAL ACTIVITIES  
APO 500  
5 April 1947

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

SUBJECT: Yoshino, Shinji

Counsellor for Administrative Bureau for Manchurian Affairs.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of Manchurian Light Metal Company

Vice President and Advisor, of the Manchurian Heavy Industry Development Company

Director of Manchurian Automobile Manufacturing Company

Member of the Board of Directors of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association

4 Sep 1942

Lectured on "Establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and Manchurian Economy" at a meeting sponsored by the Cabinet Information Bureau. Address covered development of Manchurian economy since 1937 and explained the importance of the Manchurian economy in the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

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*Jm*  
G-2 File Copy  
ODB/lpv

FROM: G-2

TO: IPS, GHQ, SCAP

GB/CIS/OD/LBG/lpv *ABG*  
Date: 8 APR 1947

Pursuant to above request, all information presently available to this office of type specified above concerning the following individuals is forwarded herewith:

HATA, Hikosaburo  
HAYASHIDE, Kenjiro  
IIDA, Shojiro  
ISHIHARA, Kanji  
MATSUKI, Kyo (Tamotsu)

MURATA, Shozo  
OWADA, Teiji  
TAMURA, Kosaku  
YAMAGUCHI, Juji  
YOSHINO, Shinji

10 Incls  
Summaries of Info on above  
mentioned individuals.

C.A.W.

MEMO FOR RECORD

IPS Check Sheet dtd 17 Mar 47 to G-2 asking for additional info on 10 Defense Section witnesses was sent by Col Duff to Compilation Br for necessary action. Material submitted was rewritten and supplemented by G/A, and inclosed with indorsed Check Sheet on 5 Apr 47

LBG

26-5756

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT BY: Lt. John A. Curtis  
12 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: YOSHINO, Shinji

File 250, ser 43: Former Commerce and Industry Minister (1st Konoye Cabinet) and connected with army through KOKUSAKU KENKYUKAI. (Note: This is in the files under Yoshino, Shinjo.)

No further information concerning the above is contained in the files of IPS.

COPIES: 3 File  
1 Mr. Newbill

YOSHINO, SHINZI

Request by - TOJO, Hideki

Address: No. 888 Marunouchi Building, Kojimachi-ku  
Tokyo.

This person will be able to testify generally on the trend of Japanese economy, with particular reference to the testimony given by Prosecution witness Liebert.

Permanent residence

and status: MIYAGI Prefecture, commoner

Date of birth: September 21, 1888

Name: YOSHINO, Nobuji

Former status:

Former name:

Nov. 1912: Passed the higher civil service examination

July 1913: Graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University Law School, Germanic Law Dept.

July 11, 1913: Appointed clerk, Agricultural and Commerce Ministry by the Agricultural + Commerce Ministry. Salary grade 6<sup>th</sup> class

July 11, 1913: Assigned to the Archives and Documents Section of the Minister's secretariate by the Agricultural + Commerce Ministry

- May 23, 1914 : Appointed secretary of the Special Exposition by the Special Exposition Office  
Salary grade 6<sup>th</sup> class
- May 22, 1914 : Assigned to the Display Section and concurrently to the General Affairs Section by the Special Exposition Office
- May 22, 1914 : Appointed concurrently clerk of the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry by the Agricultural & Commerce Ministry
- May 22, 1914 : Assigned to the Archives and Documents Section of the Minister's Secretariat by the Agricultural & Commerce Ministry
- June 23, 1914 : Ordered to take official trip to America by the Special Exposition Office
- July 10, 1914 : Assigned to Bureau of Agriculture by the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry
- Dec. 21, 1914 : Promoted to salary grade 5<sup>th</sup> class by the Special Exposition Office
- Sept. 23, 1915 : Assigned concurrently to the Archives & Documents Section, Minister's Secretariat by the Special Exposition Office
- Jan. 22, 1916 : Appointed commissioner, HYOGO Prefecture

Promoted to the 7<sup>th</sup> rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.

Salary grade 9<sup>th</sup> class by the Home Ministry

Appointed factory inspector by the Home Ministry

Feb. 12, 1916: Conferred with the 7<sup>th</sup> court rank, junior grade

May 25, 1916: Awarded a silver trophy for meritorious services rendered in the Special Exposition of 1915.

Sept. 15, 1916: Salary grade 8<sup>th</sup> class

Feb. 26, 1917: Appointed commissioner, Special Industry Investigation Bureau

Promoted to the 7<sup>th</sup> rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.

Salary grade 9<sup>th</sup> class

Assigned to the 4<sup>th</sup> Division, Special Industry Investigation Bureau.

Sept. 11, 1917: Appointed concurrently secretary to the Agricultural and Commerce Minister

Promoted to the 7<sup>th</sup> rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.

Dec. 21, 1917: ~~Promoted~~ Salary grade 8<sup>th</sup> class

June 17, 1918: Relieved of concurrent duties by the Cabinet.

Ordered temporary retirement in accordance with the Article 11 Item 1 Paragraph 4

of the Civil Service Limitation Ordinance by the Agricultural + Commerce Ministry.

May 19, 1919 : Appointed mining inspector and concurrently  
commissioner, Agricultural + Commerce Ministry  
Promoted to the 6<sup>th</sup> rank of the higher civil  
service by the Cabinet.

Salary grade 5<sup>th</sup> class by the Agricultural +  
Commerce Ministry.

June 10, 1919 : Promoted to the 7<sup>th</sup> court rank, senior grade

June 24, 1920 : Appointed Chief of Industrial Section,  
Industrial Bureau by the Agricultural +  
Commerce Ministry

July 15, 1920 : Appointed secretary of the Industrial Bureau  
and concurrently commissioner Agricultural  
and Commerce Ministry

Promoted to the 6<sup>th</sup> rank of the higher civil  
service by the Cabinet.

Salary grade 6<sup>th</sup> class by the Agriculture  
+ Commerce Ministry

Assigned to the Industrial Bureau

Aug. 26, 1920 Appointed secretary of Agricultural + Commerce  
Ministry

Promoted to the 6<sup>th</sup> rank of the higher civil  
service by the Cabinet.

Salary grade 6<sup>th</sup> class. 2637 yen for the  
time being.



5

Appointed Chief of Industrial Section, Industrial Bureau

- Mar. 24, 1921: Appointed secretary of the investigation jury for unreasonable cheap prices by the Cabinet
- June 30, 1921: Promoted to the 5<sup>th</sup> rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet
- July 2, 1921: Appointed secretary of Special Treaty Revision Investigation Committee by the Cabinet
- Aug. 18, 1920: Amendment of the ~~old~~ salary regulation of higher civil service. Effective with August.
- July 1, 1921: Salary grade 5<sup>th</sup> class
- July 20, 1921: Promoted to the 6<sup>th</sup> court rank, junior grade.
- Mar. 3, 1922: Appointed member of government committee in matters under the jurisdiction of the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry by the Cabinet.
- Nov. 1, 1922: Appointed Chief of Industrial Section, Industrial Bureau by the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry.
- Dec. 26, 1922: Salary grade 4<sup>th</sup> class by the Agricultural + Commerce Ministry

- Feb. 27, 1923 : Appointed member of government committee in matters under the jurisdiction of the Agricultural & Commerce Ministry by the Cabinet.
- Apr. 1, 1923 : Appointed concurrently Chief of Efficiency Section, Industrial Bureau by the Agricultural & Commerce Ministry.
- May 14, 1923 : Relieved of concurrent duty as Chief of Efficiency Section, Industrial Bureau by the Agricultural & Commerce Ministry.
- May 23, 1923 : Appointed acting section chief of Manufacturing Section, Industrial Bureau while section chief TERAO is abroad on official business by the Agricultural & Commerce Ministry.
- June 30, 1923 : Promoted to the 4<sup>th</sup> rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet. Promotion of corresponding court rank submitted.
- Sept. 8, 1923 : Appointed commissioner of ear & eye & disaster relief office by the Cabinet. Office abolished by the Imperial Ordinance No. 491 of 1923.
- Sept. 14, 1923 : Appointed secretary of the industrial arts examination committee by the Cabinet.

Oct. 10, 1923 : Conferred with the 6<sup>th</sup> court rank, senior grade  
by the Imperial Household

Dec. 26, 1923 : ~~Promoted~~ Salary grade 3<sup>rd</sup> class by the  
Agricultural + Commerce Ministry

May 31, 1924 : Awarded one set of silver cups by the  
Board of Decoration

July 7, 1924 : Relieved of duty with the Special Treaty  
Revision Investigation Committee by the Cabinet

Aug. 11, 1924 : Relieved of duty with the industrial arts  
examination committee by the Cabinet

Dec. 1, 1924 : Appointed Chief of the Archives + Documents  
Section, Minister's Secretariate by the  
Agricultural + Commerce Ministry

Dec. 20, 1924 : Appointed concurrently Chief of Statistics  
Section, Minister's Secretariate by the  
Agricultural + Commerce Ministry

Appointed chief official of statistics by the  
Agricultural + Commerce Ministry

Feb. 27, 1925 : Relieved of duty with the investigation  
jury for unreasonable cheap prices by the  
Cabinet.

4 1925 : Relieved of official posts in accordance  
with the Imperial Ordinance No. 28

Apr. 1, 1925: Appointed secretary, Commerce + Industry Ministry.  
Promoted to the 4<sup>th</sup> rank of the higher civil service by the cabinet.

Salary grade 3<sup>rd</sup> class by the Commerce + Industrial Ministry.

Appointed Chief of Archives + Documents Section and concurrently Chief of Statistics Section, Ministers' Secretariate by the Commerce + Industry Ministry.

Appointed Chief Reporter for the Official Gazette & concurrently chief official of statistics by the Commerce + Industry Ministry.

June 30, 1925: Conferred with the 5<sup>th</sup> court rank, junior grade.

Dec. 28, 1925: Appointed secretary of the Gas Works Committee by the Cabinet.

Apr. 29, 1926: Appointed secretary of the National Mobilization Preparation Committee for the Installation of Machinery by ~~not published~~ the Cabinet. Not published in the Official Gazette.

May 27, 1927: Relieved of duty with the abolishment of the above committee.

June 11, 1926: Appointed secretary of the Committee for the Promotion of National Industries by the Cabinet.

Dec. 25, 1926: Salary grade, 1<sup>st</sup> class by the Commerce + Industry Ministry.

Feb. 2, 1927: Appointed member of government committee in matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce + Industry Ministry by the Cabinet.

Mar. 26, 1927: Relieved of duty with the government committee in matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce + Industry Ministry by the Cabinet.

May 24, 1927: Appointed secretary of the Commerce + Industry Investigation <sup>Board</sup> ~~Committee~~ by the Cabinet.

June 28, 1927: Appointed commissioner of the Resources Bureau by the Cabinet.

July 7, 1927: Appointed secretary of the Committee for the Investigation of Population + Food Problems by the Cabinet.

Sept. 6, 1927: Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 6<sup>th</sup> class.

July 30, 1928: Promoted to the 2<sup>nd</sup> rank of the ~~higher civil service~~

Appointed Chief of Industry Bureau, Commerce + Industry Ministry.

Promoted to the 2<sup>nd</sup> rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.

Aug. 13, 1928 : Appointed secretary of the Commerce & Industry Investigation Board by the Cabinet.

Aug. 18, 1928 : Appointed councillor of the Resources Bureau by the Cabinet.

Appointed member of Industrial Products Standardization Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.

Appointed member of the Gas Works Committee by the Cabinet.

Appointed secretary of the Committee for the Promotion of National Industries by the Cabinet.

Sept. 3, 1928 : Appointed councillor of Public Bureau by the Cabinet.

Appointed member of the Laborer's Compensation Insurance Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.

Appointed member of the Central Employment ~~Committee~~ <sup>Commission</sup> by the Cabinet.

Appointed member of the Customs Petition Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.

Appointed member of the Customs Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.

- Aug. 15, 1928: Conferred with the 5<sup>th</sup> court rank, ~~in the~~ senior grade by the Cabinet
- Sept. 29, 1928: Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 5<sup>th</sup> class
- Dec. ~~15~~ 15, 1928: Appointed member of Committee for the Promotion of National Industries by the Cabinet
- Dec. 15, 1928: Relieved of duty as secretary of Committee for the Promotion of National Industries by the Cabinet
- Jan. 28, 1929: Appointed member of government committee in matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce & Industry Ministry by the Cabinet.
- Feb. 22, 1929: Appointed member of the investigation jury for unreasonable cheap prices by the Cabinet.
- Mar. 26, 1929: Relieved of duty with the government committee in matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce & Industry Ministry by the Cabinet.
- Mar. 30, 1929: Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4<sup>th</sup> class.

- July 19, 1929: Appointed secretary of <sup>the</sup> Social Policy Investigation Council by the Cabinet.
- Appointed secretary of the Customs Investigation Board by the Cabinet.
- Aug. 1, 1929: Appointed secretary of the Resource Investigation Board by the Cabinet.
- Dec. 29, 1929: Due to the abolishment of ~~the~~ both the Social Policy and Customs Investigation Boards in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 398, both secretarial positions were abolished.
- Jan. 21, 1930: Appointed secretary of the Special Industries Investigation Council by the Cabinet.
- Apr. 24, 1930: Appointed member of government committee in matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce & Industry Ministry by the Cabinet.
- Apr. 26, 1930: Appointed member of Committee for the Prevention of Unemployment by the Cabinet.
- May 24, 1930: Released of duty as member of government committee in matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce & Industry Ministry by the Cabinet.
- June 2, 1930: Appointed concurrently councillor of Special Industry Rationalization Bureau.



Promoted to the 2<sup>nd</sup> rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.

Appointed Chief of the Second Division, Special Industry Rationalization Bureau by the Commerce & Industry Minister.

Appointed concurrently Chief of the First Division, Special Industry Rationalization Bureau by the Commerce & Industry Minister.

Sept. 20, 1930: Appointed member of Central Employment Commission by the Cabinet.

Jan. 27, 1931: Appointed member of the government committee in matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce & Industry Ministry at the 59<sup>th</sup> Diet by the Cabinet.

Aug. 8, 1931: Promoted to the 1<sup>st</sup> rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.

Aug. 11, 1931: Appointed secretary of the Control Committee by the Cabinet.

Sept. 1, 1931: Conferred with the 4<sup>th</sup> court rank, junior grade.

Oct. 16, 1931: Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3<sup>rd</sup> class.

8 December 1931: Appointed member of the Ammonia Sulphate Committee by the Cabinet. 14

Relieved due to abolishment in 17 December 1932.

21 December 1931: Appointed Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry Ministry. Concurrently councillor of the Special Industry Rationalization Bureau.

Promoted to the 1st rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.

Appointed acting Chief of the Industrial Bureau, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, by the Ministry of Communications.

9 January 1932: Appointed Vice-Chairman of the Industrial Products Standardization Committee by the Cabinet.

Appointed member of the Gas Industry Committee by the Cabinet.

13 January 1932: Appointed member of the National Resources Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.

14 January 1932: Appointed member of the Postal Life Insurance Reserve Fund Investment Committee by the Cabinet.

28 December 1931: Relieved from appointment as acting Chief of the Industrial Bureau, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, by the Ministry of Communications.

Relieved from appointment as Chief of the Second Division, Special Industry Rationalization Bureau, by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

14 January 1932: Appointed non-regular member of the Committee on Revision of the Administrative Litigation Law and the Administrative Appeal Law by the Cabinet. Abolished 26 December 1935.

16 January 1932: Appointed member of the Central Statistics Committee by the Cabinet.

20 January 1932: Appointed member of the Unlawful Bargain Sales Investigation

Committee by the Cabinet.

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- 25 January 1932: Appointed member of the Preparatory Committee for the Construction of Central Government Buildings by the Cabinet.  
Appointed a special member of the Capital Investment Committee of the Deposit Section by the Cabinet.
- 29 January 1932: Appointed member of the Yarn Price Committee by the Cabinet.
- 9 February 1932: Appointed member of the Committee for the Promotion of National Industries by the Cabinet.
- 10 February 1932: Appointed member of the Tariff Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.
- 10 February 1932: Appointed member of the Special Romaji Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.
- 17 February 1932: Appointed alternate member of the Disciplinary Committee of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.
- 3 March 1932: Appointed a member of the Cultural Investigation Commission by the Cabinet. Abolished 29 December 1935 in accordance with Imperial Ordinance 323 of 1935.
- 16 July 1932: Appointed member of the Central Committee on City Planning by the Cabinet.
- 20 July 1932: Appointed member of the Control Committee by the Cabinet.
- 22 July 1932: Appointed member of the Committee on Unemployment by the Cabinet.
- 15 October 1932: Appointed member of the Committee For Encouraging Invention by the Cabinet.
- 1 December 1932: Appointed member of the Electricity Committee by the Cabinet.
- 17 May 1933: Appointed member of the Government Property Investigation Commission by the Cabinet.
- 25 May 1933: Appointed member of the Foreign Exchange Control Commission by the Cabinet.
- 12 August 1933: Appointed member of the Public Works Council by the Cabinet.

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- 23 August 1933: Promoted to the 1st rank of the higher civil service ##  
(concurrent duty) by the Cabinet.
- 25 September 1933: Appointed charter member of the Japan Iron Works Co. Ltd. by  
the Cabinet.
- 25 September 1933: Appointed member of the Iron Industry Appraisal Committee by  
the Cabinet.
- 27 September 1933: Appointed member of the Investigation Committee For Control  
of Sales of Raw Silk For Export by the Cabinet.
- 20 January 1934: Appointed member of the National Resources Investigation  
Committee by the Cabinet.
- 27 January 1934: Given concurrent appointment as President of the Iron Works.  
Promoted to the 1st rank of the higher civil service by the  
Cabinet.  
Appointed Treasurer of the Iron Works by the Ministry of  
Commerce and Industry.
- 31 March 1934: Due to the abolishment by Imperial Ordinance No. 53 of /1934 of  
the Government Regulations pertaining to the Iron Works, the  
concurrent post of President of the Iron Works was abolished.
- 1 August 1934: Appointed alternate member of the Higher Civil Service  
Limitation Commission by the Cabinet.
- " " " : Appointed alternate member of the Disciplinary Committee of  
the higher civil service by the Cabinet.
- 24 August 1934: Appointed member of the Petroleum Industry Committee by the  
Cabinet.
- 31 August 1934: Appointed regular member of the Higher Civil Service Limitation  
Commission by the Cabinet.
- 31 August 1934: Relieved from appointment as alternate member of the Higher Civil  
Service Limitation Commission by the Cabinet.

- 17
- 26 December 1934: Appointed member of the Tohoku /TN: northeastern districts of Japan Proper/ Promotion Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.
- 18 January 1935: Appointed councillor of the Manchurian Affairs Board by the Cabinet.
- 5 June 1935: Appointed councillor of the Cabinet Investigation Bureau by the Cabinet.
- 10 June 1935: Appointed member of the Investigation Committee on Plans For the Colonization of Hokkaido by the Cabinet. Abolished in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 23 of 1936.
- 30 June 1935: Appointment as alternate member of the Disciplinary Committee of the higher civil service expired.
- 1 July 1935: Appointed alternate member of the Disciplinary Committee of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.
- 8 August 1935: Appointed member of the Weights and Measures System Investigation Commission by the Cabinet.
- 1 October 1935: Appointed member of the Preparatory Committee for the Festival in Commemoration of the 2600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Empire by the Cabinet. Abolished 1 July 1936.
- 29 April 1934: Decorated with the Medium Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun for services in the 1931-1934 Incident.
- 25 January 1936: Appointed member of the National Resources Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.
- 16 April 1936: Given additional appointment as Director of the Patent Bureau. Promoted to the 1st rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.
- 24 April 1936: Relieved from additional appointment as Director of the Patent Bureau by the Cabinet.
- 1 June 1936: Appointed charter member of the Tohoku Industrial Company, Ltd. by the Cabinet.

- 15
- 1 June 1936: Appointed Charter member of the Tohoku Promotion Electric Power Co. Ltd. by the Cabinet.
- 20 June 1936: Appointed charter member of the Central Depository of the Commerce and Industry Association by the Cabinet.
- 1 July 1936: Appointed member of the Consultation Committee for the Festival in Commemoration of the 2600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Empire by the Cabinet.
- 1 July 1936: Appointed member of the Information Committee by the Cabinet.
- 27 July 1936: Appointed charter member of the South Seas Development Co. Ltd. by the Cabinet.
- 1 August 1936: Appointed member of the Commission for the Control of Shipping Lines by the Cabinet.
- 9 September 1936: Appointed member of the Automobile Manufacturing Industry Committee by the Cabinet.
- 15 September 1936: Conferred with the 4th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- 7 October 1936: Relieved from regular and concurrent posts at his own request by the Cabinet.
- 7 October 1936: Appointed President of the Tohoku Industrial Co. Ltd. by the Cabinet.
- " " " : Appointed President of the Tohoku Promotion Electric Power Co., Ltd.
- 20 October 1936: Promoted one Court Rank as an act of grace from the Throne. Conferred with the 3rd Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- 26 December 1936: Appointed member of the Tohoku Promotion Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.
- 4 June 1937: Appointed the Minister of Commerce and Industry by the Cabinet.
- " " " : At his own request relieved from appointment as President of the Tohoku Industrial Co. Ltd.
- " " " : Relieved at his own request from appointment as President of the

Tohoku Promotion Electric Power Co. Ltd. by the Cabinet.

15 June 1937: Relieved at his own request from appointment as a member of the Tohoku Promotion Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.

17 June 1937: Appointed Vice-President of the National Resources Investigation Committee by the Cabinet. Abolished in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 85 of 1938.

5 July 1937: Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 2nd Class.

18 September 1937: Appointed Chairman of the charter members of the Imperial Fuel Industrial Co. Ltd. by the Cabinet.

20 January 1938: Relieved from appointment as Chairman of the charter members of the Imperial Fuel Industrial Co. Ltd. by the Cabinet.

18 May 1938: According to the provisions of Item 1, Article III of the Government Regulations Pertaining to the State Subsidies Appraisal Committee for the North China Development Co. Ltd. and the Central China Promotion Co. Ltd., nominated to the Chairmanship of that Committee.

26 May 1938: Relieved at his own request from present duty /TN: Minister of Commerce and Industry/.

Due to his resignation at his own request as Minister of Commerce and Industry, the Chairmanship of the State Subsidies Appraisal Committee for the North China Development Co. Ltd. and the Central China Promotion Co. Ltd. terminated automatically.

9 December 1938: In accordance with No. 4 of Article I of the Regulations of the House of Peers, appointed a member of the House of Peers.

10 March 1942: Appointed a member of the Central Committee on Price Formulation by the Cabinet.

1 July 1943: Appointed Governor of Aichi Prefecture.  
Promoted to the 1st rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.

Specially granted the treatment accorded to the Shinnin rank by the Cabinet.

Raised to salary grade 1st class by the Home Ministry.

28 January 1944: Relieved from appointment as a member of the Central Committee on Price Formulation by the Cabinet.

2 March 1944: Given additional appointment as Director of the Bureau of Marine Transportation by the Cabinet.

Appointed Director of the Nagoya Bureau of Marine Transportation by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

10 March 1945: Given additional appointment as an official of the Munitions Ministry and Munitions Superintendent of the Munitions Ministry. Promoted to the 1st rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.

21 April 1945: Relieved of concurrent posts by the Cabinet.

21 April 1945: Offices abolished in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 232.

29 November 1945: Appointed an advisor to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry by the Cabinet.

16 February 1946: At his own request ~~relieved~~ as a member of the House of Peers by the Cabinet.

13 June 1946: At his own request ~~relieved~~ as an advisor to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry by the Cabinet.

8 August 1946: Designated as a person affected by the memorandum issued in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 109, Article I, of 1946.



*Mr. Tomoghan*

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL AMERICAN CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

SUBJECT: EMPLOYEE STATEMENT OF FEDERAL AND MILITARY SERVICE.

1. Attached herewith is a copy of EMPLOYEE STATEMENT OF FEDERAL AND MILITARY SERVICE which must be completed by all American Civilian personnel of INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION and returned to Miss Nyden, Room 344 before Wednesday, 12 March 1947.

*T. D. White*  
T. D. WHITE,  
Captain, AUS  
Adjutant & Personnel Officer

REPORT BY: Lt. John A. Curtis  
12 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: YOSHINO, Shinji

File 250, ser 43: Former Commerce and Industry Minister (1st Konoye Cabinet) and connected with army through KOKUSAKU KENKYUKAI. (Note: This is in the files under Yoshino, Shinjo.)

No further information concerning the above is contained in the files of IPS.

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1 Mr. Newbill

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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF YOSHINO, Shinji  
by Mr. Shiobara

- 18,198 The witness stated \* that he was born in 1888 and graduated from the Law College of Tokyo Imperial University. He was connected with two companies - the Tohokukogyo and the Manshu Heavy Industry Company. He was also a prefectural governor, but most of his career was spent as an official of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. \* The witness stated he had read Mr. Liebert's statement. \* After graduating from the University in 1913 he became a junior clerk in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, which in 1925 was remodeled into the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. He had been with that ministry of Commerce and Industry sometimes as section chief, sometimes as bureau chief, until 1936 when he resigned as Vice Minister.
- 18,199  
18,200
- 18,201 In 1937 he became Minister of Commerce and Industry and resigned in 1938. Between the time of his resignation as Vice Minister and his appointment as Minister, he was president of the Tohoku Kogyo Development Company. In 1938 he was appointed vice president of the Manchuria Heavy Industry Development Company and served for two years. During the war he was governor of Aichi Prefecture for two years.
- 18,202 The witness examined Doc.No. 690 and stated that it was his affidavit in reply to Mr. Liebert. This document, Exhibit 2368, stated \* that he could safely state that as Minister of Commerce and Industry he had been responsible for formulating and executing war time economic policies for one year at the beginning of the China incident, and was concerned either directly or indirectly with all the economic policies touched upon by Liebert. While Liebert regards these policies as acts in preparation for an aggressive war, he would try to explain that the contrary was true. He would not speak of matters subsequent to the China incident because \* the economic measures adopted then indicate a genuine wartime economy rather than war preparations.
- 18,205  
18,206

Despite the government's efforts, the situation in China became worse and the control of various fields of domestic economy was tightened daily. He would speak on the points raised by Liebert with respect to policies prior to the China incident.

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18,207

With respect to the policy for the establishment of basic industries, great changes had taken place since the first war between war and economy, in theory and in practice. While previous to that war was not wholly unrelated to the economic power of a country, it was usual for a major power to be able to care for all its needs within its own economic power \* since the scale of war was smaller and efficiency and quality of arms undeveloped. It could always avail itself of supplies from neutrals because there was no real world war. Japan fought the Russo-Japanese war on loans from the United States and Great Britain. In World War I international trade was completely interrupted since practically all major powers were involved. The battles called for the exhaustion of all economic resources and the advent of high explosives, aircraft and chemicals showed the existence of deficiencies in past armaments for national defense.

It became a matter of common sense for a country to strive at all costs to build up the necessary industries to guarantee its safety. This wartime factor remained important even in the post-war economy.

18,208

In the dye and glycerine industry it had been shown by the German industry that high explosives and poison gases could be made while making dyes. Prior to the war Germany had a monopoly on dyes and the rest of the world depended on her. In 1917 the allied powers recommended the development of the dye industry in various countries so that Germany could not be allowed to continue as a menace to the world peace. The powers had suffered from a famine of dyes and the allies \* frantically pushed ahead the dye industry. In England there was the British Dyestuff Corporation, later merged with the Imperial Chemical Company. In the United States Dupont and the National Aniline Company were set up.

18,209

In 1917 Japan adopted the law for the promotion of the manufacture of dyes and medicines. The government set up two companies, guaranteeing against all losses, and the payment of an 8 per cent dividend. Even after the expiration of a 10-year period subsidies were paid for dyes produced. Both the United States and Japan enforced the import license system on imported German dyes.

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- 18,210 It was a foregone conclusion that the Japanese dye industry would be turned into an arsenal of arms\* in case of war and this was true of glycerine also. In the glycerine industry, which is easier, subsidies stopped earlier. At first they depended on Australian beef tallow, but since this was considered prejudicial to national defense, they came to depend on coagulated fish oil. They exported it abroad in peacetimes and used it as the basis of glycerine in an emergency. The production of glycerine was naturally boosted following the outbreak of the China incident, as wartime economy developed in Japan.
- 18,211 The establishment of an iron industry was a basic question since 1868. This was difficult for Japan, which had little iron and coal resources. The Japan iron industry went through successive changes from the inauguration of the Yawata Iron Works about 1895 to 1933 when the Japan Steel Manufacture Company was established. The law for the promotion of iron manufacture was enacted since 1917.
- 18,212 As early as 1916 Japan instructed the Board of Investigation of Iron Manufacture to coordinate government and civilian iron production. A report made by the Board \* during the depression recommended large scale joint management of government and civilian iron foundries with the Yawata Iron Works as its nucleus. The government's basic policy toward the iron industry changed. At first the government attached great importance to relying on pig iron imported from China. Later, a complete process of steel manufacture was adopted to economize on fuel and obtain by-products.
- 18,213 It was not so long ago that a full-fledged iron industry was finally established in Japan, with imports of coal and coke from China and iron ore from Korea, China and the South Seas. The Extraordinary Industrial Council in 1940 decided to set up a single iron manufacturing company by amalgamating the government-owned Yawata Iron Foundry and the civilian iron foundries. Thus the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company came into being.

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18,214 Between World War I and 1926 the output of petroleum in Japan was about 300,000 kilolitres. Until 1920, Japan, because of lack of demand, could meet half of her domestic demands from home production. Demands increased considerably, due to the automobile and the manufacture of rubber and grease. Production, however, remained stable and the proportion of production \* to domestic demands was a mere trifle. The government conducted various studies and investigations to obtain an adequate supply and made installations. Subsidies were paid. The Fuel Research Institute was set up to conduct researches in low temperature carbonization and coal liquefaction, but nothing altered the fact that the main supply had to be imported from abroad for domestic needs. Importation, however, was controlled by American Standard Oil and the British Rising Sun.

18,215 Japan established petroleum refineries which relied on imported crude oil. At first there was great competition between the Japanese refineries and the foreign refineries, \* but this ended following a mutual agreement. In 1933 signs of excessive competition started due to imports from Soviet Russia. While a cheap price was welcome, it was ultimately bad for the consumer if the market became confused due to extreme overstocking and competition. The Law for the Petroleum Industry was enacted in 1934 to stabilize the market.

18,216 By the law the government guaranteed to existing oil refineries and importers their vested business interests but made them bear certain obligations toward the government, such as keeping stocks. Originally, dealers held oil stocks for three months. It was ordered that this be increased to six months, but no reason was ever given that this was for military purposes. It was to insure sufficient supplies for domestic industries. \* Since the petroleum market was under the control of foreign petroleum, if the supply was cut off it would place the country in great difficulty. While a six-month supply does not necessarily insure security, the idea was nothing more than that in the meantime further supplies could be obtained.

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18,217

The legislative authorities thought that imports from the Soviet would make the Anglo-American companies feel uneasy, and the policy would be to permit importers to monopolize importation in the future, thus inducing them to keep a three-months' stock. However, it became clear that the two Anglo-American companies would not agree to keep stocks in excess of that need for business requirements. Representatives were sent \* by the head offices of the companies to Tokyo for negotiation. A compromise was reached on the six-months' supply, but the government would pay, in return, the cost of petroleum, cost of constructing oil tanks, cost of depreciation, and insurance.

18,218

The purpose of the stocks was to be based on industrial requirements and was taken care of by the Ministry of Finance. If the purpose were military, then the payment of costs would be made out of the Army and Navy expenditures. TAKAHASHI, the Finance Minister, felt that the request for funds under the guise of using it for national defense could not be permitted. This is why the costs were assigned to Commerce and Industry.

With respect to the building of ships, the witness was connected with the program of dismantling old ships and building better ones in 1932, as a member of the committee, although the matter was principally under the Communications Ministry.

18,219

Prior to this, the Commerce Ministry had made studies to rationalize the shipbuilding industry. This industry is not limited to constructing the ship, but is linked with numerous others because of installations needed. The rise or fall of the shipbuilding industry affects shipyards as well as a number of other industries, including medium and small-scale ones. Special studies showed that more than half of shipbuilding charges were spent for the benefit of industries other than shipbuilding. Therefore, the problem is whether or not shipyard work is closely related \* to unemployment in other industries.

It was this point of view that determined the program for dismantling old ships and building new ones. The same explanation could be given in the case of England's enforcement of her Trade Facility Act in 1921. This law to prevent unemployment provided for the government guaranteeing payment of

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both principal and interest of loans of shipbuilding companies. Before the law was abolished in 1927 England had guaranteed loans totalling 74 million pounds, of which more than 21 million pounds was raised by civilian shipyards.

18,220 With respect to measures for rationalizing the industries \* this movement was started in Japan in 1930 and 1931. It was not a problem which concerned only Japan, but was a policy common to all countries, including Britain, the United States and others. Japan was late in this and her measures were modelled after those of the others.

18,221 The main problem was one of readjusting industries which had sprung up during World War I. All powers had not only expanded their existing industries, but had set up new ones to procure various articles for which they were dependent on other countries. This was not limited to belligerents, but neutrals did this. As the war ended, world economy was confronted with excessive supplies compared to demands. \* And, furthermore, the world purchasing power had decreased due to wartime dissipation. The world powers had to adopt new economic policies to readjust and wind-up war industries.

This would have given rise to severe unemployment, which was impossible in a time of labor unrest. Efforts, at unreasonable costs, were made to maintain industrial equipment and installations. The powers followed the new policy of "take and take". Each country took measures to encourage the use of its domestic products. Japan, in 1920, followed suit by starting a movement for promoting domestic industries and use of home products.

18,223 Japan then realized anew the need for establishing manufacturing industries as the foundation of all industries. Discussions were held to establish iron manufacturing, air nitrogen fixation, ball bearing, soda ash and petroleum, but there appeared no prospect of recovery because of the deep depression.

A peculiar feature of Japan's industry was its dependence on numerous medium and small-scale manufacturers for producing export articles. Overseas markets were plunged



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18,224

into confusion due to reckless competition. While it is superficially true that the cheaper an article the importer buys, the greater is his profit, it is not necessarily so, since Japanese articles \* bought at a cheap price could be undersold by still cheaper articles flowing in a little while later. Japan was flooded with complaints about unnecessary low prices and with requests to give higher, more stable prices to her export articles.

Japan had to maintain order among the small-scale industrialists, export industrialists, and to suppress reckless and excessive competition. They were reluctant to allow government authority to interfere with popular economic activity since the principle of Japan had been free industry. The system of the industrialists' associations was devised to maintain order. However, there always remained a handful of opportunists, who did not oppose the agreement of an association, but hoped to act freely as outsiders and get unreasonable profits by taking advantage of the control enforced by the associations. There had to be government control of this because, if unrestrained, order could not be maintained. It was in this sense that control was enforced on the associations. It aimed to compel the minority who had not joined to comply where the majority had concluded an agreement to maintain order within their own field.

18,226

At the same time, the state adopted a policy to support the community institutions of the association so that the industrialists would benefit individually. This policy was applied at the beginning only to medium and small-scale manufacturers of certain items. However, it became clear that the distinction between production for domestic use and that for exportation was not clear and that disorder \* and excessive competition among manufacturers of articles for domestic use brought about confusion in the export field. The law was revised to make it applicable to all medium and small-scale industry.

In the beginning the government took the attitude of laissez-faire toward large industry, feeling that those people would arrange matters by themselves. During the great depression Japan adopted a number of counter-measures, including the lifting of the gold embargo, which resulted momentarily

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18,227 in the suffocation of her industrial activities. The government was going ahead to rationalize industry and to assist certain large-scale industry, but the efforts were not satisfactory. \* The government then came to the view that the state should exercise its authority over large-scale industry in an economic crisis. The law for control of vital industries was thus passed in 1931.

While it appears to be totalitarian in ideology, its content showed it was not so in the least. This law aimed at controlling medium and small-scale industry and a voluntary agreement among industrialists. It was based on the principle that the state would intervene to compel the minority when they did not comply with the desires of the majority. It did not purport to allow the use of authority to satisfy the needs of national policies against the desires of the majority. It was a measure to promote cartels. There is a great deal of dispute as to the value of cartels.

18,228 With respect to cartels, Japan drafted legislation following generally studies of the League of Nations. In the law for vital industries there were stipulations for controlling cartels, as well as promoting them. Provision is made for due publicity. It follows the principle of the Clayton Act in the United States by exposing the matters widely to public opinion, this being considered preferable to controls by penalties. Japan's plans for industrial rationalization followed orthodox methods practiced by other countries and does not deviate from them. \* The Special Measures Law of 1937 on import and export restrictions is in an entirely different category. This is a basic law for enforcing war-time economy.

CROSS-EXAMINATION by Brigadier Quilliam

18,230 The witness stated that he used the words "genuine  
18,231 war economy" in connection with the China incident. \* What he had written pertains to the one year he was Minister of Commerce and Industry with respect to the plans of that ministry and was written with reference to Liebert's statements.

(March 12, 1947)

(DEFENSE - Division I, General - YOSHINO, Cross)

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He explained the economy as being a wartime one, but that does not necessarily mean that the economic policies taken in the one year are entirely of a wartime nature. The witness stated that he did not recall definitely what particular wartime production plans were taken in the year 1937, but he did know that various plans had been made in the face of necessity with reference to the production of synthetic petroleum.

18,236

He stated he did not know of a five-year plan for the production of important war materials. He noticed the term frequently in Liebert's statement, but he had no recollection of having been associated with the five-year plan as head of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

18,236

He did not recollect SATO's speech on March 10, 1942. After reading an extract from SATO's speech with respect to the expansion of armaments in the event of future needs, \* the witness stated he did not recall anything of that speech. When asked whether after hearing that read he would still say that the economic plans after the outbreak of the incident indicated genuine wartime economy rather than war preparations, witness stated his affidavit was prepared against the statement given by Liebert and he had stated that after the outbreak of the incident Japan entered a period of wartime economy.

18,237

The speech of SATO with reference to the five-year plan was a separate question and he did not know of any special plan during his term of office, and during his term they had no competence to formulate production plans with reference to purely national defense matters. \* The five-year plan for production of war materials produced by the War Office of June 23, 1937 is an entirely new matter to him. He first heard of it in Liebert's statement.

18,238

He had been asked by the defense merely to give his opinions on facts with respect to the statements made by Liebert so far as they related to the period he was in office and he prepared his statement with emphasis on that. He did not disregard the five-year plan. He had read it, but he had only touched on matters \* directly connected with him, and since he was not connected with these matters he did not touch on them because he could not speak authoritatively.

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While the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has charge of manufacturing and industries, it does not have charge of all of them. Shipbuilding was in the hands of the Communications Ministry and aircraft manufacture was outside the jurisdiction of any economic ministry.

18,239 His purpose in writing his affidavit was to point out the facts with which he was personally directly or indirectly connected and thus point out any errors which existed in Liebert's statement. \* He had read Liebert's statement entirely and there were many matters there with which he was not personally connected and he had therefore never used the word "refute". He was only pointing out facts with which he was at variance with Liebert. While it may amount to the same thing in the last analysis, he was not trying to refute anything, but trying to point out mistakes.

18,240 With respect to the five-year plan, \* he had no recollection and no knowledge and would be unable to answer questions. He had made no attempt to find out what was in these plans because he had no data and no knowledge of it. When asked why therefore he said he was concerned either directly or indirectly with almost all of the economic policies touched on by Liebert, the witness stated that perhaps his explanation was insufficient, but he had meant to say that as an administrative officer he was concerned in connection with the matters pointed out by Liebert.

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF OWADA, Teiji  
by Mr. Shiobara

18,243 The witness stated that he graduated from the Law College of Kyoto Imperial University in 1915. From 1917 to August 1940 he was with the Ministry of Communications and held the offices of chief of the Electricity Bureau, director of the Bureau for the Preparation of Electric Power Control, and finally Vice Minister of Communications. \* On

18,244 orders from the Minister he was directly concerned with the drafting and carrying out of the National Electric Power Control Law.

**Permanent Residence  
and status:**

MIYAGI Prefecture, commoner

**Date of birth:**

September 21, 1888

**Name:**

YOSHINO, Nobuji

**Former status:**

**Former name:**

Nov.	1912	Passed the higher civil service examination.
July	1913	Graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University Law School, Germanic Law Dept.
July 11	1913	Appointed clerk, Agricultural and Commerce Ministry by the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry. Salary grade 6th class.
July 11	1913	Assigned to the Archives and Documents Section of the Minister's secretariate by the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry.
May 22	1914	Appointed secretary of the Special Exposition by the Special Exposition Office.
May 22	1914	Assigned to the Display Section and concurrently to the General Affairs Section by the Special Exposition Office.
May 22	1914	Appointed concurrently clerk of the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry by the Agricultural & Commerce Ministry.
May 22	1914	Assigned to the Archives and Documents Section of the Minister's Secretariate by the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry.
June 23	1914	Ordered to take official trip to America by the Special Exposition Office.
July 10	1914	Assigned to Bureau of Agriculture by the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry.
Dec. 21	1914	Promoted to salary grade 5th class by the Special Exposition Office.
Sept. 23	1915	Assigned concurrently to the Archives and Documents Section, Minister's Secretariate by the Special Exposition Office.
Jan. 22	1916	Appointed commissioner, HYOGO Prefecture. Promoted to the 7th rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet. Salary grade 9th class by the Home Ministry. Appointed factory inspector by the Home Ministry.

Feb. 12	1916	Conferred with the 7th court rank, junior grade.
May 25	1916	Awarded a silver trophy for meritorious services rendered in the Special Exposition of 1915.
Sept. 15	1916	Salary grade 8th class.
Feb. 26	1917	Appointed commissioner, Special Industry Investigation Bureau.
		Promoted to the 7th rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.
		Salary grade 9th class.
		Assigned to the 4th Division, Special Industry Investigation Bureau.
Sept. 11	1917	Appointed concurrently secretary <del>MIN</del> to the Agricultural and Commerce Minister. Promoted to the 7th rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.
Dec. 21	1917	Salary grade 8th class.
June 17	1918	Relieved of concurrent duties by the Cabinet. Ordered temporary retirement in accordance with Article 11, Item 1, Paragraph 4, of the Civil Service Limitation Ordinance by the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry.
May 19	1919	Appointed Mining Inspector and concurrently commission, Agricultural and Commerce Ministry. Promoted to the 6th rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.
		Salary grade 5th class by the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry.
June 10	1919	Promoted to the 7th court rank, senior grade.
June 24	1920	Appointed Chief of Industrial Section, Industrial Bureau by the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry.
July 15	1920	Appointed secretary of the Industrial Bureau and concurrently commissioner Agricultural and Commerce Ministry.
		Promoted to the 6th rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.
		Salary grade 6th class by the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry.
		Assigned to the Industrial Bureau.
Aug. 26	1920	Appointed secretary of Agricultural and Commerce Ministry.
		Promoted to the 6th rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet. Salary grade 6th class ¥ 2637 for the time being.

		Appointed Chief of Industrial Section, Industrial Bureau.
Mar 24	1921	Appointed secretary of the investigation jury for for unreasonable cheap prices by the Cabinet.
June 30	1921	Promoted to the 5th rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.
July 2	1921	Appointed secretary of Special Treaty Revision Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.
Aug. 18	1920	Amendment of the salary regulation of higher civil service. Effective with August.
July 1	1921	Salary grade 5th class.
July 20	1921	Promoted to the 6th court rank, junior grade.
Mar. 3	1922	Appointed member of Government committee in matters under the jurisdiction of the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry by the Cabinet.
Nov. 1	1922	Appointed Chief of Industrial Section, Industrial Bureau by the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry.
Dec. 26	1922	Salary grade 4th class by the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry.
Feb. 27	1923	Appointed member of government committee in matters under the jurisdiction of the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry by the Cabinet.
Apr. 1	1923	Appointed concurrently Chief of Efficiency Section, Industrial Bureau by the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry.
May 14	1923	Relieved of concurrent duty as Chief of Efficiency Section, Industrial Bureau by the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry.
May 23	1923	Appointed acting section chief of Manufacturing Section, Industrial Bureau while section chief TERAQ is abroad on official business by the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry.
June 30	1923	Promoted to the 4th rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet. Promotion to corresponding court rank submitted.
Sept. 8	1923	Appointed commissioner of earth quake disaster relief office by the Cabinet. Office abolished by the Imperial Ordinance No. 491 of 1923.
Sept. 14	1923	Appointed secretary of the industrial arts examination committee by the Cabinet.
Oct. 10	1923	Conferred with the 6th court rank, senior grade by the Imperial Household.

Dec. 26	1923	Salary grade 3rd class by the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry.
May 31	1924	Awarded one set of silver cups by the Board of Decoration.
July 7	1924	Relieved of duty with the Special Treaty Revision Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.
Aug. 11	1924	Relieved of duty with the industrial arts examination committee by the Cabinet.
Dec. 1	1924	Appointed Chief of the Archives & Documents Section, Minister's Secretariate by the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry.
Dec. 20	1924	Appointed concurrently Chief of Statistics Section, Minister's Secretariate by the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry. Appointed Chief Official of Statistics by the Agricultural & Commerce Ministry.
Feb. 27	1925	Relieved of duty with the investigation jury for unreasonable cheap prices by the Cabinet.
	1925	Relieved of official posts in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 28.
Apr. 1	1925	Appointed secretary, Commerce & Industry Ministry. Promoted to the 4th rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet. Salary grade 3rd class by the Commerce and Industrial Ministry.
		Appointed Chief of Archives & Documents Section and concurrently Chief of Statistics Section, Minister's Secretariate by the Commerce & Industry Ministry.
		Appointed Chief Reporter for the Official Gazette and concurrently chief official of Statistics by the Commerce & Industry Ministry.
June 30	1925	Conferred with the 5th court rank, junior grade.
Dec. 28	1925	Appointed secretary of the Gas Works Committee by the Cabinet.
Apr. 29	1926	Appointed secretary of the National Mobilization Preparation Committee for the Installation of Machinery by the Cabinet. Not published in the Official Gazette.
May 27	1927	Relieved of duty with the abolishment of the above committee.



June 11, 1926: Appointed Secretary of the Committee for the Promotion of National Industries by the Cabinet.

Dec. 25, 1926: Salary grade, 1st class by the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Feb. 2, 1927: Appointed member of government committee in matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce & Industry Ministry by the Cabinet.

Mar. 26, 1927: Relieved of duty with the government committee in matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce & Industry Ministry by the Cabinet.

May 24, 1927: Appointed secretary of the Commerce & Industry Investigation Board by the Cabinet.

June 28, 1927: Appointed commissioner of the Resources Bureau by the Cabinet.

July 7, 1927: Appointed secretary of the Committee for the Investigation of Population & Food Problems by the Cabinet.

Sept. 6, 1927: Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 6th class.

July 30, 1928: Appointed Chief of Industry Bureau, Commerce & Industry Ministry.  
Promoted to the 2nd rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.

Aug. 13, 1928: Appointed secretary of the Commerce & Industry Investigation Board by the Cabinet.

Aug. 18, 1928: Appointed councillor of the Resources Bureau by the Cabinet.  
Appointed member of Industrial Products Standardization Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.  
Appointed member of the Gas Works Committee by the Cabinet.  
Appointed secretary of the Committee for the Promotion of National Industries by the Cabinet.

Sept. 3, 1928: Appointed Councillor of Public Bureau by the Cabinet.  
Appointed member of the Laborer's Compensation Insurance Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.  
Appointed member of the Central Employment Commission by the Cabinet.  
Appointed member of the Customs Petition Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.  
Appointed member of the Customs Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.

Aug. 15, 1928: Conferred with the 5th court rank, senior grade by the Cabinet.

Sept. 29, 1928: Decorated with the Imperial Orders of the Sacred Treasure, 5th class.

Dec. 15, 1928: Appointed member of Committee for the Promotion of National Industries by the Cabinet.

Dec. 15, 1928: Relieved of duty as secretary of Committee for the Promotion of National Industries by the Cabinet.

Jan. 28, 1929: Appointed member of government committee in matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce & Industry Ministry by the Cabinet.

Feb. 22, 1929: Appointed member of the investigation jury for unreasonable cheap prices by the Cabinet.

Mar. 26, 1929: Relieved of duty with the government committee in matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce & Industry Ministry by the Cabinet.

Mar. 30, 1929: Decorated with the Imperial Orders of the Sacred Treasure, 4th class.

July 19, 1929: Appointed secretary of the Social Policy Investigation Council by the Cabinet.  
Appointed secretary of the Customs Investigation Board by the Cabinet.

Aug. 1, 1929: Appointed secretary of the Resources Investigation Board by the Cabinet.

Dec. 29, 1929: Due to the abolishment of both the Social Policy and Customs Investigation Boards in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 398, both secretarial positions were abolished.

Jan. 21, 1930: Appointed secretary of the Special Industries Investigation Council by the Cabinet.

Apr. 24, 1930: Appointed member of government committee in matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce & Industry Ministry by the Cabinet.

Apr. 26, 1930: Appointed member of Committee for the Prevention of Unemployment by the Cabinet.

May 24, 1930: Relieved of duty as member of government committee in matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce & Industry Ministry by the Cabinet.

June 2, 1930: Appointed concurrently councillor of Special Industry Rationalization Bureau.  
Promoted to the 2nd rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.  
Appointed Chief of the Second Division, Special Industry Rationalization Bureau.  
Appointed concurrently Chief of the First Division, Special Industry Rationalization Bureau by the Commerce & Industry Ministry.

Sept. 30, 1930: Appointed member of Central Employment Commission by the Cabinet.

Jan. 27, 1931: Appointed member of the government committee in matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce & Industry Ministry at the 59th Diet by the Cabinet.

Aug. 8, 1931: Promoted to the 1st rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.

Aug 11, 1931: Appointed secretary of the Control Committee by the Cabinet.

Sept. 1, 1931: Conferred with the 4th court rank, junior grade.

Oct. 16, 1931: Decorated with the Imperial Orders of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd class.

Dec. 8	1931	Appointed member of the Ammonia Sulphate Committee by the Cabinet. Relieved due to abolishment in 17 December 1932.
Dec. 21	1931	Appointed Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry Ministry. Concurrently councillor of the Special Industry Rationalization Bureau. Promoted to the 1st rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet. Appointed acting Chief of the Industrial bureau, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, by the Ministry of Communications.
Jan. 9	1932	Appointed Vice-Chairman of the Industrial Products Standardization Committee by the Cabinet. Appointed member of the Gas Industry Committee by the Cabinet.
Jan. 13	1932	Appointed member of the National Resources Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.
Jan. 14	1932	Appointed member of the Postal Life Insurance Reserve Fund Investment Committee by the Cabinet.
Dec. 28	1931	Relieved from appointment as acting Chief of the Industrial Bureau, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, by the Ministry of Communications. Relieved from appointment as Chief of the Second Division Special Industry Rationalization Bureau, by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
Jan. 14	1932	Appointed non-regular member of the Committee on Revision of the Administrative Litigation Law and the Administrative Appeal Law by the Cabinet. Abolished 26 December 1935.
Jan. 16	1932	Appointed member of the Central Statistics Committee by the Cabinet.
20 Jan.	1932	Appointed member of the Unlawful Bargain Sales Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.
Jan. 25	1932	Appointed member of the Preparatory Committee for the Construction of Central Government Buildings by the Cabinet. Appointed a special member of the Capital Investment Committee of the Deposit Section by the Cabinet.
Jan. 29	1932	Appointed member of the Yarn Price Committee by the Cabinet.
Feb. 9	1932	Appointed member of the Committee for the Promotion of National Industries by the Cabinet.

Feb. 10	1932	Appointed member of the Tariff Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.
Feb. 10	1932	Appointed member of the Special Romaji Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.
Feb. 17	1932	Appointed alternate member of the Disciplinary Committee of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.
Mar. 3	1932	Appointed a member of the Cultural Investigation Commission by the Cabinet. Abolished 29 December 1935 in accordance with Imperial Ordinance 323 of 1935.
July 16	1932	Appointed member of the Central Committee on City Planning by the Cabinet.
July 20	1932	Appointed member of the Control Committee by the Cabinet.
July 22	1932	Appointed member of the Committee on Unemployment by the Cabinet.
Oct. 15	1932	Appointed member of the Committee For Encouraging Invention by the Cabinet.
Dec. 1	1932	Appointed member of the Electricity Committee by the Cabinet.
May 17	1933	Appointed member of the Government Property Investigation Commission by the Cabinet.
May 25	1933	Appointed member of the Foreign Exchange Control Commission by the Cabinet.
Aug. 12	1933	Appointed member of the Public Works council by the Cabinet.
Aug. 23	1933	Promoted to the 1st rank of the higher civil service (concurrent duty) by the Cabinet.
Sept. 25	1933	Appointed charter member of the Japan Iron Works Co. Ltd. by the Cabinet.
Sept. 25	1933	Appointed member of the Iron Industry Appraisal Committee by the Cabinet.
Sept. 27	1933	Appointed member of the Investigation Committee For Control of Sales of Raw Silk For Export by the Cabinet.
Jan. 20	1934	Appointed member of the National Resources Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.
Jan. 27	1934	Given concurrent appointment as President of the Iron Works. Promoted to the 1st rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.
		Appointed Treasurer of the Iron Works by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
Mar. 31	1934	Due to the abolishment by Imperial Ordinance No. 53 of

1934 of the Government Regulations pertaining to the Iron Works, the concurrent post of President of the Iron Works was abolished.

Aug. 1	1934	Appointed alternate member of the Higher Civil Service Limitation Commission by the Cabinet.
		Appointed alternate member of the Disciplinary Committee of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.
Aug. 24	1934	Appointed member of the Petroleum Industry Committee by the Cabinet.
Aug. 31	1934	Appointed regular member of the Higher Civil Service Limitation Commission by the Cabinet.
Aug. 31	1934	Relieved from appointment as alternate member of the Higher Civil Service Limitation Commission by the Cabinet.
Dec. 26	1934	Appointed member of the Tohoku /TN: northeastern districts of Japan Proper/ Promotion Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.
Jan. 18	1935	Appointed councillor of the Manchurian Affairs Board by the Cabinet.
June 5	1935	Appointed councillor of the Cabinet Investigation Bureau by the Cabinet.
June 10	1935	Appointed member of the Investigation Committee on Plans For the Colonization of Hokkaido by the Cabinet. Abolished in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 23 of 1936.
June 30	1935	Appointment as alternate member of the Disciplinary Committee of the higher civil service expired.
July 1	1935	Appointed alternate member of the Disciplinary Committee of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.
Aug. 8	1935	Appointed member of the Weights and Measures System Investigation Commission by the Cabinet.
Oct. 1	1935	Appointed member of the Preparatory Committee for the Festival in Commemoration of the 2600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Empire by the Cabinet. Abolished 1 July 1936.
April 29	1934	Decorated with the Medium Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun for services in the 1931-1934 Incident
Jan. 25	1936	Appointed member of the National Resources Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.
April 16	1936	Given additional appointment as Director of the Patent Bureau. Promoted to the 1st rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.
Apr. 24	1936	Relieved from additional appointment as Director of the Patent Bureau by the Cabinet.

1 June	1936	Appointed charter member of the Tohoku Industrial Company, Ltd. by the Cabinet.
June 1	1936	Appointed Charter member of the Tohoku Promotion Electric Power Co., Ltd. by the Cabinet.
June 20	1936	Appointed charter member of the Central Depository of the Commerce and Industry Association by the Cabinet.
July 1	1936	Appointed member of the Consultation Committee for the Festival in Commemoration of the 2600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Empire by the Cabinet.
July 1	1936	Appointed member of the Information Committee by the Cabinet.
July 27	1936	Appointed charter member of the South Seas Development Co. Ltd. by the Cabinet.
Aug. 1	1936	Appointed member of the Commission for the Control of Shipping Lines by the Cabinet.
Sept. 9	1936	Appointed member of the Automobile Manufacturing Industry Committee by the Cabinet.
Sept. 15	1936	Conferred with the 4th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
Oct. 7	1936	Relieved from regular and concurrent posts at his own request by the Cabinet.
Oct. 7	1936	Appointed President of the Tohoku Industrial Co., Ltd. by the Cabinet.
		Appointed President of the Tohoku Promotion Electric Power Co., Ltd.
Oct. 20	1936	Promoted one Court Rank as an act of grace from the Throne.
		Conferred with the 3rd Court Rank, Junior Grade.
Dec. 26	1936	Appointed member of the Tohoku Promotion Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.
June 4	1937	Appointed the Minister of Commerce and Industry by the Cabinet.
		At his own request relieved from appointment as President of the Tohoku Industrial Co. Ltd.
		Relieved at his own request from appointment as President of the Tohoku Promotion Electric Power Co. Ltd. by the Cabinet.
June 15	1937	Relieved at his own request from appointment as a member of the Tohoku Promotion Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.

June 17	1937	Appointed Vice-President of the National Resources Investigation Committee by the Cabinet. Abolished in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 85 of 1938.
July 5	1937	Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 2nd Class.
Sept. 18	1937	Appointed Chairman of the charter members of the Imperial Fuel Industrial Co. Ltd. by the Cabinet.
Jan. 20	1938	Relieved from appointment as Chairman of the Charter members of the Imperial Fuel Industrial Co. Ltd. by the Cabinet.
May 18	1938	According to the provisions of Item 1, Article III of the Government regulations pertaining to the State Subsidies Appraisal Committee for the North China Development Co. Ltd. and the Central China Promotion Co. Ltd., nominated to the Chairmanship of that Committee.
May 26	1938	Relieved at his own request from present duty /TN: Minister of Commerce and Industry/.
		Due to his resignation at his own request as Minister of Commerce and Industry, the Chairmanship of the State Subsidies Appraisal Committee for the North China Development Co. Ltd., and the Central China Promotion Co. Ltd. terminated automatically.
Dec. 9	1938	In accordance with No. 4 of Article I of the Regulations of the House of Peers, appointed a member of the House of Peers.
Mar. 10	1942	Appointed a member of the Central Committee on Price Formulation by the Cabinet.
July 1	1943	Appointed Governor of Aichi Prefecture.
		Promoted to the 1st rank of the higher civil service by the Cabinet.
		Specially granted the treatment accorded to the Shinnin rank by the Cabinet.
		Raised to salary grade 1st class by the Home Ministry.
Jan. 28	1944	Relieved from appointment as a member of the Central Committee on Price Formulation by the Cabinet.
Mar. 2	1944	Given additional appointment as Director of the Bureau of Marine Transportation by the Cabinet.
		Appointed Director of the Nagoya Bureau of Marine Transportation by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.
10 March	1945	Given additional appointment as an official of the Munitions Ministry and Munitions Superintendent of the Munitions Ministry.



April 21	1945	Relieved of concurrent posts by the Cabinet.
April 21	1945	Offices abolished in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 232.
Nov. 29	1945	Appointed an advisor to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry by the Cabinet.
Feb. 16	1946	At his own request relieved as a member of the House of Peers by the Cabinet.
June 13	1946	At his own request relieved as an advisor to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry by the Cabinet.
Aug. 8	1946	Designated as a person affected by the memorandum issued in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 109, Article I, of 1946.